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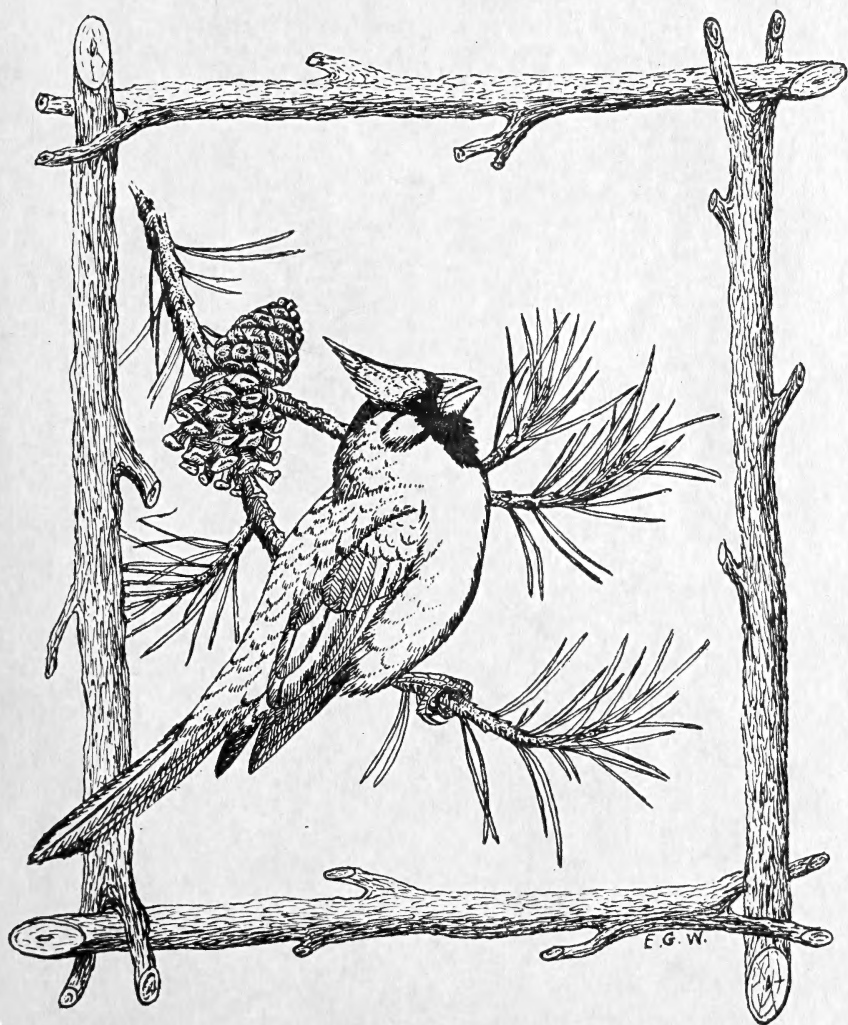
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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 93

APR 2 1956

NATURAL
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March, 1955

THE
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone Wabash 2-9410

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Number 93

March, 1955

The Annual Meeting

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY will hold its Annual Meeting and field trip in Princeton, Illinois on the week-end of May 14-15, 1955. The host society this year will be the Bureau Valley Audubon Bird Club. The President of the club, Mrs. Vinnie Dyke, 404 N. Church St., Princeton, Illinois, has issued a special invitation to I. A. S. members from the Chicago area, as well as members of cooperating bird and nature clubs throughout the state, to join her in an interesting program of meetings and field trips.

The original plans and contacts for the Annual Meeting were made by Mr. Elton Fawks, Director of the Society in charge of coordinating the activities of member clubs. Co-chairmen of the meeting (as last year) are Mr. Franklin McVey and Mrs. Walter Huxford.

Tentative plans for the meeting include: Saturday morning — bird-walks for the out-of-town guests as they arrive, to be guided by members of the Bureau Valley Club; business meeting and presentation of papers and lectures throughout the afternoon; a banquet supper; and a motion picture on birds and nature study in the evening. On Sunday morning there will be field trips around Princeton and along the Illinois river valley. This will be the height of the song bird migration, so the tours should yield many interesting birds. (An article elsewhere in this issue tells of the maintenance of a bird sanctuary on the Illinois river near Bureau.)

Formal invitations to all members of the Illinois Audubon Society to attend the Annual Meeting will be mailed in a few weeks. Registration costs and information about accommodations will be included. In the meantime, all members should set aside the week-end of May 14-15 for the Society's annual get-together. It has been a policy of the Directors for the last few years to alternate the Meeting site between Chicago and downstate. Although much of the membership is concentrated around Chicago, the attendance at the downstate conventions (Springfield in 1951, Tri-Cities in 1953) has been fully as large as at Chicago. Get your reservations in early!



Send Your Dues in Now

Membership renewal notices have now been mailed out, and already the applications have begun to come in. Last year we established a new record for contributing members — over 60 persons changed from the \$2.00 active to the \$5.00 contributing status. The extra funds are needed to pay for increased costs of the Screen Tour Lectures, increased printing and mailing costs for the BULLETIN, and so on. If you believe in the Society and what it is trying to do in conservation and education, show your support by your membership. And if you have not already sent in your dues, do so at once in order to save the Society the cost of extra billing and postage.

Another Dinosaur Battle

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

THE COLORADO WATER Conservancy Board has voted a fund of \$39,000 to set up an office in Washington, D. C. to lobby for the Upper Colorado River Storage Project and spread propaganda across the nation. Congressman William Dawson of Utah has introduced HR 270, a bill asking Congress to authorize the project. This is essentially the same bill that conservationists have opposed so vigorously in recent years. Similar measures are proposed in HR 2836, 3383 and 3384. The Senate counterpart is S 500. All must be defeated.

The most objectionable feature of the project is the creation of a lake in Echo Park, part of the Dinosaur National Monument on the Utah-Colorado border. The I. A. S. opposes these bills because:

1. We believe the National Park System should be safeguarded and preserved. Increasing millions are enjoying our parks.
2. We oppose the construction of dams in our parks and monuments. None has been authorized in 40 years.
3. The figures of the Reclamation Bureau are deceptive and erroneous. The dam could be built outside the park at lower cost. The entire Colorado Project will total over a billion dollars. Senator Paul Douglas has condemned the proposal as "a pure pork barrel program."
4. If this plan succeeds, how can we resist proposals to build dams in Glacier National Park, Grand Canyon, King's Canyon, Yosemite and elsewhere? All of these have been suggested.

Because many people rallied to protest this unwarranted invasion of our National Park System, the project was defeated last year. It is time to write to your Congressman, % The House Office Building, Washington, D. C., and to Senators Paul Douglas and Everett Dirksen, % The Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. Ask them to vote against the authorization of a dam at Echo Park. Also write to: Hon. James E. Murray, Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; Hon. Clair Engle, Chairman, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; Hon. Wayne Aspinall, Chairman, House Sub-Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. And letters to your newspapers, urging people to send postcards to their Congressmen, will not be amiss. Echo Park must be saved. If **you** do **your** part, victory will again be assured.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18

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Meeting of Illinois Conservation Council

THE FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Illinois Conservation Council will be held in the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, on April 15 to 17, 1955. Invitations have been sent to Governor William Stratton, Conservation Department Director Glenn Palmer, and other members of the Illinois Department of Conservation. Additional invitations have gone out to nature study clubs, Audubon groups, garden clubs, and other organizations concerned with the conservation of natural resources in Illinois and the preservation of its wildlife.

The Illinois Audubon Society is one of twelve groups sponsoring the conference. Its purpose will be to determine what the state is doing about conservation and what our organizations can do to help. More information can be obtained by writing to Mr. Raymond Mostek, Temporary Chairman, Illinois Conservation Council, 3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Illinois.

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Spring Bird Walks in Illinois

By MRS. PAULINE ESDALE

IN COOPERATION WITH the Illinois Audubon Society, a number of individuals and groups will be sponsoring bird walks in the state this spring. And it is good to see that this year we have several hikes scheduled for the downstate area. The schedule below is a tentative one, and actual dates may vary from those given. For exact time and place of meeting, please write or telephone the leader shown. The group designations are: A. Chicago; B. Suburbs of Chicago; C. Downstate Illinois. Good birding to all of you!

A-1: Humboldt Park, 1600 N. California Ave. April 23-30 and May 7-14-21. **Leader:** Raymond Mostek, 3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18.

A-2: Lincoln Park, foot of Addison St. April 30 and May 7-14-21. **Leader:** Miss Margery German, 1258 Montrose Ave., Chicago 13.

A-3: River Park, 5100 N. Francisco Ave., or a North Side Forest Preserve. April 9-16-23-30 and May 7-14-21-28. **Leader:** Philip Steffen, 2135 Balmoral Ave., Chicago 25.

A-4: Jackson Park at 59th St. Two leaders will handle any two of the four dates: April 23-30 and May 7-14. Time: 6:30 to 9:00 a.m. **Leaders:** T. Nelson Metcalf, 5832 Stony Island Ave., Chicago 37; or Mrs. Herman A. Strauss, 5000 East End Ave., Chicago 15.

A-5: Columbus Park, Jackson Blvd. at Central Ave. April 9-16-23-30 and May 7-14. **Leader:** Mrs. Pauline Esdale, 525 S. Lavergne, Chicago 44.

B-1: McDowell Park Forest Preserve, Warrenville. April 17-30 and May 14-28. **Leader:** Mrs. George Kolze, Route #1, Warrenville.

B-2: Bemis Woods or Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois. April 30 and May 7-14-21. **Leader:** Mrs. A. L. Sagendorph, 3914 Johnson, Western Springs.

B-3: York Center Forest Preserve, Roosevelt and York Roads. April 2-9-16-23-30 and May 7. **Leader:** Mrs. A. E. Montgomery, 329 Sturges Parkway, Elmhurst.

B-4: Thatcher Woods, Chicago Ave. and Thatcher Ave., River Forest. April 2-9-16-23-30 and May 7-14-21-28. **Leader:** Mrs. Isabelle Wasson, 606 Thatcher Ave., River Forest.

C-1: Bird Haven, Olney, Illinois. April 2-9-16-23 and May 7-14-21-28. Six qualified leaders. Write Perna M. Stine, R. R. #5, Olney. Members of the Ridgeway Bird Club are invited to participate.

C-2: Tri-City Bird Club. Saturdays in April and May. **Leader:** Elton Fawks, Route #1, Box 112, East Moline.

C-3: Cahokia Nature League. Regular bird walks on April 17, May 1 and 8. Cahokia Nature League, 9157 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis.

525 S. Lavergne Ave., Chicago 44

Crossbills in Rock Island County

By A. LANG BAILY

RECENTLY AN AREA of conifer plantings north of Port Byron, Illinois was visited by the Tri-City Bird Club. On November 4, the trees were searched for possible Canadian zone birds. A band of eight Pine Siskins and two groups of Red-breasted Nuthatches were discovered. Suddenly, with much chattering, a flock of five White-winged Crossbills dropped into the top of a Norway spruce and began feeding on the cones. Because of the exceeding rarity of this species in the Davenport-Rock Island area, the bird club was quickly mobilized and the evergreens were observed for the ensuing three weeks.

On November 7, five birds were observed, two males and three females, while on November 14, a lone female was present. Suspecting that an additional feeding territory was being used, Charles Mueller visited a nearby jack pine planting on November 16, finding 16 birds. A visit to the area on November 20 produced only one pair of White-winged Crossbills; however, six Red Crossbills were gleefully recorded.

This sudden appearance of the additional crossbill species confirmed the theory that an invasion was commencing. Accordingly, a salt block was set out the following day in an attempt to "hold" the birds as long as possible. On that day 14 Red and 16 White-winged Crossbills were observed.

Excellent opportunity was afforded to study the two species in comparison. Though similar in behavior, certain differences were noteworthy. The Red Crossbills proved to be much wilder than the White-wings, the latter permitting approach of a foot or less, particularly when feeding on the ground. The definite difference in quality of call notes soon became apparent, as did the segregation of species when in flight. If the birds remain, it is hoped that a thorough compilation of observations can be obtained.

Participants in the preceding observations have been Charles Broley, Elton Fawks, Jeanette Graham, Charles Mueller, Mr. & Mrs. Peter Petersen, Sr., and John Warren.

Davenport Public Museum, 704 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa

Ed. Note: *The Davenport Public Museum reports that it recently received a specimen of another bird rare to this area, an adult male Snowy Owl, shot on Geneva Island, Muscatine County, Iowa, on November 21, 1954. This is just across the Mississippi River from Rock Island County, Illinois.*

Apparently Illinois has been favored by an "invasion" of White-winged Crossbills this winter, as the species has also been reported from the Morton Arboretum and from Jacksonville. Space limitations prevent us from printing all of these accounts in this issue.



Binocular Specials

The most popular binocular we have been getting for Audubon members is a 7 x 35 of German make, the Hertel & Reuss. For those who wear glasses it has the important advantage of not requiring special eye caps. With it you see the same wide field of view that you get from other binoculars equipped with shallow eye caps. Also it is somewhat lighter and less bulky.

These binoculars are high quality, coated, with center focus, price \$56.00 plus 10% tax, total \$61.60. For a circular, write to the Treasurer, John Helmer, 847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston.

Can you use a 6 x 30, individual focus binocular for \$25.00 plus tax? It is a good, coated, Japanese glass, with case. A six power glass can be used as close as about 8 yards (without changing focus) by most young people of school age, also by some older people having extra good eye accommodation. We also have one Bushnell 6 x 30 center focus with both shallow and regular eye caps for \$43.50 plus tax. Write to the address above.



The Jack Miner Bird Foundation

By MRS. RUSSELL MANNETTE

THE JACK MINER BIRD SANCTUARY was founded in 1904 at Kingsville, Ontario, by the man whose name it bears. His contributions to ornithology and his work with birds should endear him to bird lovers everywhere. Not only was his Sanctuary the first in North America, but he was also the first bird bander on the continent. He banded his first duck in 1909, and hundreds of thousands of ducks and more than 50,000 geese have been banded at the Sanctuary since that time. Knowledge of the life and habits of these birds has been greatly enriched through the work he started. The continuation of this work should hold special appeal to all bird lovers and conservationists.

Jack Miner devoted his life and gave his possessions to the development and perpetuation of the work he started. The Jack Miner Migratory Bird Foundation was incorporated in the U.S. in 1932 and in Canada in 1936. In 1938, Mr. & Mrs. Miner deeded the Sanctuary to the Foundation. This consisted of their home, the ponds and grounds, the community park and club house. Since Jack Miner's death in 1944, money to operate the Sanctuary has been obtained by individual contributions, government grants, and from other foundations. Additional funds are needed to continue its operations, which require in excess of \$30,000 annually, and an appeal for donations is now being made.

In addition to the need for aid in meeting operating expenses, an endowment appeal is also being made. Shooting is prohibited in the area for one mile surrounding the Sanctuary. This land changes hands frequently, and the Foundation Directors are anxious to obtain acreage as it becomes available. Grain could be grown on it, both as feed for the birds and as income for payment of taxes. As endowment funds become available, specific sectional developments could be started and such projects named for the endowers.

The complete project would cost between \$350,000 and \$500,000, but the land could be purchased piece-meal. Therefore, individual or Foundation endowments for whatever amounts are desired will be welcome. Those wishing to send contributions for operating expenses and those considering an endowment should address The Jack Miner Foundation, Inc., Kingsville, Ontario, Canada.

1608 Ashland Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Christmas Census — 1954

OUR BIRD COUNT for 1954 is only the second to be presented in tabular form, but already a number of interesting comparisons can be made. First and most important, the number of areas summarized has been reduced from 24 to 13. This was the result of a tightening of requirements: each group had to consist of three or more experienced observers, covering an area about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter containing a variety of habitats, and working at least six hours in the field. Four reports which appeared in the table last year were omitted this time because they did not meet the specifications of the National Audubon Society. Reports from Channahon, Jackson Park, and Orland Park were based on observations by less than three persons; the Glen Ellyn report covered an area surveyed earlier by another group. These censuses, however, will be found at the end of this article under "Supplementary Reports," since they will prove of interest.

The smaller size of the table will make it possible in future years to print tabular comparisons with the counts of previous years. Some differences should be pointed out now. Although less areas are included in this report, there are 117 species as against 116 last year. Also, there are 201,063 birds this year, as against 103,393. However, 100,000 of this year's were Mallards from the new refuge at Willow Slough. A few rarities did not turn up this year: the Western Grebe, Swainson's Hawk, Osprey, Gyrfalcon, Duck Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, European Partridge, Red Phalarope, Kittiwake, Short-eared Owl, Catbird, Hermit Thrush, Townsend's Solitaire, Myrtle Warbler, and Fox Sparrow are missing. But 17 new species have been added: Snow Goose, Blue Goose, Green-winged Teal, White-winged Scoter, Ferruginous rough-legged Hawk, Iceland Gull, Franklin's Gull, Barn Owl, Saw-Whet Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Northern Horned Lark, Brown Thrasher, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Western Meadowlark, Pine Grosbeak, and White-winged Crossbill.

As before, the names of the areas are abbreviated at the top of each column. Data about the locality, weather, numbers of observers, and special notes are given in the paragraphs following.

CODE: Arboretum; *Lisle, DuPage County*; entire 800 acres of Morton Arboretum and surrounding roads (same as last year); semi-open area 15%, open fields 10%, oak woods 35%, river bottom 10% pine and spruce stands 30%, — Dec. 26; 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Cloudy; light rain in afternoon; temp. 34° to 40° ; wind SW, 10-15 m.p.h.; ground mostly bare. 24 observers in two parties. Total party-hours, 13 (11 on foot, 2 by car); total party-miles, 26 (12 on foot, 14 by car). Chicago Ornithological Society, 24 members. Karl E. Bartel, compiler.

CODE: Decatur; around *Lake Decatur* and parts of the Sangamon River; Dec. 24, 1954; 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; clear; light winds; 29° to 40° ; ground bare, water open. — Jerry Chaniot, Dean Fisher, Frank Irwin, Robert Kirby (compiler), and Richard Sandburg. On Dec. 23, Richard Sandburg saw an Oregon Junco near Sand Creek in Decatur. (*New area this year — Ed.*)

CODE: Evanston; northern Chicago and Evanston, (new area this year) — 15 mile circle centering at Touhy and Lincoln Aves. All lakefront and forest preserve in the area; Graceland, Rosehill, and Memorial Park Cemeteries; city streets 5%, lakefronts and harbors 24%, golf courses 3%, deciduous woods 34%, rivers and canals 5%, open fields 9%, cemeteries 9%, clay and gravel pits 5%, city parks 4%, feeders 2%. — Jan 2, 1955; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. clear in a.m., cloudy in p.m.; no precipitation; temp. 28° to 36°; wind N.W., 5 to 7 m.p.h. ground in woods covered with 1.5 in. of melting snow; lake and rivers open; 31 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 44; total party-miles, 136 (42 on foot, 94 by car). (Seen in area on Jan. 1 and Dec. 26, Harlequin Duck, 1, observed with 7 x 50 binocular and 20x spotting scope. B.T.) — Mrs. & Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire, Ormsby Annan, Clyde Aultz, Laurence C. Binford, Mrs. J. H. Buchanan, Mrs. Earl W. Campbell, Mrs. Harvey Davids, Mrs. Janetta DuMont, Mrs. Dorothy Ericson, Herman Frauen, Kenneth Gilchrist, Dorothy S. Helmer, John H. Helmer, John J. Janusz, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Harry Kurshenbaum, Harold Lenz, Eugene D. Lukasik, Jr., Mr. & Mrs. Russell Mannette, Ken Mertz, Mr. & Mrs. John Morrison, Jerry Mustoffa, Alan C. Rogers, Philip Steffen, Anne Wilm, Karl Wilm, Brother Theodore, F.S.C., Brother I. Vincent, F.S.C. (Compiler). (Evanston Bird Club)

•CODE: Jasp-Pulas; Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve, Medaryville, Ind. (same as 1953) — Dec. 28; 7:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Intermittent rain and snow; temp. 38° to 32°; wind N. 15 to 20 m.p.h. Springs, ditches open; ground bare, large marshes partly frozen. Six observers in 1 party. Total party-hours, 9½ (7 on foot, 2½ by car), total party-miles, 42 (12 on foot, 30 by car). — Ted Chandik, Paul Davis, Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler), Jean Segal, Simon Segal.

•CODE: Lake Geneva; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Around entire lake, stopping at suitable localities for observations; town and suburbs 35%, deciduous woods 25%, open water 30%, pasture 5%, cattails and spring-fed streams 5%. Dec. 27; 7:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Cloudy with light rain most of the time; temp. 31° to 38°; wind NE, 20-25 m.p.h.; ground bare; all water open, visibility one mile. Seven observers together 90% of the time. Total party hours, 10 (7 on foot, 3 by car); total party miles, 50 (10 on foot, 40 by car). All ducks were observed with 20x and 40x scope. Albert Gilbert, Clarence O. Palmquist (compiler), and sons Bob and Ronald, Earl Anderson, Margaret Lehmann, Karl E. Bartel. The Krider's Hawk was seen at 100 feet; the large amounts of white on wings, back, head and tail were clearly visible — C. O. P. The Ferruginous Hawk was seen flying overhead by Earl Anderson.

•CODE: Mich. City; Michigan City, Ind. (same as 1953) — Dec. 26; 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Cloudy, rain after 2 p.m.; temp. 42° to 50°; wind S to SW, 15 to 20 m.p.h. Ground bare; ditches, rivers, Lake Michigan open, some ponds and marshes frozen. Ten observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours 22 (10 on foot, 12 by car), total party-miles, 157 (22 on foot, 135 by car). (Seen in area Dec. 25, Bald Eagle, 1) — Ormsby Annan, Laurence C. Binford, Ted Chandik, Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler), Dr. Joseph Kovacs, Dick Macomber, Virginia Reuterskiold, Jean Segal, Simon Segal.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

AREA	Arboretum	Decatur	Evanston	Jasp.-Pulas.	Lake Genev.	Mich. City	Moroc. Ind.	North Ind.	Olney	Spr'gfield	Tri-City	Waukegan	White Pines	TOTALS 1955
Common Loon										1				
Horned Grebe			1			15		1						
Pied-billed Grebe					2									
Double-cr. Cormorant		1				1								
Great Blue Heron		1					1	2			1		1	
Canada Goose				153	1		1,000		60	46			9	1,2
Snow Goose		1												
Blue Goose		3												
Mallard Duck		2,000	103	20	11	27	100,000		78	5,000	39	46	17	107,3
Black Duck		4		45	10	65	500			1,000	1	3		1,4
Gadwall														
Baldpate (Widgeon)					2	2		1		3				
Pintail		15				1	8			9				
Green-winged Teal				1							1			
Redhead							1							
Ring-necked Duck		1			2						11			
Canvasback		1			2,500	1				17	1	1	2	2,1
Greater Scaup Duck			23			1								
Lesser Scaup Duck		10	172	1	18	200	1	10		3	40	170		
American Golden-eye		20	331	1	350	475		18		20	675	26		1,1
Bufflehead		7	18		3	375						3		
Old-squaw			426			3,000		1,204				120		4,1
White-winged Scoter					1	6								
Ruddy Duck						1								
Hooded Merganser					4	4					4	1		
American Merganser			598		50	410	2	18		30	117	18		1,1
Red-breasted Merganser			2,798			17		69			2	7		2,1
Goshawk													1	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	2													2
Cooper's Hawk						1		1			1			3
Red-tailed Hawk		1	1	1		3	4		21	2	12		6	
Krider's red-tailed Hawk					1						1			
Red-shouldered Hawk		1	1	1			1	4	15	1	6			
Broad-winged Hawk														1
Rough-legged Hawk			1				1		5		1			6
Ferruginous rough-leg					1									
Bald Eagle				1							5		1	
Marsh Hawk				3		2	10	3	9	2	2			2
Sparrow Hawk	3		4			6		10	14	1	7	1	4	
Prairie Chicken							37		1					
Bob-white (Quail)		1		43		21	7		10	12	73			
Ring-necked Pheasant	5		57	3	5	8					37	13	2	
American Coot		2			550	2				7		3		
Killdeer		15			1						4			
Wilson's Snipe						2								
Iceland Gull						1								
Herring Gull			704		55	780		673		1	480	300	9	3
Ring-billed Gull		51	234		1	265		476		500	153	3		1
Franklin's Gull			32											
Bonaparte's Gull			1			650						50		
Little Gull						2								
Mourning Dove	39	3	6	4		24	2	2	235	1	38		2	
Barn Owl									1					
Screech Owl								1	1		5			
Great Horned Owl	1		1				1				2			
Snowy Owl											1			
Barred Owl		1							2	1	5		2	
Long-eared Owl	16										4	5		
Saw-Whet Owl	2													
Belted Kingfisher			4			3		1	1		7	1	1	

RD CENSUS, CHRISTMAS 1954

AREA	Arboretum	Decatur	Evanson	Jasp.-Pulas.	Lake Genev.	Mich. City	Moroc. Ind.	North Ind.	Olney	Spr'gfield	Tri-City	Waukegan	White Pines	TOTALS 1955
Low-shafted Flicker		2	2	1					18	11	18		3	55
Leated Woodpecker													1	
Red-bell. Woodpecker	2	8	2	2				2	26	16	25		27	110
Red-headed Woodpecker				2	4	65	4	13		18	27		8	141
Black-bell. Sapsucker										1			1	2
Grey Woodpecker	3		19	1		2		3	3	10	34	1	34	110
Grey Woodpecker	4	12	55	13	2	34	5	17	41	47	91	2	46	369
Northern Horned Lark													6	6
White Horned Lark		32					104		36	11	57		6	246
Blue Jay	12	21	11	45	6	227	50	65	123	73	96	1	193	923
Common Crow	100	47	125	360	30	85	150	31	170	1,038	174	9	289	2,608
Black-capped Chickadee	12	13	71	50	13	51	1	13		154	197	2	293	870
Carolina Chickadee									50					50
Red-tailed Titmouse		17	4	7		21		21	40	57	57		80	304
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	3	11	12	2	16		13	1	5	88	1	64	218
Red-breasted Nuthatch	6		3					1		3	7	2	8	30
Down Creeper	3	4	7	3	4		2	1		10	21		10	65
Winter Wren	1	1				2					1	1	2	8
Carolina Wren		6				2			23	11	3		9	54
Mockingbird	1	4							39	1			1	46
Down Thrasher	1													2
Robin		1	5	3			20	1	7	5	3		2	47
Eastern Bluebird				1					54	2				57
Golden-crowned Kinglet	6	11		18	1				7	3	18		33	97
Ruby-crowned Kinglet											1		1	2
Scrub Waxwing	5		16										4	25
Northern Shrike			2	1				3					4	10
Loggerhead Shrike		1	3						12					16
Chipping Sparrow	5	25,000	10,278	200		600	100	1,300	800	1,165	2,259	400	400	42,507
English Sparrow	2	75	259	100	15	300	150	500	1,184	220	1,553	7	1,376	5,741
Eastern Meadowlark			24				3	6	95	1		3		132
Eastern Meadowlark													4	4
Red-winged Blackbird				4		836	133	478			1,012			2,463
Gray Blackbird				18	1	1	12	4			2			38
Downy Woodpecker						1								1
Downy Woodpecker						2	12	65			516	2	2	599
Downy Woodpecker								1			3			4
Cardinal	5	20	61	59	7	48	28	36	152	128	154	1	100	799
Green Grosbeak						108							1	109
Purple Finch	15	2	15	6		49		1	14	3	30		4	139
Blue Grosbeak			1											1
Common Redpoll	5		1		6								5	17
Blue Siskin	12						1	3				90	3	109
Common Goldfinch	1	70	11	4	1	16	106	64	236	112	113	3	117	854
Red Crossbill						6								6
White-winged Crossbill	9													9
Eastern Towhee						6							1	7
Blue-colored Junco	28	40	55	607	32	95	98	378	401	147	697	9	592	3,179
Blue Junco	1							1			1			3
Tree Sparrow	3	72	174	899	8	233	935	1,153	314	63	1,493	85	183	5,615
Field Sparrow									11					11
White-crowned Sparrow									3	2				5
White-throated Sparrow	2		2	1							1		9	15
Chipping Sparrow		1	1	6		4	29	27	2					70
Song Sparrow	2	13	1	13	2	10	7	24	19	66	161	1	4	323
Chipping Sparrow		50				5	1						20	76
Chipping Sparrow		4	12			37								53
TOTAL SPECIES IN AREA	34	47	51	40	39	59	38	46	43	50	62	37	58	117
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	316	27,669	16,748	2,713	3,705	9,232	103,527	6,719	4,335	10,041	10,649	1,392	4,017	201,063

•**CODE: Moroc, Ind.;** *Willow Slough State Game Preserve, Morocco, Ind.* (same as 1953) — Jan. 1; 7:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Overcast, fog part of afternoon; temp. 41° to 38°; wind S, 12 m.p.h. Ground bare; all ditches open, part of marsh frozen. Five observers in 1 party. Total party hours, 9½ (6 on foot, 3½ by car), total party-miles, 65 (10 on foot, 55 by car). On the day before the count, according to Preserve Manager Jim Madden, an aerial survey was made which indicated 250,000 ducks, virtually all Mallards; he also reported 3 Bald Eagles. — Paul Davis, Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler), Jean Segal, Simon Segal.

•**CODE: North Ind.;** *Northern Lake County, Ind.* (same as 1953, except circle center moved east about 3½ miles to Fifth av. and Virginia st. in Gary to avoid overlapping with an Illinois count which includes part of Indiana) — Jan. 2; 7:15 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Clear to cloudy; temp. 28° to 35°; wind S, 8 to 12 m.p.h. Ground bare; ditches, rivers, Lake Michigan open, some ponds frozen. Thirteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 34 (22 on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles, 133 (24 on foot, 109 by car). — Ted Chandik, John Fellow, Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler), John M. Louis, Floyd Maffitt, Thelma Jane Maffitt, Larry McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Newman, Jean Segal, Simon Segal, Philip R. Sigler.

CODE: Olney; *Bird Haven Sanctuary (Richland Co.), Ill.* (7½-mile radius centering on Bird Haven, including city park, cemetery, Larchmound, Weber-Shaw Wild-life Refuge, Big Creek, fields and woodlands easily reached by car; open farmlands 85%, deciduous forests 10%, parks and streets of Olney 5%). — Dec. 31; 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Clear; temp. 31° to 50°; wind light; no snow. 18 observers in 3 parties, plus 7 at feeding stations. Total party-hours, 29 (5 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles, 243 (12 on foot, 231 by car). (Seen in the area during count period: Greater Prairie Chicken 48; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Gull sp. ? 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Bronzed Grackle, 1.) — Ann Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bridges, Mrs. Rolla Eichhorst, Mr. and Mrs. Olin Groves, Mrs. Minnie Hundley, Jimmie Kermicle, Joe and Roy Lathrop, Ray Miller, Mrs. D. W. Post, Mrs. W. E. Redman, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Scherer, Carol Scherer, Chrissy, Clifford, Lee and Ronnie Scherer, Mrs. Vera Scherer Shaw, Kaye and Sybil Stanford, Perna M. Stine (compiler), Mrs. Thomas Tippit.

CODE: Spr'gfield; *Springfield, Illinois.* (7½ mile radius centering on city square and including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane and Chatham Flats: water 5%, river-bottom 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%, pasture 20%). December 26; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Cloudy in a.m. clearing in p.m.; temp. 40° to 55°; wind S to SW, 5-25 m.p.h.; ground bare, muddy and soft, river mostly frozen, lake mostly open. 11 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 20 (14 on foot, 6 by car), total party-miles, 70 (10 on foot, 60 by car). Milton Thompson, W. A. Sausaman, M. D. Cook (compiler), Vern Greening, William Robertson, Dr. Richard Allyn, Mrs. Richard Allyn, William O'Brien, Emma Leonard, Lois Hogan, Lena Hardbarger (Springfield Nature League). Seen in the area on Dec. 27: Mourning Dove, about 40; Pileated Woodpecker, 1 heard; Hermit Thrush, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 8 to 10; White-throated Sparrow, about 10; Swamp Sparrow, 2 — W. R.

CODE: Tri-City: Rock Island-Moline-Davenport area. 7½ mile radius centering on Memorial Bridge. Dec. 26; weather overcast; wind E-SE 5-6 m.p.h.; temp. 41° to 44°; 6:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; scattered showers. 34 observers in 13 parties. Party hours: 54 on foot, 28 in cars; party miles, 355 (60 on foot, 295 by car). Deciduous woods, 35%, open farmland, 30%, river shoreline, 25%, coniferous woods, 5%, urban areas, 5%. Seen in area during census period: American Scoter, 3; Gyrfalcon, 1; Short-eared Owl, 3; Barrow's Golden-eye, 3. — reported by Elton Fawks. The Krider's Hawk was seen by Lang Bailly; the Snowy Owl by Elton Fawks; the Ruby-crowned Kinglet and Rusty Blackbird by Ron Swensson. — 34 members of Tri-City Bird Club; Peter Petersen, Jr., compiler.

CODE: Waukegan: *Waukegan harbor*, woods and fields north of Waukegan, Public Service cooling pond, foot of Greenwood Avenue, Illinois Beach State Park, nature area and the pines, lake Michigan shore and into the lake ½ mile; lake edge 60%, long leaf pine stand 10%, open fields 15%, inland lakes and creeks 10%, open oak woods 5%. — Jan. 1; 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Cloudy, visibility ½ mile; temp. 35° to 42°; wind SE, 18-20 m.p.h.; ground covered with 3-4 inches of soft snow; all rivers, lakes and creeks open. 15 observers in one party but spread out. Total party-hours, 7 (5 on foot, 2 by car); total party miles, 28 (7 on foot, 21 by car.) All ducks were observed with 20x and 40x scope. — Amy G. Baldwin, Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. Albert L. Campbell, Dr. R. D. Coghill & son, H. T. Dean, Ralph M. Eiseman, Hermann Frauen, Theodore Nork, Hollis Bailey, William Mior, Mrs. Carl Wilm, Mr. & Mrs. Albert J. Zimmerman. The best part of the day was the discovery of a Least or Pygmy Weasel, (*Mustela rixosa rixosa*). This weasel is only 7 inches long and pure white, lacking the black-tipped tail which the other weasels have. It was observed by most of the group at three to four feet. The Pygmy Weasel is rare in our area, as its range is Arctic America from Alaska to Hudson Bay, and south to Minnesota and Montana.

CODE: White Pines: *White Pines Forest State Park*, Camp Emmaus, Ross's Woods, Mt. Morris; Camp Lowden, Sinnissippi Farms, Dump Road, Pine Hill at Oregon; Meadowlark Meadow and Lowden State Park, Oregon. 7½ mile radius. Dec. 26; 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; weather warm and fair. — Mrs. J. G. Seise, Norma Boyes, Robert Reims, Craig McGuire, Marie Nilsson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Priemer, Deborah Plum, Stuart Ross, Philip Priemer, Mrs. Robert Maxson, Mrs. Arthur Carpenter, Diane Prillen, Mike Maxson, Martin Nurmet, Wayne Hughes, Robert Seibert, Harry Fletcher, Larry Ewing, William Hooks, and Mrs. D. A. Stenmark, naturalist at White Pines State Park (compiler).

Supplementary Reports

Channahon, Will County, Ill. Riverside-roadside census; south to Morris in Grundy county and back to Channahon. Observations were made south from Channahon, along towpath of I. & M. Canal to Morris on northwest side of DuPage river, then following the Kankakee river and DesPlaines river back north to Channahon; River edge 60%, deciduous farm woodlots 15%, plowed fields and pasture 20%, cattail marsh 5%. — Jan. 2; 8:15 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear to partly cloudy, but bright; visibility one mile;

temp. 31° to 45°; wind WNW, 8-10 m.p.h.; ground covered with 1-2 inches of crusted snow; 95% of creeks and rivers open. Two observers in one party. Total party-hours 8¾ (2 on foot, 6¾ by car); total party-miles, 63 (3 on foot, 60 by car). Most water observations were made from car, as road is on a dike. All ducks were observed with 20x and 40x scope. Common Loon, 1; Great Blue Heron, 8; Canada Geese, 44; Mallard, 530; Black Duck, 370; Pintail Duck, 45; Blue-wing Teal, 1; Lesser Scaup, 15; American Golden-eye, 175; Ruddy Duck, 2; Hooded Merganser, 3; American Merganser, 38; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 15; Marsh Hawk, 3; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Bob-white, 2; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; American Coot, 1; Herring Gull, 28; Mourning Dove, 20; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 7; Hairy Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Prairie Horned Lark, 8; Blue Jay, 4; Common Crow, 17; Black-capped Chickadee, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; Winter Wren, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Loggerhead Shrike, 1; Starling, 47; English Sparrow, 165; Eastern Meadowlark, 2; Red-winged Blackbird, 39; Cowbird, 1; Cardinal, 9; Common Goldfinch, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 30; Tree Sparrow, 365; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 14. Total, 47 species, 2,045 individuals. Karl E. Bartel, (compiler), Alfred H. Reuss, Jr.

• **Glen Ellyn area**, *Du Page county*, Morton Arboretum, Lisle and Warrenville. December 30, 1954; 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Sunny-bright day, 4" snow, 30°, no wind. Twenty miles by car, two on foot. Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 8; Mourning Dove, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 12; Downy Woodpecker, 16; Prairie Horned Lark, 9; Blue Jay, 12; Common Crow, 52; Black-capped Chickadee, 57; Tufted Titmouse, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Brown Creeper, 3; Winter Wren, 1; Carolina Wren, 2; Mockingbird, 2; Hermit Thrush, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Starling, 55; English Sparrow, 82; Cardinal, 17; Purple Finch, 8; Pine Siskin, 31; Common Goldfinch, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 47; Oregon Junco, 2; Tree Sparrow, 22; Song Sparrow, 2. Total, 32 species, 471 individuals. — Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club of Glen Ellyn, Illinois. Mrs. Luther E. Cisne (compiler), C. C. Choyce, C. S. Johnson, W. W. Currier, H. Hinds, Carol Hinds, B. Fulton, C. McKnight, H. Davis, R. Van Lone, C. Jorgeson, G. Farmer, J. Wood, W. Gregg, W. Shaughnessy, W. Hunt.

• **Jackson Park**, inner and outer harbor and lake front, Calumet lake, and dumps, from 103rd St. to 130th St.; open water 85%, garbage dump 10%, running ditch 5%. — Dec. 31; 11:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear; temp. 33° to 40°; wind SW, 10-15 m.p.h.; ground mostly bare of snow. Calumet lake mostly frozen over except on south and along edges. All observations were made from car with 20x and 40x scope. Observer alone. Total hours 5½; total miles 10. Mallard Duck, 52; Black Duck, 14; Greater Scaup Duck, 2; American Golden-eye, 220; Buffle-head, 5; Old-squaw, 1; American Merganser, 19; American Coot, 2; Wilson's Snipe, 4; Pectoral Sandpiper, 1; Herring Gull, 4000; Bonaparte's Gull, 450; Starling, 1; Cardinal, 2. Total, 14 species; about 4773 individuals. — Karl E. Bartel.

• *Tinley Creek Forest Preserve* and *Orland Wildlife Preserve*, and roads between the two. Lake area 10%, oak woods 50%, pasture and plowed fields 40%. — Dec. 25; 8:15 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Partly cloudy; temp. 31° to 38°; wind S, 15-20 m.p.h.; ground covered with light crusted snow. Observer alone. Total hours, 9 (6 on foot, 3 by car); total miles 34, (5 on foot, 29 by car). Mallard Duck, 78; Black Duck, 58; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Herring Gull, 273; Ring-billed Gull, 12; Rock Dove, 12; Screech Owl, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Northern Horned Lark, 52; Blue Jay, 4; Common Crow, 89; Black-capped Chickadee, 11; Tufted Titmouse, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Northern Shrike, 3; Starling, 375; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Cowbird, 2; Cardinal, 5; Common Goldfinch, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 72; Tree Sparrow, 56; Song Sparrow, 4; Lapland Longspur, 58. Total, 27 species; 1183 individuals. The Horned Larks and Longspurs were observed at about 60 feet, with 8x 30 glass. — Karl E. Bartel.

Illinois Bird Sanctuary List

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

AS FAR AS WE KNOW, there is no existing list of bird sanctuaries in Illinois. Mrs. C. F. Russell of the Decatur Audubon Society has set about to correct this situation. All state parks, state forests, county parks and city parks are normally considered bird sanctuaries, as no hunting is permitted on those grounds. If you are aware of a parcel of land which has been set aside in Illinois by an individual or an organization and classified by them as a "bird sanctuary," please send the name of the sponsoring group or individual, plus the name, location and the size of the sanctuary, to Mrs. C. F. Russell, Decatur Audubon Society, Box 287, Decatur, Ill. Your help will be appreciated.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

New Members Since Sept. 1, 1954

*Denotes Contributing Member. All from Illinois unless otherwise noted.

*Franklin J. Allison, Chicago
 Mary Alt, Chicago
 Gordon A. Bell, Mazon
 Howard M. Brauer, Chicago
 Marie Bruozis, Chicago
 Mrs. Louise Bucher, Chicago
 C. B. Burgess, Brookfield
 Thelma M. Carpenter, Oregon
 Robert D. Coghill, Lake Bluff
 James A. Cooke, Chicago
 *Byron C. Drachman, Flossmoor
 Eleanor Dvorak, Chicago
 *Del W. Eggert, Palatine
 Mrs. William B. Garrett, Palatine
 Genevra D. Geer, Chicago
 Mrs. Lee Gladstone, McHenry
 Mrs. Madeline Gumaliauskas, Chicago
 Margaret Henderson, Chicago
 *Bill Hooks, Oregon
 Irene H. Jennings, Chicago
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 Ruth Johnson, Dolton

*Mary S. King, Winnetka
 Mrs. James A. LaCroix, Chicago
 Margaret Lane, Chicago
 *A. W. Leu, Peoria
 Grace MacLeod, Chicago
 Lorene Markel, Evanston
 Sarah E. Noyes, Tinley Park
 *Palos Park Garden Guild,
 Chapter I, Palos Park
 Dale Pontius, Chicago
 Mrs. W. E. Redman, Olney
 *Forsythe Render, Oak Park
 Edward Robinson, Chicago
 Dr. Elly A. Roenau, Genoa City, Wis.
 *Dr. H. Keith Sadler, Highland Park
 J. B. Schaub, Wilmette
 *Stella Sencebaugh, Batavia
 Lucy Jane Sharp, Carbondale
 Shepard School, Chicago
 Frances Smith, Oregon
 Mrs. Robert J. Whitely, Chicago
 Helen A. Wilson, Chicago

*Mrs. Rollin D. Wood, Winnetka

Welcome to our Society! We invite you to join us at the meetings in the Museum Cafeteria preceding the Audubon Screen Tours, and to take part in our Annual Meeting and Field Trip.

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

Have you noticed the slick campaign being promoted by the timber interests to gain control of our national parks and forests? They are spending thousands of dollars in magazine advertisements claiming that they as timber companies are sincerely interested in "conservation, but —." They then explain why they should be allowed to cut down the forest giants. It is all part of a clever campaign to weaken our defenses. Mr. W. D. Hagenstein of the Industrial Forestry Association said recently that "the federal forest lands should be transformed from luxurious playgrounds into areas contributing to the national economy."

Watch for a copy of a great forthcoming book — "Seeing America's Wildlife in Our National Refuges" by Devereux Butcher. It will contain over 300 superb photographs and describe over 35 national refuges and other sanctuaries. A special chapter will discuss the problem of vanishing species.

The theme of the National Wildlife Week for March 20-26 will be "Save America's Wetlands." The value of sloughs, swamps, marshes to our wildlife will be emphasized. . . The Wisconsin Society for Ornithology announces they have now collected over \$1200 in their campaign to purchase grasslands which will be used as a sanctuary for the Prairie Chicken. . . Have you seen the article "The Shame of Our National Parks" in the January issue of the *Reader's Digest*? Its revelations are appalling. Reprints may be obtained from the Literature Table at our Film Lecture.

The Nov. 8th, 1954 issue of LIFE carried a story on "The Woods We Live In," featuring an area called "Mettler's Woods" in New Jersey. This virgin 136 acre tract has been highly valued by students and scientists. Mr. Wm. Cole, (Secretary of the Citizens' Scientific and Historical Committee for the Preservation of Mettler's Woods, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey), announces that only 85 contributions totalling \$768.90 have been received so far to purchase this valuable area for posterity. They have raised about \$45,000 in previous campaigns but \$100,000 is needed, else the owner plans to sell to a lumber company. Twenty million people read LIFE but only 85 responded to this magnificent publicity. Too many readers probably felt that someone else was taking care of the problem.

The Audubon Camp of Wisconsin will open on June 26th, 1955 for the first of five two-week sessions. The fee for the two-week period is \$95.00. Campers have been enrolled from as far away as Florida and New Jersey. Though the original goal of \$68,000 has been achieved, added funds are needed for equipment. The selection of the staff is nearly complete. . . Because the habitat of the Wood Duck is disappearing in Illinois, the Department of Conservation has placed this bird on its protected list. Wood Ducks prefer flooded timber and marshlands. When the habitat goes, the species soon follows.

The state government still persists in its plan to push a new toll highway across part of the unique and beautiful Elgin Botanical Gardens near Elgin, Ill. Letters of protest should be sent to Governor William G. Stratton, State Capitol Building, Springfield, and to the following members of the State Legislature: Senator Merritt Little; Representatives Leon Schuler,

Maude Peffers, and Lyle Laufer. This 54-acre tract contains mineral springs and plants found nowhere else in the state. Act now — tomorrow may be too late!

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18

I. A. S. Hails a New Sanctuary

MORE THAN A YEAR ago, the Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society wrote a letter of appreciation to Mrs. Cecil Best Rawson of Bureau, Illinois. For some time, she has been protecting the land and water birds that come to the marsh area she owns along the Illinois river near Bureau. The Society commended her for her unselfish action.

As a reaction to this letter, Mrs. Rawson rejected a proposal to drain the marsh. Instead, she established the area as a definite bird sanctuary and leased part of the waters to a fishing club. Certain parts of the marsh, where many birds nest, were closed off even to the boats. As a result, both migrating and resident birds in the Illinois River Valley have a new haven.

The State is fortunate in having people like Mrs. Rawson who can demonstrate their love for wild creatures by practical action — so much more valuable than lip service. Only a few areas of Illinois have been set aside as bird sanctuaries in recent years (we do not consider "Public Shooting Grounds" to be sanctuaries). The Society is proud to feel that, in a small way, their letter of encouragement to Mrs. Rawson was instrumental in her decision to go "all out" to help the birds. We hope that her "Bureau Marsh Bird Sanctuary" will be a haven for our wild life (and a paradise for fishermen) for many years to come. Thank you, Mrs. Rawson!

4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39

Booklets for Sale

The following inexpensive booklets may be ordered from the Book Service Committee, whose chairman is Raymond Mostek, 3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Ill. Please enclose five cents postage for each booklet requested to help defray costs of handling.

<i>Pennsylvania Birdlife</i>	65 cents
<i>Bird Stories</i> by Cox and Lange.....	35 cents
<i>Silent Wings</i> (the story of the Passenger Pigeon).....	35 cents
<i>Invitation to Birds</i>	35 cents
<i>Flowers that Bloom in the Spring</i>	35 cents
<i>Field Card of the Birds of the Chicago Area</i>	ten for 10 cents*
<i>Dates of Arrival of Spring Migrants</i>	ten for 10 cents*
<i>Bird Charts</i> — In color, 4 to a set. Summer Birds, Game Birds, Hawks in Flight, Winter Birds.....	\$2.00

*Minimum Order

ENAMELCRAFT From THE KILNS OF KIM

Unique enamel-on-copper "Duck" pins and "Bird" tie bars made to order, \$3.00 to \$3.50 each. Also other designs for your selection. Call Phyllis Zorn at GLadstone 3-1155, or write to 7828 Sunset Drive, Elmwood Park 35, Illinois.

Book Reviews

THE WILDERNESS WORLD OF JOHN MUIR. Edited by Edwin Way Teale. Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston. 332 pages. \$4.50. Illustrations by Henry B. Kane.

Here was a man! Every once in awhile there tramps across the pages of history a personality whose life will influence thousands. John Muir, the Fabulous Scot, was such a creature, wild and untamed; a soul who loved to wander alone among the crags and canyons, cross dangerous glaciers and sleep under an evergreen, then prepare a breakfast of tea and bread. Muir had no equal in his passion for wilderness. He once wrote: "When I was a boy in Scotland, I was fond of everything that was wild. . . With red blooded playmates, as wild as myself, I loved to wander in the fields to hear the birds sing, and along the seashore to gaze and wonder at the shells and sea-weeds. . . and best of all to watch the waves in awful storms . . . when the sea and sky, the waves and clouds, were mingled together as one." His earliest recollections were of walking in the country with his grandfather when he was but three years old.

From this beginning came the man who perhaps, more than any other, is responsible for our national parks and forests. It was Muir who persuaded Teddy Roosevelt to set aside 148,000,000 acres of forest reserves. It was Muir, who for 22 years, as President of the Sierra Club of California, fought the good fight to preserve the great natural areas of our nation. Muir was one of the leaders who sought to prevent the Hetch-Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park from being used as a site for a water supply dam. The fight was lost, and in 1913 Congress authorized this project. Muir died a year later.

John Muir was born in Dunbar, Scotland on April 21, 1838. In the Scottish tongue, his surname — Muir — means a moor or a wild stretch of wasteland. He came to the United States with his father, his brother David, and his sister Sarah in 1849. They settled in Wisconsin, and here Muir spent his early years. It was in 1867 that Muir began his famous Thousand-Mile-Walk-to-the-Gulf. After his marriage in 1880, he rented some land in the fruitful Alhambra Valley in California. From this large fruit ranch, Muir cleared over \$10,000 a year for ten years. At the end of that time, he declared he had all the money he would ever need and began to travel again. Muir once said that he could have become a millionaire, but he chose instead to become a tramp. His travels took him to Florida, Cuba, California, Alaska, the Arctic, Asia and South America.

In this collection of writings taken from Muir's ten volumes, one finds this choice item: "This grand show is eternal. It is always sunrise somewhere; the dew is never all dried at once; a shower is forever falling; vapor is ever rising. Eternal sunrise, eternal sunset, eternal dawn and gloaming, on sea and continents and islands, each in its turn, as the earth rolls." Muir's philosophy is well worth recalling in these days when our traditional national park policy is threatened by those very officials who have sworn to uphold it.

Raymond Mostek, 3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

Illinois Audubon Society Committees

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee: Franklin McVey, Chairman

5845 Kingsdale Ave., Chicago 30

Book Service Committee: Raymond Mostek, Chairman

Conservation Committee: Raymond Mostek, Chairman

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18

Education Committee: Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman

3027 Thayer St., Evanston

Editorial Committee: Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman

Membership Committee: Mr. Francis C. Whitehead, Chairman

780 Foxdale Ave., Winnetka

Publicity Committee: Mrs. Anne Bayless, Chairman

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Indiana

Affiliated Societies

Bureau Valley Bird Club, % Carl H. Kramer, Treasurer

30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary

9157 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Miss Mary H. Paul, Secretary

1118 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.

215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary

1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest

Box 615, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, % Mrs. L. E. Cisne

762 Hill Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Girl Scouts of America, Camp Department

37 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 3, Illinois

Chicago Park District, % Mrs. Grace Nelson

425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.

1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale

128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

Wheaton Audubon Society, % Mrs. Roy J. Lile, Secretary

408 Pennsylvania Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Walter D. Steele, Treasurer

2440 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herrcke, Treasurer

2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Number 94

June, 1955

The Annual Meeting

By JOHN AND ANNE BAYLESS

OUR BEST ANNUAL MEETING yet, all present agreed. More than 120 members and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society met Saturday and Sunday, May 14 and 15, at Princeton, Ill., where the Bureau Valley Audubon Club welcomed us at the Hampshire Colony Congregational Church. The hosts presented a perfectly planned Saturday afternoon program of papers, informal talks, and exhibits to lighten the more serious aspects of reports by the officers and directors of the Society and the election of directors. Then came the banquet in the church basement dining room, an excellent meal served by Delta Alpha Society, and an evening program of color slides, "Gooney-birds on the Midway Islands," by Philip A. DuMont, biologist with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and a long-time member of the I.A.S., who came from Washington, D.C. to be with us. Sunday was devoted to bird finding, with a choice of four different routes led by Bureau Valley birders.

The meeting began with a round table report to the membership by the officers and directors, President Paul Downing presiding. Mr. Elton Fawks discussed progress of his committee in developing wider cooperation between member clubs and inducing local clubs and their members to join the I.A.S. Mr. Francis Whitehead discussed the "Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois," the culmination of years of work largely done by our former president, Harry R. Smith, now living in Santa Cruz, Calif. It was published with the cooperation of the Illinois State Museum.

Mr. Raymond Mostek, conservation committee chairman, told us of the new Illinois Conservation Council, sponsored by the Illinois Audubon Society, Illinois chapter of the Izaak Walton League, Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and other nature groups. The Council's primary goal is the exchange of information on what the individual groups are trying to do, and the establishment of joint efforts where the objectives of one fit into the program of others. Mr. Mostek also told what the I.A.S. has done for conservation and what it hopes to do in the next year.

Mr. John Bayless, who keeps the membership mailing list and dues payment records, reported a total of 513 members, a gain of 43 over a year ago, but pointed out that as usual many members, 92 to be exact, had neglected to send in their dues despite the billing in January and the reminder in the March *Bulletin*. Experience of other years indicates that probably half of these will be removed from the membership list eventually and that more than half of those removed will be first year members.

Miss Marie Nilsson, chairman of the nominating committee, nominated Mrs. Thure Waller, Mrs. Walter Huxford, and Mr. Frank McVey for reelection as directors; reported that Mr. Whitehead had declined renomina-

tion, and nominated Mrs. Alfred Dyke, a director and past president of the Bureau Valley Audubon Club, and Mr. Oliver C. Heywood, of Hinsdale, as directors. There were no other nominations and the nominees were elected.

Mr. John Helmer gave the treasurer's report for the first 10 months of the fiscal year, as follows:

<i>Balance, Operating Account, July 1, 1954</i>		<i>\$1043.44</i>
Receipts: Dues, Contributing	\$635.00	
Active	578.00	1213.00
Investment Income		726.19
Sales of Books	387.05	
Bulletins	31.50	
Binoculars (10)	547.18	
Bird Calls (47)	58.80	1024.53
Excise Tax collected		54.72
Miscellaneous receipts		26.17
Loan repaid by Ill. Conservation Council		50.00
Total Receipts		<u>\$3094.61</u>
		<u>\$4138.05</u>
Payments: Printing and Mailing Bulletins, 3 issues	696.04	
Other printing and postage	450.25	
Lecture expense, in full	606.75	
General and Misc. expense	120.24	
Paid for Books	362.92	
Binoculars (9)	354.87	
Bird Calls (24)	17.08	734.87
Excise tax paid		43.52
Dues paid		43.00
Prairie Chicken Survival Fund, Donation		30.00
Nature Conserv., Corkscrew Swamp Donation	50.00	
Loan to Ill. Conservation Council	50.00	
Total Payments		<u>\$2824.67</u>
<i>Balance April 30, 1955</i>		<i>\$1313.38</i>
Less reserve for Distributional Check List		270.00
<i>Balance</i>		<u><i>\$1043.38</i></u>

Mrs. Huxford then served as moderator in a forum report on the various aspects of education work by the I.A.S., which included reports by Editor Lobik on the *Bulletin*, Christmas census, and a migration study; Mr. McVey on the "Audubon Screen Tours;" Mrs. Waller on book sales; Mrs. Pauline Esdale on bird walks sponsored by the I.A.S. and her work in day camps for children; Mrs. Bayless on the new Audubon Camp in Wisconsin; Mr. Helmer on Boy Scout nature merit badge assistance; and Mrs. Huxford on junior clubs, nature programs and literature.

Mrs. Dyke told of junior Audubon work in the Princeton area and then introduced Mr. W. D. Boyle, an attorney in nearby Hennepin, who told of his experiences collecting the eggs of the sooty tern on Ascension Island and explained the program of field trips scheduled for Sunday.

Mr. Hiram Piper of Princeton gave us a hilarious report on his birding trip of last winter which took him to Arizona and wound up in Florida with watching Eagle Man Charles Broley band young bald eagles in nests 10 feet tall and 70 feet above the ground. Mr. Lorey Stowe of Tiskilwa showed some mounted specimens of birds he had collected for a youth education project. Anne Douglas (Mrs. John Bayless) told some of the tribulations and pleasures of writing a weekly bird column for the *Chicago Tribune* as a sideline to her other work on home and furnishings news.

Robert Rulison and Brother Theodore, F.S.C., both of the Evanston Bird Club, discussed birding areas around Chicago and distributed a pamphlet they had prepared, listing the best spots with directions for getting there and what to look for at particular times of the year.

Dr. R. E. Yeatter, I.A.S. director and game specialist in the State Natural History Division, Urbana, described the status of the prairie chicken in Illinois, and the prospects for its survival, which he pronounced good in some areas. Its greatest concentration continues to be in a two or three-county area around Effingham, where redtop grass is still grown in some quantity. Redtop is mowed later than most other hay, giving the bird nesting protection until its young are able to fend for themselves.

Mr. Milton Thompson, assistant director of the Illinois State Museum, gave an inspiring talk on "Outdoor Education: Relation to Adult Groups and Conservation." It is his belief that adult groups devoted to nature appreciation of any kind do a lot more than they realize in setting an example which younger persons follow; the fact that you go boldly forth with binoculars, ignoring the jibes of cartoonists, impresses more people than you realize with the value of nature study. He reported a steady increase in nature interest, exemplified by growing attendance at museums, state and national parks, and in other ways.

Music at the banquet was provided by Mrs. Dyke, who was revealed as a composer and song writer, at the piano; Mrs. Keith Soderberg, soprano, and Miss Peggy Paden, who whistled bird songs.

Mr. Philip DuMont, the speaker of the evening, was introduced by Mr. Helmer. He told of his trip to Midway Island at the request of the U.S. Navy to study the possibility of resettling the nesting gooneybirds, or albatrosses. Their nests in turnaround space off the ends of airport runways interfered to some extent with flying activities, and a few birds had collided with planes. Efforts were made to get the birds to nest on another island, but to no avail. Mr. DuMont said that although no solution was found, the problem probably will resolve itself in time as Midway becomes less important as a refueling stop with the new, longer range planes.

The next morning, those who had stayed over set out on field trips. The most popular was one in which we were taken in boats from Hennepin on the Illinois river to a rookery of egrets, great blue herons, and black-crowned night herons. Visitors were able to see fledgling egrets in the nest and many took slides and movies. Other groups went on other trips, and at 12:30 all met for picnic lunch in Mr. Harry Thomas' beautiful grove. At this time a combined bird list for the day was totaled by Mr. Fawks, who reported 100 species seen. These included such rarities as the little blue

heron, least bittern, and cormorant; Philadelphia, white-eyed, and warbling vireos; black and white, prothonotary, Tennessee, Nashville, Cape May, Blackburnian, and chestnut-sided warblers; northern water thrush, redstart, and chat; eastern and western meadowlarks; orchard and Baltimore orioles; scarlet and summer tanagers.

After lunch Mr. Thomas showed guests around his 80-acre woods and wildlife sanctuary, which abounds in birds, wildflowers, and magnificent trees. He has put up numerous bird houses, including some for wood ducks along a stream, and others for bluebirds. The weather was perfect for the entire weekend, and hardly anything could have been improved upon. The I.A.S. wishes to thank the Bureau Valley Audubon Club for a tremendously successful affair. Those attending came from the Princeton area; the Chicago area; Peoria, Springfield, Champaign, Oregon, Dixon, Polo, Moline, Sycamore, LaSalle-Peru, and Cambridge.

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Ind.

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The Illinois Conservation Council

By HAZEL L. HURLBUTT

THE FIRST CONFERENCE of the Illinois Conservation Council was held in Springfield, Illinois, on April 15, 16, and 17, 1955. Through this Council, all conservationists in the state will now be able to join forces and demonstrate that "through union there is strength."

Preliminary plans for the meeting were disclosed in the December issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*. In response to the many invitations to various organizations interested in the out-of-doors, twenty-four groups sent delegates, and twelve clubs replied that they were interested. Although the numbers present may seem small, each represented the entire membership of his organization, and so the proceedings will be widely publicized.

On Friday evening, April 15, officials of the State Conservation Department told delegates of their projects. Mr. Glen D. Palmer, Director of the Department, explained plans for the Lake Villa Conservation School. There will be three sessions this summer, each accommodating fifty students. The purpose is to acquaint young people with some of the best methods of carrying on conservation work. The Departments of Agriculture and Conservation, in cooperation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, will conduct a Conservation Education School for 200 teachers in Springfield from June 13 to July 1. Classes are to be held in the new Illinois Building at the State Fairgrounds, and the new forty-acre Wildlife Demonstration Area will be used for field work.

Mr. Lewis E. Martin, Assistant Director, spoke on fishing and game management. The Department of Conservation is governed by the following four objectives: (1) maintenance of existing desirable aquatic habitats; (2) rehabilitation of potentially productive aquatic habitats and fish populations; (3) creation of additional department-owned public fishing lakes, and assisting, wherever feasible, in other water developments; and (4) acquisition of access areas on existing sport fishing waters.

One of the speakers was Mr. Thurman, an engineer, who spoke of the growth in the numbers of visitors to Illinois State Parks, and the problems of providing drinking water, roads, picnic areas, parking lots, and sanitary facilities. There are sixty-five state-owned parks, comprising 26,000 acres. Only New York exceeds Illinois in the number of visitors to state parks; Illinois ranks fifth among the states in the amount of money spent for state parks. An admission fee of ten cents per person and ten cents per car is charged during the busy season at seven of the parks. The collections from July to October in 1953 and from April to October in 1954 amounted to \$133,000; cost of collecting the fee was \$34,000. People in the Chicago area appreciate the resurfacing of the old entrance road to Illinois Beach State Park and the new entrance from the north boundary. This should relieve the traffic congestion and keep people interested in picnics and swimming from crowding into the nature area of the park. Overnight and hotel accommodations are now provided at Starved Rock, Pere Marquette, and White Pines. Mississippi Palisades has a new picnic area. A shelter has been built at Buffalo Rock. These were only a few of the projects enumerated.

On Saturday morning Dr. Harlow B. Mills, Chief of the State Natural History Survey, gave the keynote address. He said the Illinois Conservation Council is one of the most significant developments in Illinois Conservation. There is unity in the goals of each organization represented and cooperation will produce almost unbelievable results. Population growth is crowding more people into smaller space, and the resulting stresses produce more mental illness. Outdoor recreation relieves such stress; state parks provide an outlet for many. There should be an acre of park land for each 100 people. At present, Illinois has 40,000 acres in Forest Preserves, 57,000 acres in the Department of Conservation, and 26,000 acres in the Division of Parks and Memorials, a total of 123,000 acres. It should have at least 187,000 acres. Dr. Mills feels that progress is being made.

Mr. Royal B. McClelland, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, was moderator for the panel discussion dealing with water problems. It was pointed out that the water table is lower and many cities have suffered alarming shortages of water. Illinois now has 20,000 acres of irrigated land, chiefly in the north. Water pollution is a growing problem. It is not satisfactory to use the same pond or lake for recreation and for fishing. Recreation requires a stable water level; fluctuation of level produces better fishing. It is predicted that treatment and reuse of water in some streams may soon make the water temperature rise to the extent that the streams will no longer be suitable for fish. Reforestation of watersheds is imperative. There must be a coordinated, state-wide water policy.

The Saturday afternoon program was devoted to problems of various groups. Mrs. Paul LaRose gave a brief history of Illinois Beach State Park. It contains a variety of flowers, some found nowhere else in Illinois. Ten years ago a group of far-seeing people organized the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society, and through their efforts, the park was established with the understanding that part of the 1400 acres would be used for recreation and the rest set aside for the preservation of wildlife. Constant vigilance is required to protect the nature area. Most recently, the owner

of 114 acres of land adjacent to the park has asked that his land be re-zoned from residential to heavy industry status. Factories and other enterprises such as this re-zoning would permit would detract from the park. Mr. Glen Palmer attended the hearing on April 15th. He and others of the Conservation Department opposed re-zoning, which might make the price of the land prohibitive for purchase as an addition to the park. The budget requested by the Department of Conservation for the next biennium includes funds for the above-mentioned land. Members of organizations were asked to write to the Lake County Zoning Board at Waukegan, Illinois, to protest the rezoning, and to the Conservation Department to urge purchase of additional land.

The Elgin Audubon Society told of plans for the new toll road, which may cross Trout Park at Elgin. This small area contains remarkable native vegetation that would be needlessly destroyed. Letters to the Toll Road Commission might influence them to change the route of the road.

Frank Marquis of the Izaak Walton League explained that the Hennepin Canal could be taken over by the state and established as a state park. This would furnish 104 miles of shore line for excellent fishing. Conservation Council members were asked to cooperate on a number of the problems described. The first conference will be successful if the land near Illinois Beach State Park is not re-zoned, but instead is added to the park; if Trout Park at Elgin is saved; and if Hennepin Canal becomes a state park.

Following the talks, the delegates enjoyed several films on conservation projects in Illinois. Many delegates, such as Dr. Strong of the Nature Conservancy and Illinois Audubon Society; Mr. Milton Thompson of the Illinois State Museum, and others too numerous to mention, played an important part in making the first conservation conference in Illinois a success.

On Sunday morning after the meeting, a number of delegates toured the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Gardens, a wildlife and plant refuge, and then walked along the shores of Lake Springfield. A large list of over 40 species of birds was observed.

Before disbanding, the Illinois Conservation Council named the following officers to serve until the second conference, to be held in northern Illinois in October, 1955:

Chairman — Raymond Mostek, Illinois Audubon Society

Vice-Chairman—Frank Wilkenson, Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs

Treasurer — Lucas Wrischnik, Cahokia Nature League

Recording Secretary — Mrs. C. W. Russell, Decatur Audubon Society

Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Madeline Dorosheff, Springfield Nature League

All of the delegates enthusiastically endorsed plans for future meetings and agreed that the Conservation Council provides opportunity for fruitful cooperation in wiser use of the natural resources of our state.

R. R. #1, Box 246, Waukegan

ED. NOTE: Hazel Hurlbutt attended the conference as a delegate for the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society.

Cooperative Study of Migration — 1955

By JAMES H. ZIMMERMAN

IN 1952 WE DREAMED of plotting on maps the arrival dates of certain common migrants in every county of the 41 states and provinces east of the Rockies, from the Gulf into Canada, for 6 years. Our aim was to study, in unprecedented detail, the effects of our rapidly changing weather on the timing, extent, speed and direction of bird flights. Only with the recent gratifying growth of Audubon and other nature clubs all over the country has there been a sufficient number of birders scattered across our vast flyways to make possible the tracing of migrants almost from town to town.

Heretofore, we have known only the general outlines of migratory flights. The *average* progress of many birds was mapped long ago from arrival dates at scattered stations, perhaps one or two per state. Many studies have more recently revealed that birds arrive or leave during certain types of weather. Sometimes it seems to be warm temperatures, south winds, or storms, that favor flights northward in spring; the picture in fall is less clear. Intensive observations are needed, but they must cover large enough areas to encompass whole weather patterns.

Now in its third year, this study promises to fulfill our ambitious dreams. The hundreds of reports have demonstrated everyone's willingness to share notes. Once on IBM punch cards, the arrival dates are easily sorted and totalled. They are available to bird students, some of whom are already relying on them in their own research. We have so far concentrated on finding more observers. A preliminary check of the reports received (see *Audubon Magazine*, May-June, 1954, pp. 130-133) tantalizingly showed that, in 1953, there were already enough cooperators to provide very interesting results, but not yet enough to remove our findings from the shadow of doubt. In 1954, the response happily was three times as great, thanks to more publicity. If this trebles again in 1955, we shall be able to see for certain whether, indeed, white-throats and swifts, for instance, do move north only on certain dates as much as a week apart, and whether they do jump such long distances as they seemed to when data were meager. So in our last drive for more cooperators everywhere, this year, before we devote our attention mainly to study of the accumulated results and the new reports, we seek many additional observers, not only in the poorly-represented parts of Illinois, but even in the Chicago area, which has provided a large share of Illinois reports in the past. There just aren't enough ornithologists, including bird-banders, to go around; hence we must depend on every backvard bird-watcher as well. One observer in each neighborhood isn't enough. Is your town and your bird club well represented on our maps?

How to make and report observations: Our ideal cooperator doesn't make special trips to find all species listed. Rather, he spends a few minutes nearly every day in the same area, such as his own yard or on the way to work. (Observations on occasional visits to other areas should be reported separately.) He reports only those species he is sure he can identify. For species that winter nearby, he reports on migrants only when they can be distinguished from the resident individuals. He reports his own first dates,

even if his friends "scoop" him with earlier ones. He urges others to send in their own observations, too (either directly or through him), even if they saw only one or two of the species on the list. He waits till spring migration is over and then remembers to send in his report, together with his name and address (including county) to: *Mr. Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland*, or to his Audubon Field Notes Regional Editor. Forms can be supplied on request, but just a post-card will do if few species were observed. The 37 species below were chosen to be sure that there would be some early and late migrants to watch in every part of the eastern half of North America; they include familiar migrants in and near cities, plus a few, like snipe and geese, which are the subjects of special studies. No one is expected to report on all of them. They are:

Canada goose	Crested flycatcher	Bluebird—male	Baltimore oriole
Marsh hawk	Eastern phoebe	Bluebird—female	Scarlet tanager
Killdeer	Wood pewee	Red-eyed vireo	Rose-br. grosbeak
Wilson's snipe	Barn swallow	Black & white warb.	Indigo bunting
Mourning dove	Purple martin	Yellow warbler	Goldfinch
Nighthawk	Common crow	Myrtle warbler	Slate-colored junco
Chimney swift	House wren	Oven-bird	Chipping sparrow
Ruby-t. hummingbird	Catbird	Redstart	White-crowned
Yellow-shafted flicker	Brown thrasher	Red-wing	White-throated
Eastern kingbird	Wood thrush		

What to report: Most persons can supply only the date when a species was first seen. To increase the value of such observations, we also request an estimate of the numbers seen on the date reported; for example, House Wren, April 18 (2 birds); Chimney Swift, April 19 (about 5 in flock). Also, we hope to have enough observers this year so that, in each town or, at least, group of counties, we can determine the date when the *majority* of persons saw their first wrens or swifts. We don't want dates of birds whose arrival was missed during a week's absence by the observer; nor do we want more than one report on the same individual bird seen on a group field trip. But if 30 or even 50 persons in the same town recorded the return of their own martins or wrens, we'd be very happy to have every single record. Our forms also provide space to report waves or peak numbers, and, for species not resident in summer, the last date noted, when these additional details can be observed. And if you have not reported before, we appreciate any notes you may have for 1954 and 1953 also. If you have no spring 1955 dates to report but would like to participate in the future, tell us, so that we may send you a list of species under study during the fall migration period.

2114 Van Hise Avenue, Madison 5, Wisconsin

Distribution List Available

THE LONG-AWAITED "Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois" has just been printed; each member of the Society has been sent a complimentary copy. The list was begun by Harry Smith, past president of the Illinois Audubon Society, and completed by Paul W. Parmalee of the Illinois State Museum. A summary of bird observation records in the three zones of the state — north, central and south — the Check List is a valuable

reference and guide for the serious ornithologist and the amateur bird-watcher alike.

Several members have requested extra copies of the Check List as gifts for their birding friends. The Society will sell additional copies at 25c each plus postage, or four for \$1.00. Send your orders to Mr. Raymond Mostek, Book Service Chairman, 3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Illinois.



Birds in Illinois Beach State Park

By DOROTHY C. LAROSE

THE NATURE AND Educational Area of Illinois Beach State Park, occupying about 800 acres at the south end, presents a challenge to any ornithologist. The terrain is varied, offering shoreland, marsh, river bank, duneland, and prairie. Here is offered a greater variety of habitat for birds than anywhere else in the state. The list of migratory birds is long. The marshes, swales and waters of Dead River are safe resting places for water-fowl along the lower shore of Lake Michigan, and here is found the heaviest migration. Loons, Terns, grebes, geese, ducks, and herons, to mention a few, may be seen here.

The sand is filling in the mouth of Dead River and it is hoped that in time the level will be raised enough to restore the marshes to their original size. The great American Bittern flies heavily over the water, then swoops down to fish. Many members of the hawk family, including the Sharp-shinned, Cooper's, Red-shouldered, Rough-legged, and Marsh hawk are found hovering overhead. The Osprey and the Bald Eagle are seen here during migratory season and a rare treat is the visit of the Egret

The shores of Lake Michigan are a perfect spot for the diving duck family, such as Scaups, Golden-eyes, Buffle-heads, Mergansers, Scoters, Cormorants and Loons. The Great Black, Herring, Ring-billed, Bonaparte and Glaucous Gulls are found here. The many graceful Terns, Black, Forster's, Caspian and Common, wheel and circle past these shores looking for fish.

Killdeer, Sandpipers, Piping Plovers, Yellowlegs and Sanderlings hop in and out of the water, leaving their footprints in the sand. Here the Ruddy Turnstones push the pebbles and stones about seeking food. The Virginia Rail shyly hunts for shelter in the tall grass near the marsh. The Sora Rail, much bolder than his cousin, comes out of hiding in the cattails. The Green Heron hides himself nearby, and the Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs strut through the rushes. A flock of Blue-winged Teal rises from the swampy ground. Of the smaller birds, the flycatchers, pewees, kinglets, vireos, finches and many warblers pass through, with the Black-poll Warbler bringing up the rear.

Many birds remain to nest, and the Austrian pines on the ridges provide splendid nesting and feeding grounds for the Vesper, Swamp, Tree, Song, Field, and Chipping Sparrows. And here are found Tree Swallows and Blue Birds nesting in the dead trees. The Chickadees, Crossbill, Waxwings, Nuthatches, Grosbeaks and other perching birds flit through the pines and scrub oaks.

The meadow lands and prairies rise behind the dunes. Here the Horned Larks, Upland Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Meadowlarks, Savannah Sparrows, and Kingbirds perch on low stumps. Bobolinks, Mourning Doves, and Swifts make their short quick flights overhead. Common birds, such as Robins, Blue-Jays, Crows, Grackles, Starlings, Thrushes, and Cowbirds are all busy attending to the business of survival. The saucy Flickers and the Red-headed Woodpeckers are beating their rat-tat on the tree trunks.

The brilliant birds like the Baltimore Oriole, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Scarlet Tanager, the rare Orchard Oriole and Gold Finches are here. The air is filled with song, for there are fifteen varieties of warblers singing. Even Purple Martins, the House Wrens, and Barn Swallows are flitting around, although they are far from a house or barn. The Whip-poor-will fills the night with his plaintive call. Safe from the hunter are the Ring-necked Pheasants, and the Hungarian Partridges hiding behind fallen trees.

In the cold winter months a variety of birds is found. The Nuthatches, Northern Shrike, Pine Siskin, Junco, Northern Horned Lark, Blue-Jay, Cedar Waxwing and ever-present English Sparrow scratch the bare spots for food. Here during the snowy months the Long-eared Owl, Snowy Owl, Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, and Old-Squaw can be seen.

These are some of the migratory and resident birds and waterfowl of Illinois Beach State Park. Whichever season you choose for a visit here, you will be rewarded by an ever-interesting group of birds and waterfowl. The list is a long one. Some birds seem to have wandered west of their usual range and some seem to be east of their range. Many birds seen here are not found in the bird books for this area. Here is offered an outdoor classroom for students from nearby high schools, colleges and universities. All one needs is a light lunch, suitable clothes, binoculars and much patience.

2670 Edina Blvd., Zion, Illinois



Nature Hike in Illinois Beach Park

By MRS. RUTH R. WRIGHT

THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS Natural History Society and the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society are pleased to invite members and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society to a field trip on June 25 through the nature area of Illinois Beach State Park. At that time there will be a very large bird population in the park. Many birds are found here which are not seen anywhere else in this area. Mr. Karl Bartel, president of the Chicago Ornithological Society, has agreed to conduct the bird walk. It will start at 8:00 a.m.

We are happy to announce also that Professor Floyd Swink of the University of Illinois, who is an authority on wild flowers, will conduct a botanical tour beginning at 10:00 a.m. This should prove very interesting and informative, as there will be a great variety of wild flowers in bloom at that time. Both trips will start from the Nature Area parking lot on the south side of Illinois Beach State Park.

Winthrop Harbor, Illinois

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

ECHO PARK DAM. At the time this *Bulletin* went to press, the U.S. House of Representatives had taken no action on the proposal to build a dam in Dinosaur National Monument. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 58 to 23. As Senator Paul H. Douglas said on the floor of the Senate during prolonged debate: "It is not unpatriotic to point out that the West has three per cent of the population of the country but 16 per cent of the representation in the Senate." If you wish to help protect our National Parks System, you are asked to write to your representative immediately. (For full details on the Echo Park Dam problem see *Audubon Bulletin* for March, 1955.)

DUCKS IN ILLINOIS. Our state is an important one for wildfowl. It is said that there are more ducks in Illinois than in any other state on the Mississippi Flyway and that some stay here from eight to nine months. Mallards are the most popular species in the state. It is estimated that up to a quarter million ducks are killed annually by hunters in our state, with each duck costing a hunter about \$10.00. We have about 250,000 acres of waterfowl habitat in Illinois.

THE SINCLAIR OIL CORPORATION deserves high praise from every bird lover and conservationist for its excellent series of advertisements appearing in national magazines. These ads pay tribute to the work of groups like the National Parks Association and the National Audubon Society.

FACTS ABOUT OUR WETLANDS. It is estimated that of some 76 million acres of wetlands in our nation, only 23 million acres may be considered of high or moderate value for birdlife. Although a 1946 act of Congress requires that due consideration be given to wildlife values in all water-control and water diversion projects, this is seldom done. The act gives the wildlife agencies no veto power. The engineering decisions are made first, and afterwards the fish and wildlife agencies are called in to make their studies. While many projects have been modified, it is apparent that Congress must strengthen the Co-ordination Act in order that our wetlands be protected. In Minnesota, there is a \$10 million plan under way to acquire 209,000 acres of the most desirable potholes and marshes. Huge buttons, bearing the label "Save Minnesota Wetlands Fund" are being sold by sportsmen's clubs and other groups for one dollar apiece.

WHOOPIING CRANES. These magnificent birds, which stand four feet tall and have a wingspread of seven feet, now number but twenty-one in the whole world. The nesting ground of these cranes is still to be found. Last fall no new members of the flock came south.

FOXES AND PHEASANTS. After five winters of study, Michigan biologists released a report uncovering the fact that foxes do not take as many pheasants as is sometimes claimed. Foxes feed mainly on mice and carrion. It was found that the fox kills less than one pheasant per 40 miles of hunting. It travels about five and one half miles per night.

HAWK MOUNTAIN SANCTUARY at Dreherstown, Pennsylvania, celebrates its 21st birthday this fall. A new assembly building was dedicated at this famous point on the Kittatinny Ridge. The slaughter of hawks still continues at other points nearby. Pennsylvania, like most other states, does not protect all hawks. The Sanctuary is open all year around.

A COPY OF AUDUBON'S "Birds of America" was recently purchased by a London bookseller for over \$25,000. The book is a yard wide and contains many colored plates. Bobwhite Quail were recently introduced on the island of Oahu and Hawaii. Twenty-four were released on each island. Chuckar partridges have also been released on all the islands.

A NEW NATIONAL PARK in the Virgin Islands is expected. Laurance Rockefeller has been acquiring portions of the 12,700 acre island of St. John. It is to be donated to the National Park Service if Congress approves the proposal.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK is threatened again, this time by the construction of a hydroelectric project. Rep. Clair Engle of California has introduced HR 2388 for this purpose. It was back in 1913 that Congress authorized a dam at Hetch-Hetchy valley in Yosemite National Park. Only a few hundred people come to see this reservoir compared with the thousands who visit El Capitan, Half-Dome and Yosemite Falls.

THE WHITE STORK POPULATION IN EUROPE is diminishing. This bird winters in Africa from Sudan to Cape Province. In France and Italy these large birds have been shot by "sportsmen." There are other reasons given for its dwindling population such as the modernization of Europe and the building of high tension wires and power lines; the use of DDT and other grasshopper poisons.

THE U.S. ARMY PERSISTS IN DEMANDING USE OF WILDLIFE REFUGES for its own purposes. Rep. Carl Vinson has introduced a bill which would take over 10,000 acres from the southern part of the 59,000 acre Wichita National Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma. This refuge was created in 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt. It now contains more than 800 bison, some 300 elk and herds of antelope and deer. It is also the last stronghold of the famous Texas Longhorn cattle. Once there were only 28 of these magnificent animals in 1928. Today the herd numbers over 350. Some steers have horns as long as seven feet. In this refuge are found some of the native grasslands like Indian grass and buffalo grass which so impressed the early frontiersmen. In his book, "A Guide to Bird Finding West of the Mississippi," Olin Pettingill, Jr. mentions that the refuge is used by many migrating ducks, including Hooded Mergansers and the Buffleheads. Here are found such species as the Western Kingbird, the White-Necked Raven, the Dickcissel, the Bob-White and the Wild Turkey. Hearings will be held by the House Armed Services Committee in June. Your letters of protest should be sent to your own Congressman, PLUS to Rep. Carl Vinson, Chairman, House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. The primeval land we have now is all we shall ever have. Let us act to protect it now.



CHICAGO WAS THE LOCALE of the national convention of the Photographic Society of America during the first week of October, 1954. Over a thousand members gathered at the Drake Hotel for meetings and conferences planned to improve photographic activities and the services of camera clubs throughout the world.

An exhibit of photography was held at the Drake in connection with the Convention, and this brought forth a display of the best pictures produced by more than 2000 photographers from 41 states and 35 foreign countries. Pictures were grouped into Pictorial, Color, Stereo, Journalistic, Technical, Motion Picture, and Nature Divisions, with separate contests and prizes for each. More than 1500 nature slides were submitted, of which 480 were accepted for exhibition.

One of the "Honorable Mention" slides was the close-up of a barn owl reproduced here, by Joseph J. Malek of Reading, Pa.

White-winged Crossbills

By EMMA MAE LEONHARD

FOR YEARS I had dreamed of seeing a White-winged Crossbill sometime and would have compromised to get even a glimpse of it in a tall evergreen. I had taken a few trips to Morton Arboretum, near Lisle, Illinois, where the bird sometimes appeared; but I was never the favored one.

Then on the morning of November 20, the unexpected happened in my own garden in Jacksonville, Illinois. I was hurrying to my rose beds with a rake and a rattling tin tub to use in cleaning up the old leaves. My way led by a bird bath under a white pine tree. When I was within nine feet, I heard an unfamiliar "peet-peet," and saw a bit of pink, black, and white flying through the pine boughs. At the same time I saw a bird on the edge of the bath — a rosy pink bird with black wings and tail, and with two broad white wing-bars. I gasped and looked. I couldn't believe that there was a White-winged Crossbill in my own backyard. I stood watching until the bird flew to join the other one, giving its "peet-peet" song also.

Forgetting my rose job, I went to the house for my binoculars and copy of Peterson's *Field Guide to the Birds*. Not trusting my identification, I investigated the picture of every bird possessing any shades of pink or red and was convinced that those two birds had to be male White-winged Crossbills. I used my binoculars to see the crossed bills, since I hadn't checked details of the birds when they were near me. I needed verification, and knew that I couldn't get a message to our local ornithologists until later. I felt that no one would believe me if I reported the birds; they had never been reported for this area. I went on with my job in the rose garden, taking time frequently to study the Crossbills, quietly eating hemlock cones.

The next morning I went out to the hemlocks, with little hope of finding the Crossbills, and there they were feeding contentedly. I telephoned the three bird authorities in Jacksonville. They came immediately and verified my identification, and all three added a new bird to their life lists. In spite of rain all day, visitors came to gaze at a bird new to them; the Crossbills did not seem to be disturbed in the least, and at intervals drank from the lily pool near the hemlocks. The Cardinals, Tufted Titmice, Chickadees, and English Sparrows came and went, but the Crossbills ate on, quietly chatting.

The following day, also a gray one, the two birds remained all day, eating almost continually. By evening a third male White-winged Crossbill joined the first two. The third day, November 23, the birds never left the spot, and were either drinking from the pool or eating quietly every time I checked on them. By this time they had evidently eaten everything from the best cones toward the tops of the two young hemlocks (the trees were full of tiny cones for the first time), and the birds moved down to the lower branches. It was fun to stand within six feet of them and watch them crawl through, over, or under the branches; grasp the cones in their crossed beaks, dangling on the ends of tiny twigs; right themselves on the branches; place the cones between their feet, and then work on the cones for their seeds. Throughout the day members of the Jacksonville High School Bird Club, of which I am sponsor, watched the birds. One boy enticed a bird very close to his hand by holding out a small hemlock twig with cones on it and talking

quietly. The three birds chattered at the group of young "birders." Never once did they show nervousness.

The three male Crossbills remained for five days. Then on Thanksgiving morning, two females and two males joined the three males. The seven seemed nervous and ate erratically, scolding one another; but they still took frequent drinks at the lily pool, sometimes perching on the cement edge, sometimes skimming over the surface of the water, resting just a second on lily pads to snatch a drink. They also fed on the ground from cones that had dropped there. By noon they had flown away.

The following morning only two Crossbills called for a short time, the last to be heard in the garden. The trees are still full of cones, but the seeds have all been removed, for the cones are now open. The Crossbills had evidently consumed all available seeds before moving on.

237 Pine Street, Jacksonville, Illinois

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New Members Since Jan. 10, 1955

*Denotes Contributing Member. All in this list are Illinois residents.

Edith M. Adams, Chicago	Agnes Kaspar, Chicago
Jean O. Anderson, Chicago	Aloysius S. Kaszynski, Springfield
Edwin Astrin, Chicago	H. E. Kinnan, Jr., Chicago
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C. Christensen, Chicago	Melvin Miller, Chicago
Elmer E. Clabaugh, Chicago	Peoria Public Library, Peoria
Mrs. Mayme Coy, Waukegan	Mrs. Ernest C. Roth, Peru
*Decatur Audubon Society, Decatur	Mrs. C. F. Russell, Decatur
Henry Donkerbroek, Chicago	Edward R. Schumann, Chicago
Willard H. Farr, Chicago	Joan Sering, Chicago
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Mrs. Florence E. Gleichauf, Chicago	Mrs. W. O. Toler, Tremont
Theodore R. Greer, Joy	*Tri-City Bird Club, Rock Island
Mrs. Frederick J. Herr, Winnetka	Ray Venable, Chicago
Mary Heying, Chicago	Karl Vogt, Chicago
*William L. Hughes, Joliet	Mrs. Bruce J. Wallin, Plainfield
John J. Janusz, Jr., Evanston	Alfred G. Wollard, Chicago
Mrs. Arthur C. Johnson, Des Plaines	Phyllis R. Zorn, Elmwood Park

We are glad to have you with us! Come to our Screen Tours at the Museum in the fall, if you can, and learn more about the Society and its work. Or come out on some of the bird walks mentioned in the last number. If you have time and talents for committee work, send your name to one of the chairmen listed on the back cover.

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The world gains 70,000 persons every 24 hours, adding to the conservation problem. . . Birch trees are dying all over New England and Eastern Canada. A Canadian forest pathologist believes that higher temperature is killing them and that as the warm temperature moves northward, the spruce,

maples and balsam may die as climate changes occur. . . In the examination of 220 stomachs of red-shouldered hawks, poultry was found in the stomachs of three, but mice were found in the stomachs of 102. . . Over 23,000 weed seeds were counted in the stomachs of three Mourning Doves, further proof of their value. . . It is estimated that over 40 million dollars are spent each year in this country cleaning up our parks and highways, our picnic grounds and camp areas. Litterbugs are costly! Several chapters of the Izaak Walton League have painted giant oil barrels a forest green and are distributing them in local parks and forest areas. We congratulate them on a fine idea!



Book Reviews

ATTRACTING BIRDS TO YOUR BACKYARD, by William J. Beecher, Ph.D. All-Pets Books, Inc., Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. 63 pages, paper covers, \$1.00. Available from the Illinois Audubon Society through the Book Service Committee. With cover illustrations and 14 black-and-white plates by the author.

Those of us who have known Bill Beecher as a fellow member of the I.A.S. Board of Directors for many years were pleasantly surprised to learn that he possessed such unpublicized talents as a flair for drawing and an easy, smooth-flowing literary style. Both of these gifts are revealed in his first booklet for public sale, which fittingly enough deals with birds and environments.

This little book provides a practical guide for the nature lover who wants to enjoy birds around his doorstep. After preliminary chapters on bird baths, trees and shrubs attractive to birds, and some ornithological lore, Beecher gets into the meaty data of how to bring birds into a small town, suburban, or city back yard. There are also sections on park birds and winter birds. Each category includes a thumbnail biography of the half dozen or so birds typical of the various associations. The drawings of recommended backyard plantings and bird houses are particularly helpful.

In spite of its core of solid facts, the book is simply written and a pleasure to read. It will prove valuable for the old home-owner and the suburban newcomer alike. This will undoubtedly give you many ideas to work on as you carry out your landscaping program during the long summer days.

Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39



STRAY FEATHERS FROM A BIRD MAN'S DESK, by Austin L. Rand, (Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York. \$3.75)

Dr. Rand is curator of birds at the Chicago Natural History Museum, and in his travels far and wide has picked up many important facts concerning bird life histories and related subjects. On the cover of the book is stated: "Fascinating and unusual sidelights on the lives of birds," which is an understatement of considerable degree. There are eighty brief stories, (a few do not directly concern birds) each of which is a keen psychological study of some interesting facet in bird life, beautifully written and well-documented. To mention a few titles: Birds using tools; birds as brigands;

traveling bird nests; can birds count; curiosity in birds; battle of the sexes and its evolutionary significance; feathered baby-sitters and co-op nursery nests. Each story is illustrated by a humorous cartoon, a line drawing by Ruth Johnson, the subject anthropomorphically interpreted, adding a little more spice to a very interesting and readable book.

Dr. Alfred Lewy, 25 E. Washington St., Chicago

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WOODLAND PORTRAITS, by Jeanette Clute. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$20.00.

This is an imposing volume, 17 by 12½ inches, containing fifty reproductions in color of woodland scenes, including flowers, leaves, a frog, a turtle, a garden spider, a copper butterfly, a locust and a white-tailed deer. There is also a robin's nest containing eggs.

Some of the subjects are much enlarged where the artist apparently wished to bring out nuances in color and design that were strikingly beautiful. Whatever the process of printing may be, it is not an exact reproduction of color photography as such, but rather a series of woodland scenes as they would appear to a nature lover with sensitivity to lighting, color and arrangement.

Altogether this book is an art gallery in itself, reproduced from the work of an artist-naturalist, and a prize possession for anybody's library.

Dr. Alfred Lewy, 25 E. Washington St., Chicago

Screen Tours in Review

THE PAST SEASON of lecture programs was memorable in two ways: for the quality of the talks given and for the pleasure of getting together with so many members of Illinois Audubon Society. A gratifying number turned out for lunch in the Museum cafeteria before each lecture. Here we were able to know each other better, meet the officers and directors of the Society, and sometimes chat with the speaker of the day. We hope that the custom will be continued during the lecture season to come, and that more of you can attend our luncheon meetings.

Roger Tory Peterson, the maestro of bird watchers, was our first speaker, showing "Wild America" on November 28, 1954. His bird pictures, particularly the close-ups, were exceptional. Could we all do as well if we had opportunities to see more than 600 species in a year? On January 9, 1955, **Alfred G. Etter** showed "A Missouri Story," which took us from the suburban present to the rural past and back. It was a good story idea, but we would have preferred more wildlife. This desire was well fulfilled by our old friend, **Bert Harwell**, who showed "Canada North" on February 27. His bird imitations are as fascinating as his color photos of ptarmigans, plovers and reindeer.

"Mormonland" brought an unexpected dividend, for this movie, on April 3, was narrated by **Alfred Bailey**, Director of the Denver Museum and a life member of our Society. Mr. Bailey explained that his daughter, originally scheduled to give the talk, was soon to make him a grandfather. Last and most striking of all was **Robert C. Hermes'** lecture of April 24 on "The Grass Forest." He showed some incredible ultra-close-ups of insect and pond life, revealing that nature has beauty even in the world at our feet.

Illinois Audubon Society Committees

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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Garden Club of Lake Forest

Box 615, Lake Forest, Illinois

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2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, % Mrs. Leo Doering, Sec'y-Treas.

204 8th St., Rock Island, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 95

NATIONAL
HISTORY SURVEY
LIBRARY

September, 1955

THE
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

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4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

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Refuges Needed for Illinois Prairie Chickens

By DR. RALPH E. YEATTER

THE GRASSLANDS AND their inhabitants occupy an important niche in American folklore. The fortunes of the pioneers, Indians, and native animals on the prairies have long been a source of entertainment and wonder for audiences, young and old. Originally the "sea of grasses" extended from the Mississippi Valley to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. Transformation of the fertile soils to farms and ranches destroyed the unique wildness of the region and left only small remnant groups of many of the larger mammals and birds. Although national parks and monuments in various parts of the country now are helping to preserve for the future some segments of our native wildlife, no such areas have yet been established to perpetuate the splendid fauna and flora of the grasslands.

One of the most picturesque grassland birds, the prairie chicken, or pinnated grouse, formerly was common throughout the Illinois prairie. Prairie chickens are still present in several Illinois counties, but in most places their future is threatened by recent changes in agricultural practices. Many years ago, these birds disappeared almost entirely from the intensively cultivated dark prairie soils. Nevertheless, on certain sand prairies in northern Illinois and on the gray soil prairie of the south central counties, they held on with surprising persistence. An increase in grazing and the growing of grains in these regions during the past 15 years unfortunately has greatly reduced nesting cover, resulting in serious loss of range and in lower populations for the remaining prairie chicken colonies.

Seriously threatened with ultimate extinction are the prairie chicken colonies of the sand prairies in Lee County and a few other localities in northern Illinois. Since the beginning of World War II, the area of the prairie chicken range in Lee County has shrunk to possibly one-fifth of its former size, chiefly as the result of more intensive farming in that region. During the same period, colonies elsewhere in northern Illinois have disappeared or have become noticeably smaller because of this same agricultural trend.

The relation of undisturbed grassy areas to the welfare of prairie chickens was summarized by the writer in a recent article published in *The Living Museum*: "An increase in prairie chickens in Illinois during the coming of early agriculture was followed by a sharp decline beginning in the 1870's when the acreage of farmland was nearing its present level. Although heavy hunting hastened this decline, the principal cause was undoubtedly the plowing of the last wild grasslands. Prairie chickens have a relatively short breeding season, chiefly from April to early July. Because they do not very

frequently nest in late summer, they are not well fitted to withstand the heavy loss of nests occasioned by spring farming operations."

Hope for perpetuating prairie chickens in northern Illinois centers on the establishment and maintenance of grassland refuges in the vicinity of some of the surviving colonies. The sand prairies, on which most of the remaining prairie chickens are found, are of relatively low agricultural value, thus minimizing the cost of acquisition of land.

Under a prairie grouse management program organized by Dr. and Mrs. Fred Hamerstrom of the Wisconsin Conservation Department, one 40-acre tract is being purchased per square mile of farmland over several townships in central Wisconsin to be left undisturbed as nesting cover. Both public funds and private donations are being used in the land purchasing program. Perhaps the Wisconsin plan could be modified for use in the relatively small prairie chicken range of northern Illinois. Because the northern Illinois prairie chickens over the centuries have become highly adapted to that particular region, every effort should be made to prevent their extinction.

Recently, efforts to save the prairie chicken before it is too late became a nationwide movement. In 1953, the National Wildlife Federation, recognizing the prairie chicken as a threatened species, chose it as the symbol of Wildlife Week. At the same time, the Federation, through its president, Claude D. Kelley, appointed a National Committee on the Prairie Chicken to determine the status of this bird throughout its range and to outline a program of rehabilitation. Among the chief recommendations made by this committee in its First Report (March, 1953), was that in states where widespread restoration appeared impossible, suitable grassland refuges should be acquired for preservation of this bird as a living museum species. The Report stated: "Such areas would serve also to preserve other wild forms, both plants and animals, native to the original American grasslands. Prairie-chicken flocks so maintained would provide adapted birds in every state in case future land-use trends should permit stocking of wider areas."

Other recommendations included an urgent appeal to the states to allot more funds for buying lands needed for management and study of prairie chickens; endorsement of a proposal for the establishment of a grasslands national monument; recommendation of educational and publicity campaigns to create public opinion against poaching and to inform the public of the rarity and value of prairie chickens as well as their habitat requirements.

Director Glen D. Palmer, of the Illinois Department of Conservation, deserves much credit for being one of the first administrators to take action, by launching a program to stock prairie chickens on the Joliet Arsenal area.

—Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana

Audubon Screen Tours for 1955-56

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY is happy to present a full program of five lectures from the National Audubon Society for the coming season. As always, the speakers will include some of America's best known ornithologists and wildlife photographers. Several of them will be welcomed back for "return engagements."

The schedule will be off to a flying start on October 9 (one month earlier than usual — members please note) with an illustrated talk by Prof. Arthur A. Allen of Cornell University, who is world famous for his recordings of wild bird songs. As before, all of the talks will accompany color movies, shown in the James Simpson theater of the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive. All talks will be Sunday matinees, beginning at 2:30 p.m. The usual printed announcements will be mailed to all members early this fall. Here is the program:

Oct. 9, 1955: *Arthur A. Allen* in "Hunting with Microphone and Color Camera."

Nov. 6, 1955: *William H. Wagoner, Jr.* in "A Touch of the Tropics."

Jan. 8, 1956: *W. Emerson Scott* in "Rocky Mountain Rambles."

Mar. 18, 1956: *Robert P. Allen* in "The Long Flight Back."

Apr. 22, 1956: *Walter H. Shackleton* in "Rhapsody in Bluegrass."



Autumn Bird Watchers Still Wanted

By JAMES H. ZIMMERMAN

THANKS TO THE EFFORTS of more than a score of cooperators in Illinois, we have been receiving excellent records of bird movements through the state and into Wisconsin. However, we need observers during the fall, also, to trace the return of birds to their wintering grounds. Since less people seem to watch the fall migrations than in spring, we need the help of our co-operators more than ever. This year's list is similar to that of Autumn, 1954, and is different from the list requested this spring. We are especially anxious to receive reports from bird banders and feeding station operators, even for just two or three species.

The list includes nocturnal and diurnal migrants, early and late travelers, solitary and flocking species — each being studied for a specific purpose. It is not necessary to fill in all data required for a given species; first date, last date, and peak date will be helpful even if numbers observed and other dates are not available. The more observers reporting from a single locality, the better. A sample of the study form may be obtained by writing to your *Bulletin* editor. Your fall reports should be sent to Mr. Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland. Further information is given in the June, 1955 *Bulletin*.

2114 Van Hise Ave., Madison 5, Wisconsin



State Accepts Title to Hennepin Canal

By MRS. ALFRED DYKE

THE ABOVE HEADLINE was copied from our local newspaper for the week of July 15. It had been sent to the *Bureau County Republican* as a special bulletin from Springfield, after the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing State acceptance of the Illinois-Mississippi Canal (commonly known as Hennepin Canal) from the Federal Government. This was an issue dear to the hearts of many nature lovers in this area, as well as many fishermen, and I read the news with great satisfaction.

In this week's paper, my feeling of complacency was abruptly shattered, for an article there stated that much work is still to be done before the canal can really belong to our state. Congressional legislation is necessary, according to State Representative Orville G. Chapman of Bradford, chairman of the Illinois-Mississippi Canal and Sinnissippi Lake Commission, and author of the State Legislation. Representative Chapman is much disturbed over the general feeling that the matter is settled. He urges each one of us to write every one of our Congressmen and President Eisenhower, urging the proper legislation. The bill has been introduced in Congress, but needs prodding from interested people.

Much of the activity of our State I. A. S. Meeting in May centered around the area in which the canal joins the Illinois river near Bureau, ending a 104 mile course which begins at the Mississippi river below Rock Island. I have no doubt that many of our readers of this *Bulletin* will be as interested as some of us who live nearby. Personally, I feel that the members of the I. A. S. can do a great deal to help in the matter, both as individuals and as a group. For the benefit of members from other parts of Illinois, I give this history of the area which has recently been proposed as a State Park:

The Hennepin Canal was built between 1898-1908 at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000. As a child, I lived on a hilltop northwest of Wyanet, and I can remember seeing the banks of the canal rising from the excavating of the huge cranes, as though giant moles had been working there. Our slough was drained into the canal and later (about 1908) our precious fifteen-acre pond was also poured into it. One man who owned most of the pond preferred it planted in corn. A popular family in our neighborhood were the Frys. Mr. Fry was an engineer who had brought his family from Kentucky to live in Bureau county while he operated one of the huge cranes on the canal. An old-timer at Hennepin told me of an outbreak of cholera, causing the deaths of many Irishmen who had come to help with the construction.

Now and then, after the completion of the canal, a long rainy spell would cause breaks in the banks, really a catastrophe for the local farmers. At one place near Wyanet, where the banks widened into a pond, there was ice-making every winter. Now there is a fish hatchery nearby. No Fourth of July holiday was quite as nice as the ones we spent at the canal acquiring a few fish, and also some chigger bites, to remind us for a while of what a good time we had. My father tells me that when the engineers dug so deep for the channel, tree seeds were unearthed of species not very com-

mon in the area, such as poplars and silver-leaf maples. A large growth sprang up, soon covering the barren banks.

A number of people recall the engineer in charge of the entire project, Major William Long of Alabama, who brought his charming family to live in Princeton for the "duration." Mr. Long had been a major in the regular army. He brought with him a colored valet, who later brought his own son, who still lives in Princeton.

Authorities estimate that the upkeep of the Canal as a park would cost \$75,000 per year, although I imagine part of this might be met by the rentals collected for houses and grounds on the shoreline. In addition to the chain of little lakes which is what the Canal has become, there are many ponds and marshes outside the banks, caused from seepage and overflow. These are sanctuaries for resident marsh-dwelling birds, as well as great numbers of migratory birds. Many of our little wild animals, so relentlessly pursued, also have taken refuge here.

Writing the story of the Hennepin Canal has not proved to be easy, for the subject is rich in color and legend, and would make a splendid book. Actually preserving the area will not be easy either, for there are still many obstacles to be overcome. Action, in the form of publicity and letters to Congress, is needed before the dream of a strip of parklike waterway across our state becomes a reality.

404 N. Church St., Princeton, Ill.



New Forest Preserve in Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY recently sent a letter of commendation to Mr. Joseph Myer, 1009 S. Main Street, Princeton, for his donation of 30 acres of wooded land in Dover township to the Princeton Park District for use as a forest and wildlife preserve. By this means, a stand of native timber typical of Bureau county will be kept in its natural state for the enjoyment of future generations.

The donation specifies that the land is not to be used for hunting, trapping, grazing or picnicking. Trails are to be laid out for bird watchers, Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts, and other groups wishing to study nature. The area will be protected as a bird and game refuge. In the last few months, Mr. Myer also has donated a smaller tract to the Park District for use as a camp site and picnic ground. It is refreshing to know that some of the best examples of northern Illinois timberlands will thus be kept in their original state.



GOVERNOR STRATTON approved a special appropriation this summer to buy more land for Illinois Beach State Park. A recommendation was also made that a naturalist be employed to protect the nature area.



Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

Seeing America's Wildlife In Our National Refuges. This new book by Devereaux Butcher, published by Devin-Adair, will be out this fall. Cloth-bound, \$4.50. Paperbound, \$2.50. Be sure to pick up a copy for yourself and one for a Christmas gift at our book table following one of our Audubon Screen Tours at the Chicago Natural History Museum. Over four and one-half million people visited our wildlife refuges in 1953. The two most popular areas were the Wichita Mountains in Oklahoma, with 742,000 visitors, and Crab Orchard near Carbondale, Illinois, with 714,000 visitors. In addition to providing havens for thousands of waterfowl and other birdlife, these refuges offer outdoor Americans such facilities as fishing, camping, boating, nature study and just plain picnicking.

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Birds Killed by Use of Air Rifles. . . . Our Society received several phone calls from members this past spring, calling our attention to the fact that many small boys were shooting at birds with air rifles. To kill or injure a migratory bird is a federal offense, carrying a fine of \$500.00. This was called to the attention of the Chicago Police Department. Investigations were made in several communities, schools were contacted and teachers were alerted. We appreciate the fine cooperation we received from the Chicago Police Force. Members of the Society are asked to contact their local enforcement officers if they find children or adults breaking the law. It is not necessary to ask the Society to take action.

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Ever wonder how high birds fly? The conquerors of Mount Everest saw an unidentified bird at 27,000 feet. However, lest you think that is the record, you should know that a flock of geese was seen flying at 29,000 feet. The photograph was made near Dehra Dun, India. Other records are: a giant vulture seen at 24,500 feet; Godwits and Curlews at 20,000 feet; Andean Condor at 19,500 feet; yellowlegs, black-bellied plovers and sandpipers at 12,000 feet. The cloud swift of the West Indies is considered to be the fastest of birds, flying almost 200 miles per hour.

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The Second Annual Conference of the Illinois Conservation Council will be held in the Hotel Hamilton, 20 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, on Oct. 28 and 29, 1955. On Sunday, Oct. 30, delegates will visit Illinois Beach State Park, near Zion. The conference will be divided into six sections. The first, on Friday night, will have as its theme the need of conservation groups to tell their story to the general public. Ulmer Turner of the ABC-TV network has

been invited to talk on this theme, along with two other journalists. The second section, held on Saturday morning, will consist of four simultaneous "round-tables." Here groups will gather to discuss (a) Illinois Wildlife; (b) recent conservation legislation; (c) Illinois sanctuaries; (d) inter-club publications. The third section, held early Saturday afternoon, will afford several groups an opportunity to be heard on a project or legislation for which they need and seek support. The fourth section will be the business meeting, with adoption of bylaws and election of new officers. The fifth section will be the evening banquet. Gov. William Stratton has been invited to give the main address. The evening will conclude with a symposium on the ways and problems of the Illinois General Assembly; two state senators, two state representatives and speakers from the Independent Voters of Illinois and the League of Women Voters will be asked to make short talks. Color slides and color films will also be presented during the Conference. Invitations to participate have been sent to all nature, sports and outdoor groups in Illinois. The Council is composed of delegates from over 25 Illinois conservation organizations.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18



Correction, Please!

THE JUNE, 1955 ISSUE of the *Bulletin*, on page 11, mentioned that the nesting grounds of the whooping crane "have never been found." Several members have written us to point out that the nesting area was found last year — in Wood Buffalo Provincial Park, in northeast Alberta. This has solved one of the leading bird mysteries of our times.



March Bulletins Wanted

BECAUSE OF AN OVERSIGHT, less than the necessary number of March, 1955 *Audubon Bulletins* was printed. Dr. R. M. Strong reports that the supply of this issue at the Museum is already exhausted. Since it contains the Christmas Census, this number will be in demand by bird students and educators for several years to come. Therefore, we appeal to all members who have extra copies (through multiple membership in a family, or otherwise) to return their "extras" to the Society. This also applies to members who would normally discard the March *Bulletin* by the end of the year. Please bring your unwanted copies to the October 9 Audubon lecture at the Museum, and leave them at the Book Service desk, or mail them to Dr. Strong at the Museum. Thank you!



Mrs. Nice Receives Honorary Degree

MRS. MARGARET MORSE NICE, honorary vice-president of the I.A.S., was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree at Mount Holyoke College, in South Hadley, Mass., on June 5, 1955. The presentation was made in recognition of Mrs. Nice's lifetime of contributions to our knowledge of bird life.

The occasion for the award was the fiftieth reunion of Mrs. Nice's graduating class. Fully 70 members of the class attended. The citation accompanying the degree called attention to the fact that Mrs. Nice has received international recognition for her accomplishments in bird study, covering half a century of careful observation and scholarly writing; that she received a Master of Science and Arts degree at Clarke University in 1915; that she has been elected an honorary or corresponding fellow of all of the major ornithological societies in the world.

In making the presentation, President Roswell Ham of Mount Holyoke College quoted a tribute from Prof. Louis Agassiz of Harvard University: "Your studies on territory, bird life, bird song, and incubation periods of birds, are classics in their fields."



Audubon Junior Club Kits

YOUR EDITOR HAD the pleasure and privilege of attending the Audubon Camp of Maine this summer, and seeing at first hand the wonderful work being done by the National Audubon Society in teaching nature education and conservation. We enjoyed the opportunity of studying many oceanic birds, exploring tidal pools, hearing such outstanding nature leaders as Carl Buchheister, vice-president of the National Audubon Society; Allan Cruickshank, bird photographer and writer; and many others. But most of all we were impressed by the emphasis of the instructors at the camp on the necessity for teaching the young, on the great value of making the children understand that our woods and waters and wildlife should be preserved.

We report with pleasure that the National Audubon Society has just issued a new sample kit of materials for leaders of *Audubon Junior Clubs*. The kit contains examples of the Junior notebook, cutouts, drawings, a nature magazine, and other materials that are sent to the children who become Junior members. Teachers, youth leaders, camp counselors, and others who wish to organize such clubs among the children of their community are urged to write to the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N.Y., and ask for the "Sample Kit for Audubon Junior Clubs." You will find it one of the best ways known to teach nature to youngsters — a wonderful way to supplement and enrich your child teaching program.

1435 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39





Officers of the Illinois Audubon Society

LEFT TO RIGHT: Mrs. Anne Douglas Bayless, Recording Secretary; Paul E. Downing, President; Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Third Vice-President; Raymond Mostek, Second Vice-President; Franklin McVey, First Vice-President; John Helmer, Treasurer; Paul H. Lobik, *Bulletin* Editor; Miss Marie Nilsson, Corresponding Secretary. Photo taken at the Annual Meeting of the Society, Princeton, Illinois, May 15, 1955.



I. A. S. Officers Re-elected

BY UNANIMOUS VOTE at the June meeting, the Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society re-elected last year's slate of officers to another full term. Hence the list on the inside front cover of the *Bulletin* remains unchanged. This election represents a vote of thanks for a year of work well done; but it also means that a handful of busy people are again called upon to carry out the many duties required to keep the Society going. In order to shift some of the burden, several changes were made in the committee chairmanships. These titles are shown on the inside back cover. If any member would like to help on any of the committees listed, or to lead bird walks, correct membership records, sell books, or perform a number of other tasks, he should contact one of the officers. The help will be greatly appreciated!



Echo Park Wins — Wichita Loses

IN THE CLOSING sessions of Congress, the House of Representatives once again demonstrated that it will not be swayed by political log-rolling. The bill to authorize the Upper Colorado Project, which had previously passed the Senate, was killed in committee, and did not even come up for a vote. Once again the threat to Echo Park and the Dinosaur National Monument (included as part of the river control project) was averted. This is the proposal that Illinois Sen. Paul Douglas, and *Newsweek* writer Raymond Moley, have condemned as "the biggest boondoggle of all time." However, the victory is only a temporary one; proponents of the dam are sure to bring the measure up again in the next session.



CONSERVATIONISTS SUFFERED a major defeat when Congress permitted, for the first time, the invasion of a National Wildlife Refuge. Bowing to the demands of the U.S. Army, our representatives passed the Army Public Works bill, which slices 10,700 acres from the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge and transfers the land to adjoining Fort Sill for use as a target range. As Mrs. Margaret Nice pointed out in her excellent article on this subject in the June-July *Nature Magazine*, the area represents the finest part of the refuge, including several lakes, four mountains, the best campground, and the main entrance. Mrs. Nice was especially incensed by the outright falsehoods put forth by proponents of the measure, who tried to pretend that the acreage represented waste land, and that the U.S. Army had no other place to go.

In "Conservation News and Notes" in the June issue of our *Bulletin*, Raymond Mostek pointed out that this refuge was originally established by President Theodore Roosevelt, and has become a haven for herds of bison, elk, antelope and deer, to say nothing of flocks of birds. The Society sent a formal letter of protest to the Armed Services Committee and to the Appropriations Committee, and many individual members wrote to their Congressmen, but to no avail.



ANOTHER LAST-MINUTE DEAL in Washington was the authorization by the Federal Power Commission of the construction of four dams in Hell's Canyon. Significantly enough, permission was given several days after Congress adjourned, although it is doubtful that either House would have been able to prevent this action. For, as the *Chicago Daily News* pointed out a week later, "Two states . . . goofed on Hell's Canyon." Neither Idaho nor Oregon made any attempt to protect this scenic wonder as a State Park, National Park, or National Monument. The canyon is 8,000 feet deep in spots — deepest canyon in the United States — and contains some of the wildest rapids of the Snake river as it plunges between the two states to its juncture with the Columbia. Yet the entire section consisted of either

private property or unclaimed Federal land. Now these magnificent gorges are to be buried under tons of water and silt, to generate kilowatts of power for a few scattered ranches and towns. Thus we squander the last remnants of our wilderness.



ON THE BRIGHTER SIDE, the I.A.S. has sent a letter of thanks to the Illinois Federation of Garden Clubs for establishing a "downtown garden" on the west bank of the Chicago river between Washington and Randolph streets. Incredible as it may seem, dozens of species of songbirds have come to this green oasis in the desert of man-made stone pinnacles. The women who planted and tended all the flowers and shrubs reported that their biggest thrill was the discovery of a bird's nest — that of a mallard near the water's edge. And one day in late June, while several gardeners watched excitedly, the mother duck plunged into the Chicago river and swam bravely toward the lake, with a brood of tiny yellow ducklings trailing behind her.



Rambling Notes

By THEODORE R. GREER

I HAVE BEEN INTERESTED in bird study for many years, spending much time afield. For the last few years, however, flower growing has claimed most of my leisure time. Two years ago I heard reports of a red-headed woodpecker with a yellow head. Upon investigation I found a pair of woodpeckers nesting in an oak tree. The male's head was about the color of a Baltimore oriole. The youngsters were normal in coloring. The male did not return this spring. This incident was all I needed to renew my old ardor for bird study.

While in Chicago last fall I examined about a dozen makes of binoculars, finally selecting a Japanese model called "Jason." These were superior to all the others in that I could get within nine feet of an object and retain a sharp image. This spring we organized a local Bird Study Club, and as Mrs. Greer seemed to be growing interested, I bought a pair of wide angle glasses. Now, after months of use, I prefer them to the common type — in fact, when I chance to look through a regular glass, it gives me claustrophobia!

This last winter we were able to identify practically all the varieties of ducks along the Mississippi River. South of here is a very large mud flat where we found many hundreds of sandpipers. Feeding with the least sandpipers were several of the beautiful Wilson's phalarope. A few dowitchers were seen, but the greatest thrill was a lone Hudsonian godwit. He was feeding with several greater yellowlegs and we were able to approach quite closely. Soras and Virginia rails were abundant, as well as marsh wrens.

Warblers were scarce, and although we were especially alert for them, less than two dozen varieties were observed. Prothonotary warblers and

redstarts nested abundantly along the Mississippi bottom lands, with Kentucky warblers, yellow-breasted chats and yellowthroats in a lesser degree. Near here we found a heron colony of possibly five hundred nests made up of about half great blues and half American egrets, with a few cormorants nesting seventy feet up in a tree containing the other varieties. One day I counted fifteen vultures soaring over the rookery, swooping down at the nests. The adult birds would dart out their bills at the passing vultures, giving vent to a "guak." Understanding that vultures feed only on carrion, I was puzzled at their behavior. Occasionally one of the young herons would fall from the nest and die, but I never saw the vultures feeding below the trees.

I am sure no matter how deeply we delve into bird study or how many years we follow this hobby, one never loses the thrill of seeing new species to add to his life list. This spring Mrs. Greer and I were walking along the levee above New Boston when we saw a large black bird fly up. It had some white on it, and I remarked that it looked like a partial albino crow. Later we flushed another one, but being closer, we saw a vivid red crest and instantly knew we had sighted a pileated woodpecker. These birds are so very large — about the size of a crow — one can hardly believe his eyes! Later on a nest was found with two young.

It is indeed a delight to have one's good wife interested in this delightful hobby, but just a word of warning. Unless your digestion is good so you can subsist on warmed-over victuals — or worse, cold victuals — never, never try to interest your better half in bird watching!

Enchanted Hill Garden, Joy, Illinois



New Members Since May 10, 1955

WE ARE HAPPY to welcome the individuals and groups below as new members of the Illinois Audubon Society. Slowly but surely, we are growing, and our power to help protect our wildlife and teach others to respect our natural resources is growing, too. We urge you new members to take part in our program as much as possible; join our census counts, send in your migration records, and (if you can) come to our Audubon Screen Tours at the Museum. The more you put into a society like ours, the more you take out as benefits. As before, all new members are from Illinois, and the asterisk denotes a Contributing Member.

James Aberman, Chicago
 Kenneth N. Anglemire, Chicago
 Charles Ball, Chicago
 *Mrs. Elizabeth C. Borland, Addison
 Mrs. S. E. Clegg, Plainfield
 *J. A. Cragwall, Wilmette
 Mrs. R. Taylor Drake, Moline
 Gwendolyn D. Haigh, Chicago
 Bette Howard, Chicago
 Carl H. Kramer, Princeton
 *Henry Metz, Addison
 Mrs. Clara Muhr, Chicago

Mrs. W. J. Murphy, Evanston
 Mrs. Tom H. Nichol, Monmouth
 *Ridgway Bird Club, Olney
 Lulu H. Schweitzer, Chicago
 David Smith, Chicago
 Rita C. Steffen, Chicago
 Mrs. Kenneth A. Tobias, Chicago
 James R. Ware, Evanston
 Mrs. R. W. Webster, Minonk
 Helen Weinstein, Chicago
 George W. Wherry, Chicago
 Mrs. Clark E. Williams, Canton



The Rally at "The Point"

By IRENE MOSTEK

ONE OF THE MOST significant conservation meetings ever held in the Chicago area was sponsored by the 4th and 5th ward units of the Independent Voters of Illinois at the Jackson Park Promontory on June 25th, 1955. The meeting was designed to spotlight the deterioration of the Burnham Park and Jackson Park areas and the failure of the Chicago Park District to meet the recreational needs of the public. Another issue discussed was the use of recreational areas for military installations.

Almost 400 people gathered on the grass before the speaker's stand to eat their picnic lunch and to hear Davy Crockett (in the person of University of Chicago Prof. Maynard Krueger) sing a doleful ballad about the increasing loss of park lands to the Army. It was pointed out that in the last 15 years, Jackson Park has suffered the loss of a bird sanctuary, a Japanese Tea House, a Japanese Garden, two south bridges to Wooded Island (one of the most famous of bird sanctuaries within a large city), a small golf course, an ice-skating pond, and a row-boat concession. In addition, the lagoons are now becoming stagnant, because of fill under the broken bridges.

Congressman Barratt O'Hara, an outspoken opponent of the use of recreational areas for military installations, spoke of the need by the Chicago Park District and the U.S. Army of better public relations. He condemned both agencies for the cavalier treatment they had accorded the general public. It was through the efforts of Mr. O'Hara that the NIKE launching area was reduced to a small section of the Promontory after the Army had demanded the whole "Point" area. For his efforts in saving Wooded Island as a sanctuary and his many other commendable conservation battles, Mr. O'Hara was honored with a lovely plaque by the Volunteer Forest Patrol. The presentation was made by Mr. Richard Burk, Chief of the Cook County Unit.

In later speeches, Col. Thomas Larner, Commanding Officer of the 22nd AAA Group, and Chief Planning Engineer Raymond Knapp of the Chicago Park District defended the choice of the "Point" in Jackson Park for the installation of the NIKE unit.

The audience cheered as Rep. O'Hara remarked that under present policies of the Chicago Park District, the public stands to lose its parks, acre by acre. The occupation of a half-dozen areas by the Army along the lake front beaches and park areas, and the new proposed lake-front exposition hall, were cited as examples.

Alderman Len Despres ended the meeting with these memorable remarks by the great Chicago planner, Daniel Burnham: "The lake front by right belongs to the people. It affords their one great unobstructed view, where water and clouds seem to meet. No mountains or high hills enable us to look over broad expanses of the earth's surface; and we must come to the margin of the lake for such a survey of nature. . . .Not a foot of shore should be appropriated by individuals to the exclusion of the people. Everything possible should be done to enhance its attractiveness and to develop its

natural beauties." Mr. Despres called upon the Army and the Chicago Park District to give the people the facts and not to hide their proposals from the public; in a democracy the people have a right to know how public lands are being used.

The Illinois Audubon Society has long been interested in the fight to save Wooded Island and other park areas in our city, state and nation. Several members of the Society were seen at the rally. If conservation groups join with community organizations to protect our parks from the spoilers, our strength will be increased and our country will more surely stay, "America, the Beautiful." The value of this open demonstration is that it serves warning on the two public agencies that the people are not apathetic and that any further plans to invade these public playgrounds and sanctuaries must be given more careful consideration.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18



Bird Records from Tri-Cities

By PETER C. PETERSEN, JR.

HERE ARE THE most notable bird records from the past fall, winter and spring for the Moline - Rock Island - Davenport area:

White Pelican: One seen on a wall in the Mississippi river off 25th Street in Moline, Nov. 28, 1954. 20X scope. In company with ring-billed and herring gulls. The same bird was seen by Lang Baily on Nov. 27, and by Norwood Hazard on Nov. 25.

Whistling Swan: One seen at Spring Lake, Carroll County, Oct. 16, 1954. Also at Spring Lake: 34 seen Nov. 25. Five seen Nov. 27. These included adults and young.

Red Crossbills: Two pairs seen north of Port Byron. These were reported by Lang Baily in the March, 1955 *Audubon Bulletin*.

Canvas-back: Seven at Lock #14, Rock Island county, Feb. 13, 1955.

Hooded Merganser: Two at Lock #14, Feb. 12. These would certainly seem to be wintering birds.

Bald Eagle: Two at Lock # 13, Whiteside county, Feb. 13. Also four at Lock #14, same day.

Red-backed Sandpiper: Four at Spring Lake, May 8, 1955.

Stilt Sandpiper: One at Spring Lake, May 8.

Bonaparte's Gull: Five in summer plumage at Lock #13 on April 17.

620 E. Thirtieth St., Davenport, Iowa



Notes on Unusual Birds

By MILTON THOMPSON

THERE HAVE BEEN several interesting reports of Western grebes on Lake Springfield this year. The first record came from David G. Phillips, a lawyer in the Department of Legislative Research in the State Capitol, who is a better than average bird observer. After getting reports later from other people, I had Mr. Phillips make a note of his observations, as follows:

"On Saturday morning, March 12th, at about 7:30, I observed a pair of Western grebes on Lake Springfield. I was near the shore of the lake in the Lincoln Memorial Gardens. The birds were approximately 250 to 300 yards from the shore but, through a pair of binoculars, their general shape indicated that they were grebes, and their black and white coloration indicated that they were Western grebes.

"The weather was chilly and the sky was slightly overcast. I watched for probably ten minutes while the birds swam close together and were not observed to dive. I observed these birds as carefully as I could, for I realized that they were not common in this area, since the species was not listed on the bird list put out by the Illinois State Museum."

After receiving Mr. Phillips' report, I contacted other people to see if they had also observed the Western grebe, and the feeling was that apparently the pair had gone, as no one else had seen them. Then, on May 5, 6, and 7 one Western grebe was again observed on Lake Springfield by several members of the Springfield Nature League. Whether it was one of the original two or an additional one is hard to say. On May 5 the grebe was observed by Mrs. Bonney, on May 6 by Mrs. Bonney and Lois Hardbarger, and on May 7 it was seen by Bill O'Brien, Tom Beggs, Vern Greening, Emma Leonhard, Lois Hogan, and Lena Hardbarger. No further reports of the bird were made this spring, although Mrs. Bonney made a search for it again on May 10 without success.

Since we have been able to find, according to the new *Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois*, but seven previous records of the Western grebe in Illinois, I feel that this observation is worth adding to our list of accidental visitors. Of the seven previous records, one is in 1921, one in 1923, two in 1941, one in 1949, one in 1950, and one in 1951, and as far as I can tell from the above records, all were observations of a single bird.

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MR. JAMES M. SANDERS of Chicago writes that three graduate students observed a Western tanager male and female on July 7, 1955, in a mulberry tree on the edge of Maple Lake, at the western end of Wolf Road in the Cook County Forest Preserve District. The observers were Ruth Ooykaas, Bertha Bannert and Alice A. Smith, all experienced nature students; they had time to study the birds at length. The time was 8:15 a.m. The only other record for this species is near Carbondale on May 14, 1948.

Illinois State Museum, Springfield

New Laughing Gull Record

By SARAH JO SPRINGER

ON MEMORIAL DAY (May 30, 1955), near Alton, Illinois, Irene Weber of Edwardsville and I saw an adult laughing gull. The time was between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.; we both got a good, though brief, look at the bird as it flew past. Later in the afternoon, Richard Anderson of St. Louis saw the bird from the Missouri side, near the Alton dam. He also heard it give its typical laughing call, with which he is familiar. We were very glad to have someone that knew the bird support our identification. All three of us had a good view of the uniformly dark wings with the white rear edge but with no white in the tips.

1023 St. Louis St., Edwardsville

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THE SPRINGFIELD NATURE LEAGUE has sent in the Check List for their spring bird census on May 16, 1955. They identified 132 species, of which the most notable is the Brewster's warbler, reported for the first time from the Springfield area. Other good records include the barred owl, whip-poor-will, Acadian, alder, and least flycatchers, both kinglets, the Bell's and blue-headed vireos, and the Cape May and cerulean warblers. The main areas covered were Lake Springfield, Washington Park, Carpenter's Park, Oak Ridge Cemetery, and the vicinity of Jacksonville, Illinois. Participants were Dr. Richard Allyn, Stanley Atterberry, Mrs. Guy Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bretscher, M. D. Cook, Vern Greening, Lena Hardbarger, Lois Hogan, Bea and Lois Hopwood, Al Kazynski, and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sausaman of Springfield; Emma Leonhard and William O'Brien of Jacksonville; and Mr. and Mrs. Bridges of Olney, Illinois.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor.

Illinois Audubon Society Committees

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee: Franklin McVey, Chairman

5845 Kingsdale Ave., Chicago 30

Book Service Committee: Franklin McVey, Chairman

Conservation Committee: Raymond Mostek, Chairman

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18

Education Committee: Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman

3027 Thayer St., Evanston

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5736 Stony Island Ave., Chicago 37

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Affiliated Societies

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30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9157 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Miss Mary H. Paul, Secretary
1118 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest
Box 615, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, % Mrs. L. E. Cisne
762 Hill Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Girl Scouts of America, Camp Department
37 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 3, Illinois

Chicago Park District, % Mrs. Grace Nelson
425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

Wheaton Audubon Society, % Mrs. Roy J. Lile, Secretary
408 Pennsylvania Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Walter D. Steele, Treasurer
2440 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herreke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, % Mrs. Leo Doering, Sec'y-Treas.
204 8th St., Rock Island, Illinois

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 96

December, 1955

JAN 10 1956

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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PAUL H. LOBIK, *Editor*

4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Number 96

December, 1955

Natural Resources Council of Illinois

By MRS. ANNE BAYLESS

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY was one of the founding organizations of the Illinois Conservation Council at its first meeting in Springfield last April, and participated in the second meeting of the group, held October 28-29-30, in the Hamilton hotel, Chicago. Among the business transacted at the October meeting was adoption of a constitution and bylaws, which established the name of the organization as the Natural Resources Council of Illinois.

The Audubon Society has a special interest in the proceedings of the Council, for its prime organizer and first chairman is Raymond Mostek, second vice-president of the Society. Mr. Mostek, who had acted as chairman during the organization of the Council, was duly elected for a year's term at the October meeting.

The first session of the October conference, on Friday night, was devoted to conservation publicity. George Crawford, editor of the *Waukegan News-Sun*; Harry Malm, attorney and travel writer for the *New York Times*; Reynolds Girdler, director of advertising and public relations for the Sinclair Oil Corporation, and Lynn Callaway, of the Illinois State Conservation Department, were the principal speakers.

Mr. Crawford said the best means of interesting newspaper editors in conservation subjects is to diversify the story. It is necessary to go into politics, economics, and many other fields to convince editors that conservation is of interest to many people. Hence the conservationist must be well informed to show how his projects can help the public. Mr. Crawford also noted that local projects, like state parks, are of more interest and can be expected to get more news space than distant projects.

Mr. Malm spoke of the tremendous growth of the crowds in the National Parks — 88 millions are expected by 1965. Much money is appropriated for roads, utilities, and the like, but little for conservation of areas that will be needed for recreation. He pointed out that there are now 1,500 military installations in our National Park areas. Mr. Malm asked for efforts to maintain intact the National Park areas we have and add other areas if possible.

Mr. Girdler, who flew from New York to address the meeting, told of the Sinclair Oil advertising program calling attention to the National Parks and saluting various conservation organizations. These full-page advertisements, running in a number of national magazines, emphasize the appeal of the National Parks to the vacation-bound motorist. At the same time, the company deplores the vandalism, littering, and destruction that accompany the park visitors. Mr. Girdler said: "If we could make the visitor a little more

aware that many of his neighbors are working — through various organizations — to protect the parks and all types of natural resources in this country, the citizen might then get the idea that he has an obligation — the obligation to mind his outdoor manners — and perhaps even the obligation to join one of those organizations and contribute to its support."

Mr. Callaway, who conducted a newspaper outdoor column for many years before joining the Conservation Department, said he found that a conservation story has to be "flashy" to get in print — it must either be a big story or have good, attention-catching pictures with it. He mentioned as an example the deaths of hundreds of shore birds on the cinder flats at the north end of Lake Calumet last fall. Stories about positive accomplishments in conservation all too often go unpublished.

In a speaker-audience discussion it was pointed out that one problem is to get conservation news off the sports pages, where it is usually relegated. There were suggestions that those hoping to get publicity on a conservation problem or project should try to meet personally with news editors and point out the importance conservation has to everyone. The evening session closed with a color movie, "Waltonians in Action," presented by Mr. Ed Cooney of the Izaak Walton League.

Saturday morning's program consisted of four simultaneous round table discussions, on conservation legislation, preservation of natural areas, conservation publicity, and an inter-club bulletin. Reports on these were made to the entire group after an informal luncheon. Mr. Cooney, reporting on conservation legislation, said too many people fail to understand what good legislation is. It affects *all* groups, not just one. Among the topics discussed were stocking of lakes, pollution and flood control, and entry fees for Illinois State Parks. On the latter subject there would be no show of opposition if every park had the same arrangement, and income would be used for upkeep. The Governor recently appointed a commission to study the park situation, of which Mrs. E. E. Byerrum is a member.

On taking the Conservation Department out of politics, Mr. Cooney said the last bill introduced into the Legislature was not adequate and failed to receive the support of conservationists. A lot of educational effort will be required for such a bill. On reclaiming strip mine sites, he said the executive secretary of the Coal Miners Association is working with the companies to avoid blemish. Both the miners and the companies prefer to do the job voluntarily rather than be required to post a bond that they will restore the sites.

Mr. M. S. Gersbacher of the Illinois Nature Conservancy reported on preservation of natural areas. He mentioned a questionnaire from the Nature Conservancy on what remains to be done. On the Hennepin Canal there was legislation last year to dispose of the towpath. The Elgin Botanical Gardens are still endangered by the toll road. It was suggested that letters be written to Gov. Stratton asking that the toll road follow Route 72 and bypass Elgin to save the Gardens. In an effort to keep the University of Chicago from disposing of Bird Haven, the Ridgeway Nature Preserve near Olney, one should write to Chancellor Kimpton and Dr. Charles Olmstead of the department of botany of the university.

Other areas that should be preserved are Smith's Woods near Mount Carroll, a piece of prairie south of Dixon, prairie around Chicago, areas of cypress, beech and maple stands, and the Volo bog. These natural areas are becoming more and more rare.

Mr. Mostek, reporting on conservation publicity, suggested that our groups contact editors and explain the problems of parks, hunting, fishing, and pollution. Books can be bought and donated to libraries or schools. Mr. Royal McClelland of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs told of the leaflets and other material given to teachers on subjects such as building brush habitats, farm ponds, etc. Mr. Mostek's committee agreed that an inter-club bulletin will be started. It will be put out every two months, with a different club paying mailing charges each time. Six persons have volunteered to take over the editorship for the first year.

The afternoon session began with a talk on the prairie chicken by Dr. Ralph Yeatter of the Illinois Natural History Survey. The birds have been declining rapidly in numbers since 1875. Although the species has held on persistently in a few places, chiefly in the redtop grass areas around Newton County, conditions are getting worse. Prairie chickens have a rather short nesting cycle, in April and early May; if this is interrupted they will not nest again as do quail and pheasants. The birds must have safe nesting cover and bring off a high percentage of hatch to hold their own. As grassland farming goes out, Illinois, like other states, must consider refuges as an alternative to losing its prairie chickens. There are prairie chickens in Lee County, where the land, sandy and not too valuable for agriculture, would make very good refuges. The problem is how to acquire and establish these areas as sanctuaries.

Mrs. Harold Dunton reported on the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs program for conservation education. They sent 15 girls to the conservation school at Lake Villa, and also are going to help with the teachers' school at the state fairgrounds in Springfield.

Miss Vera Shaw of the Ridgeway Bird Club showed slides of Bird Haven and discussed its problems. The club would like to see this 101-acre area made a wildlife sanctuary under the supervision of the State Conservation Department. Miss Shaw suggested that those interested in helping this project should write to the president of the Ridgeway Club, Mr. William Bridges, R.R. 6, Olney.

Mrs. Pauline Esdale gave a program of bird calls, and then the business meeting was convened. After the report of the treasurer, Mr. Lucas Wrischnik of the Cahokia Nature League, Mrs. E. E. Byerrum, chairman of the bylaws committee, gave her report, which was adopted with minor changes. The purpose of the Natural Resources Council shall be to coordinate and stimulate the efforts of individuals, organizations, and agencies interested in the preservation, conservation, and restoration of the natural resources of Illinois. There are three classes of members: regular (state-wide organizations with 3 delegates each; local, county, or regional organizations with 2 delegates each); associate (business organizations with 1 delegate), and advisory (state and federal agencies and individuals).

The annual meeting will be held in October, at a time and place to be fixed

by the Executive Committee, which will manage the Council between meetings. The Committee will consist of the officers and one representative from each state-wide organization belonging to the Council, the selection being made by the organization. Officers elected were as follows: chairman, Raymond Mostek (Illinois Audubon Society); first vice-chairman, Ralph W. Smith (Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's clubs); second vice-chairman, the Rev. Reinhold Link of St. Joseph Seminary, Westmont; treasurer, Lucas Wrischnik, (Cahokia Nature League); recording secretary, Mrs. C. F. Russell (Decatur Audubon Society), and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Madeline Dorosheff (Springfield Nature League).

Mr. Frank Wilkinson, who is a member of the Clean Streams Committee of Cook County, spoke on how to clean up stream pollution. If proof of pollution can be obtained, the state sanitary water board will act quickly, he pointed out. The Izaak Walton Soil Plan was also explained. Under it, both to cut down surplus crops and restore the soil and cover, the government would lease certain amounts of crop land from farmers under the condition that this land would be planted in cover to make it better when it goes back into production. The farmer would be paid, of course. This is a lower cost plan than the subsidies now used, and has been approved in principle by all large farm organizations.

The evening program followed a banquet. Father Link, the principal speaker, told how he became state naturalist in Pere Marquette State Park, and some of the problems he faced. Even though crowds visit the parks and trample down what has been set aside for them, "We must welcome this great unthinking crowd," he said. "We allow children to graduate from school without a knowledge of the common things around them. They can't tell the trees or birds or flowers apart, and kick the rocks aside. Both children and adults, however, will respond if given the proper opportunity."

Three speakers discussed the workings of the State Legislature. State Rep. Elroy Sandquist (25th dist.) described the system of getting a bill enacted. Miss Katherine Kula of the League of Women Voters discussed how an individual or group can be effective in supporting desired legislation. Mr. Louis Silverman of the Independent Voters of Illinois sketched a program of legislative action for organizations.

The meeting concluded Sunday morning with a field trip to Illinois Beach State Park led by the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society and the Northern Illinois Natural History Society.

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Ind.



More Screen Tours to Come

ALTHOUGH THE WINTER has hardly begun, we have already seen two fine Audubon Screen Tours at the James Simpson Theater in the Chicago Natural History Museum. Some additional treats are in store for us in the weeks to come. W. Emerson Scott will present his "Rocky Mountain Rambles" on January 8, 1956, and Robert P. Allen will describe "The Long Flight Back" on March 18. These are the usual Sunday lectures, beginning at 2:30 p.m.

The Christmas Bird Census — 1955

By PAUL H. LOBIK

YEAR'S END is suddenly at hand; it is time to assess all we have done in the twelve months that have passed, and to look forward again to bright and eventful days in the promising New Year. And it is time, again, for our members to participate in the Audubon Winter Census of birds in Illinois. This annual outing is more than a pleasant activity; the results of our studies are used by our Fish and Wildlife experts to make their recommendations for hunting seasons and bag limits of wildfowl.

The census period this year will be from Saturday, December 24, to Monday, January 2, 1956. Most of our participating groups had little difficulty in conforming with the general rules, which are as follows: Birds may be counted only in an area roughly 15 miles in diameter; the census group must consist of three or more experienced birders; only those birds seen during one 24-hour period will be counted for a given area; duplicate or overlapping coverage of a single area is not acceptable; reports covering the highest counts for the same area on various days will not be allowed. For a more detailed explanation of the rules, see the December, 1954 issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*, page 2.

The Chicago Ornithological Society invites interested birders from the Chicago area to take part in its annual census of the birds in the Morton Arboretum on Monday, December 26, beginning at 9:00 a.m. The Arboretum is on Illinois Highway 53, one mile north of Lisle, Illinois; the meeting-place is the Administration Building, just inside the east entrance. Hikers should wear stout boots, dress warmly, and bring their own lunches. Similar hikes are scheduled for the Quad-Cities area, White Pines State Park, Olney, Princeton, Springfield, and other areas in Illinois. If you do not know the name of the group in your vicinity, see the list of affiliated societies at the back of this issue.

Census Reports should be typed double space on one side of 8½ by 11 paper and submitted to the Editor, Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois, before January 15. Copies of your report will be forwarded to the National Audubon Society. Please follow A.O.U. order in making your report and give all details as shown in our previous Census Records (see the March, 1955 *Bulletin*). Be sure to include date, terrain covered, miles by foot and/or auto, wind, weather, time in the field, species seen, numbers of each, and names of participants. The field chairman or club secretary is responsible for sending in the report or delegating one of his aides to do so. Here's wishing all of you a good "score" — and good birding to all of you for the coming year!



Birding South of the Border

WOULD YOU LIKE to follow your bird friends — figuratively at least — on their long trips south? Then you might be just the pen-pal that Larry Tabert is looking for. He lives at Apartado Postal 380, Veracruz, Mexico. Larry would like to hear from bird-watchers in the Middle West; he would especially like to exchange information on the subject of bird migrations.

New I.A.S. Director Named

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Audubon Society has been greatly concerned in recent months by the fact that there have not been enough active directors available to carry out the increased activities of the organization. The expanded program of downstate participation, in particular, lacked an adequate working staff. For this reason, the Directors amended the Bylaws of the Society in October, increasing the number of active Directors from 25 to 30.

This change made it possible to name Mrs. C. F. Russell of Decatur, Illinois to the Board of Directors on the following month. Mrs. Russell has long been an active member and officer of the Decatur Audubon Society, and she was recently elected Recording Secretary of the new Natural Resources Council of Illinois. She should be of great help to Mr. Elton Fawks in his program of obtaining increased support of the I.A.S. from affiliated societies downstate.

In another step to strengthen the authority of the Committee on Downstate Liaison, Mr. Elton Fawks of East Moline, the present chairman of that group, was elected a Vice-President of the Illinois Audubon Society. It is an honor he richly deserves in view of all the fine work he has accomplished and is still doing.



New Members Since September, 1955

YOU MAY NOT HAVE noticed, but the Society has enjoyed a steady growth in numbers during the past year. A list of new names has appeared in almost each issue of the *Bulletin*. Incidentally, if you joined a few weeks ago, and your name is not in the group below, do not be alarmed; there is a lag of four to six weeks between the preparation of this list and its publication. We are happy to welcome you new members to our ranks, and hope that you will join us in our work of protecting wildlife, preserving our natural resources, and spreading the gospel of conservation. If you are in a position to help, please volunteer your services to one of the committee chairmen listed on the inside back cover. Join us on our bird walks, send in your records of field observations, and come to our Audubon Screen Tours at the Museum if you can. Your benefits of memberships are realized in direct proportion to the amount of effort you put into our activities. All but one of the members below are from Illinois; the asterisk denotes a Contributing Member.

David Anderson, Chicago
Amy Applegate, Chicago Heights
Miss G. Ashdowne, Princeton
*Miss Kay Binder, Chicago
Esther Chalfont, Chicago
Jerry Chaniot, Decatur
Mrs. K. W. Dean, Chicago
Mrs. Garver Frazier, Marshall
Mrs. M. A. Hansen, Chicago
Albert W. Havlik, Chicago
W. L. Hoover, Chicago

Mrs. Marie LaCroix, Chicago
George Larson, Palatine
Dr. W. W. Meister, Chicago
Melvin Miller, Chicago
Robert W. Neuwirth, Chicago
Bernard Nolan, Chicago
Grace E. Rundquist, Oregon
Charles R. Sheppard, Chicago
Robert J. Trial, Seaton
Fern E. Weckesser, Oak Park
J. H. Zimmerman, Madison, Wis.

Nature Photography Exhibition

THE NATURE CAMERA CLUB of Chicago once again invites the members and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society to submit pictures for the Eleventh Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography, to be held at the Chicago Natural History Museum in February, 1956.

Any nature photographer — amateur or professional, ornithologist or botanist — is eligible to enter the contest. There are two divisions, prints or slides, with photographers limited to four pictures in either or both divisions. Any natural history subject is acceptable — flowers, birds, trees, fossils, rock formations, clouds, insects, marine life, zoo animals, weather phenomena, fungi, snow and ice, and so on. The Exhibition is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Photographic Society of America, which awards two medals to the makers of the color slides showing the best color harmony. Additional medals, ribbons and certificates are awarded to the makers of outstanding prints and slides in each of the three main classifications — Botany, Zoology, and General Nature.

One of the judges this year will be Dr. William Beecher, one of our Directors and a Naturalist of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. Other judges will be Philip Hershkovitz, Associate Curator of Mammals at the Chicago Natural History Museum; John Mulder, Ranger-Naturalist of the National Park Service; and two outstanding Chicago area photographers, George Wood and George Blaha, FPSA. Accepted prints will be displayed in the main hall of the Museum from February 1 to 26, while accepted slides will be projected in the Simpson Theater of the Museum on Sunday afternoons, February 12 and 19, at 2:30 p.m.

Photographers who wish to enter the Exhibition should write now to Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, for their entry blanks. The deadline for the contest is January 16, 1956.



Form for Bequests

WE HAVE BEEN ASKED to publish again the standard bequest form to be used when a person wishes to bequeath a sum to the Illinois Audubon Society. As most of you members know, the Society is an endowed, educational, scientific and charitable organization, not incorporated for profit, and contributions are deductible for income tax purposes. Bequests to the Society are not subject to the usual inheritance taxes. The legal form for making such a bequest in one's will is quite simple, and is well known to attorneys who are accustomed to these matters. For the benefit of those who wish to draw up their own bequests, this is the recommended wording:

Section (Paragraph of Article): I hereby give and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society of Chicago, Illinois, an Illinois corporation, the sum of dollars; the same to be paid to the treasurer of the Society within one year after my death.

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

New Mining Claim Law Passed. After several years of controversy and indecision, Congress finally revised our antiquated mining laws, which had not been changed since 1872. Under the old law, many fraudulent claims were filed by individuals on public land. Under pretense of looking for minerals, they would stake out land for a summer home, tie up thousands of dollars worth of timber, even establish business outlets. The new law strengthens the National Forest Service and indirectly benefits fish and wildlife.

Armpatches for Audubon Members. The long-awaited armpatch which Illinois Audubon Society members may place on their jackets and coats will soon be available. It will sell for about \$1.50 or less; the insignia will help identify you as an honorable bird watcher and often permit you to gain entrance to "sacred" places.

Slaughter of Wood Ducks Continues. In April of this year, the Mississippi Flyway Council, composed of the conservation directors of 12 states, met to make their recommendations for wildfowl hunting seasons and bag limits to the Fish and Wildlife Service. With only Glen Palmer, Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, dissenting, the Council voted to permit the shooting of one wood duck per hunter per day. This vote was taken in spite of testimony by wildlife experts that numbers of wood ducks were dangerously low. When protests arose in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, the conservation directors of those states, by executive decree, declared a closed season on wood ducks. But Illinois has no provisions for such executive action, and hunting of wood ducks was permitted. Director Palmer asked that hunters spare these ducks if they could, but his appeals seem to have gone unheeded. Mr. Palmer should be commended for his earnest attempt to save a threatened and beautiful species; and we should try to change our Illinois laws so that action can be taken before it is too late.

New Game Refuges and Waterfowl Marshes may result from the passage of S. 756 by Congress in the last session. This bill allocates over 13 million dollars to the states from revenues obtained through the Pittman-Robertson Act. This money was being held in the U.S. Treasury for many years. It will be spent over a five-year period. The act requires the state to put up one dollar for each three dollars it receives in federal funds.

Golden Anniversary of the Conservation Movement. Senator Murray of Montana has introduced a resolution to give official federal recognition to the 50th anniversary of the conference of governors first called by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1907 to consider the problems of resource depletion and wildlife management. The resolution establishes a Commission to prepare a thorough plan for the observance and commemoration of that historic conference at the White House. The Commission, with a budget of \$100,000, would cease to exist after one year.

Birds Found Dying at Lake Calumet. The Southeast Sportsmen's Club, the Chicago Ornithological Society and the Illinois Audubon Society have bestirred themselves about the hundreds of shore birds found dying in the Lake Calumet Area of Chicago's southeast side. Appeals were made to the Illinois Natural History Survey, the Illinois Conservation Department, the City of Chicago and the Nickel Plate railroad. The dying birds were found near garbage dumps and small water puddles. Samples of water were analyzed but nothing harmful was found. Earlier reports of the possibility of botulism were later discounted. Dr. Harold Hanson felt there was a strong possibility of algae poisoning. Mr. L. P. Turner, Superintendent of Dumps and Incinerators for the City of Chicago, has been very helpful, and has notified us that he is attempting to drain the puddles and is using fill wherever possible. Since there was some question of lead poisoning from piles of slag found there, the Nickel Plate railroad was contacted. Mr. Harold McKinley of their Cleveland office wrote the Illinois Audubon Society in November that "all wastes from the terminal facilities are drained into sewers . . . that weed killers used in the Calumet area contain no lead." Bird lovers are indebted to Mrs. Anne Douglas Bayless of the Chicago Tribune for her series of articles on this problem and to Mr. and Mrs. Hoger of Westmont, Ill., who made regular visits to the Calumet area and rescued hundreds of birds, feeding and treating them at their own expense. We hope that the investigations will continue until the cause is found and then eliminated.

Illinois Anti-Litterbug Law. At a recent Conservation Conference sponsored by the new Illinois Natural Resources Council, delegates learned that the Illinois Legislature passed a law which carries a fine of \$50.00 for littering public highways in our state.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.



Audubon Gifts for Christmas

FOR THOSE OF YOU that have not completed their Christmas shopping lists, we would like to observe that some of the best gifts you can obtain for your family or friends are the ones offered by the Society through its books and supply services. See the next-to-last page of this issue for our list of the bird-watching materials and field guides.

The binoculars are handled by our treasurer, John Helmer, 847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston (see his informative article elsewhere in this issue). Books and other supplies are handled by our Book Service Committee, headed by Franklin McVey, 5845 Kingsdale Avenue, Chicago. A letter or phone call to either of these gentlemen will bring a prompt solution to your gift-buying problems.

Last Chance at Echo Park

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

WHEN CONGRESS RECONVENES in January, one of the first orders of business will be to take up the controversial Upper Colorado River Project. This complicated bit of legislation includes the oft-debated Echo Park Dam in Dinosaur National Monument on the Colorado-Utah border.

The Senate passed the Project bill by a large margin. In the House, the bill never came up for a vote because of the determined opposition of conservationists throughout the nation. A House subcommittee eliminated the Echo Park provision, but that does not mean that the proposal will not come up again. Two dangers remain: 1. The dam could be restored in conference since the Senate has already approved it; 2. If the Project is approved without Echo Park dam in it, those interests which would benefit by its construction almost certainly would press for the dam in the future. Two other facts should be emphasized: 1. No dam has been built in a National Park in 40 years; 2. Not a single drop of water impounded by the dam will be used for irrigation, as it is simply a power project.

There is a possibility that Sen. Richard Neuberger may introduce legislation to make Dinosaur National Monument a new primeval National Park. In that event, one of its most spectacular sights, Steamboat Rock, would be a mecca for thousands of tourists. You are urged to write again to your local Congressman; ask him to defeat the entire Upper Colorado River Project. Do it now. He has already returned to Washington.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

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List of Illinois Congressmen — 1955

Names of members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Illinois:

<i>District</i>	<i>Representative</i>	<i>Area Represented</i>
1.	William L. Dawson.....	Chicago — Burnham Park
2.	Barratt O'Hara.....	Hyde Park — So. Chicago
3.	James Murray.....	Evergreen & Morgan Park
4.	William McVey.....	S.W. Chicago Suburbs
5.	John Kluczynski.....	Englewood — Chicago Lawn
6.	Thomas O'Brien.....	Hawthorne — Cicero
7.	James Bowler.....	Pilsen — Union Park, Chicago
8.	Thomas Gordon.....	Logan Square — Wicker Park
9.	Sidney Yates.....	Lincoln Park — Lake View
10.	Richard Hoffman.....	Berwyn — Proviso — Riverside
11.	Timothy Sheehan.....	Norwood Park — Jefferson Park
12.	Charles Boyle.....	Rogers Park — Uptown Chicago
13.	Marguerite Church.....	Evanston — Barrington — Wheeling
14.	Chauncey Reed.....	McHenry — Kane — Dupage Counties

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 15. | Noah Mason..... | LaSalle — Boone — Will Counties |
| 16. | Leo Allen..... | Galena — Rockford — Ogle |
| 17. | Leslie Arends..... | McLean — Kankakee — Woodford |
| 18. | Harold Velde..... | Peoria — Bureau — Stark — Putnam |
| 19. | Robert Chipfield..... | Rock Island — Henry — Fulton |
| 20. | Sid Simpson..... | Hancock — Mersey — Morgan |
| 21. | Peter F. Mack..... | Springfield — Mason — Bond |
| 22. | William Springer..... | Champaign — Dewitt — Shelby |
| 23. | Charles Vursell..... | Wabash — Vermilion — Fayette |
| 24. | Melvin Price..... | East St. Louis — Madison |
| 25. | Kenneth Gray..... | Little Egypt — Jackson — Union |

Letters to the above should be addressed to:

Cong.....
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

United States Senators from Illinois:

Senior Senator.....	Paul H. Douglas.....	Chicago
Junior Senator.....	Everett M. Dirksen.....	Pekin

Letters to the Senators should be addressed to:

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Victory for the Whooping Cranes

BIRD-LOVERS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY were alarmed to hear, on August 23, 1955, that the U.S. Air Force, at a meeting in Port Lavaca, Texas, was planning to take over an area of 50,000 acres in San Antonio Bay on the Gulf of Mexico for night photoflash bombing practice. The edges of this area were within a mile of the Aransas Wildlife Refuge, winter resting grounds of the last known flock of one of the rarest American birds, the Whooping Crane. The photoflash bombs, which are bright enough to be seen 100 miles away on a clear night, had previously driven a flock of geese out of the Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma.

The number of letters of protest pouring in upon Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles, as well as President Eisenhower, must have been tremendous. A few weeks later, newspapers all over the country carried the announcement that the Air Force had decided to do its bombing elsewhere. The Cranes made the front pages again in October, when U.S. Wildlife biologists reported that not only had the complete flock of 21 Whooping Cranes returned to their winter quarters, but that four young had also appeared. This is the first increase in the flock in more than five years. Perhaps this fall marks the turning point in the struggle for survival of these splendid birds.

Bird-Watching Around-the-Clock

By MARIE NILSSON

HERE IS GOOD NEWS for bird-watchers who are always pushing back the sunset because "there is one more bird over there I have not seen." *The Scientific American*, in the October, 1955 issue, contains an article on "Nocturnal Animals" which describes a discovery of promise to those who enjoy studying the habits of birds at night. You simply fit the lens of a flashlight with a filter of red gelatin and turn the colored rays on the creatures you wish to see, according to Dr. H. N. Southern, Oxford University zoologist and inventor of the method. "The eyes of many nocturnal creatures," he explains, "are insensitive to red light. To study the habits of nocturnal animals, one needs add to this lighting equipment only plenty of enthusiasm and perseverance."

Dr. Southern discovered this new technique while engaged in a study of predator-prey relationships. He began with the "Snooperscope" of World War II, then found the red-filmed flashlight was just as effective and less cumbersome. His subject was the tawny owl, which he has now been studying for eight years. With the red light focused on the nest, and using 10 x 80 binoculars, he could observe every movement all through the night. During eight consecutive nights, he found the male owl brought 20 wood mice to the nest.

It was learned that most nocturnal mammals were similarly oblivious to red light. Badgers, raccoons, skunks and other species went calmly about their business. Dr. Southern found he could use the red light to find the animals, focus upon them with his reflex camera, and then take flash pictures. Other nature students should be able to profit by this discovery.

1510 Olive Ave., Chicago 26, Illinois



Northern Phalaropes in Illinois

By ROBERT KIRBY

DURING THE PAST four years I have observed a number of Northern Phalaropes in Central Illinois. Since the *Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois* reports this species as "rare," and the Wilson's Phalarope merely as "uncommon," I told Mr. Milton Thompson of the Illinois State Museum of this reversal as far as my records were concerned. He suggested that I send these records to the *Audubon Bulletin* for publication.

I have found Northern Phalaropes in three areas in Central Illinois in the past four years. On Sept. 27, 1952, I saw one on Lake Allerton, near Monticello; another stayed two days, Sept. 12 and 13, on the mud flats of Lake Decatur in 1953; on Sept. 9, 1954, we found one on the mud flats of Lake Springfield; and three stayed two days in 1955 on the Lake Decatur

mud flats, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1. In all four years we have seen Phalaropes where the largest mud flats occurred.

In 1952, Lake Allerton was partially drained, leaving most of the lake bottom exposed. In 1953, Lake Decatur had a water shortage which launched planning for a higher dam. Flash boards were added to the Decatur dam, and the water level was kept up throughout the fall of 1954, preventing mud flats and keeping away shore birds of all species. This same year, however, the water level at Lake Springfield was eight feet below the top of the dam, providing extensive mud flats there. In 1955, the water level of Lake Decatur was lowered again to permit raising the height of the dam. This left large mud flats, and again brought Northern Phalaropes.

Since Lake Decatur is the only area that I check regularly, I cannot say that my observations of the ratio between Northern and Wilson's Phalaropes would be true elsewhere. However, I feel certain that the Northern variety will be seen more often when field work is done regularly in more areas. Of course, it is necessary to be sure of one's identification in a case of this kind. We feel that the wing stripe and the white lines on the backs of the Northern Phalaropes, which five of us birders have seen, are quite evident and would eliminate any possibility of confusion with the Wilson's species.

1995 N. Main Street, Decatur, Illinois



Give a Bulletin to a Library

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

IN AN EFFORT to increase our scope and influence, the Illinois Audubon Society has provided complimentary subscriptions for the *Bulletin* to 102 libraries in Illinois. This arrangement is to be continued for two years, but may be extended if the response downstate warrants the effort. Favorable comments have already been received from several librarians, and a few memberships and book sales may also be traced to this worthy project.

Though the *Bulletin* reaches only the main library in each county, members of the Society can increase the educational work of our group by the presentation of a gift subscription to a local or favorite library, school or hospital. Librarians point out that books and magazines on nature are not especially common, and that the demand is often greater than the supply.

Many small suburbs in the Chicagoland area are building new and much-needed libraries to meet the demands of an increasing population. Several gift subscriptions have already been received. If you would like to join this educational effort, simply specify your library or school and send your \$2.00 for four issues of the *Bulletin* to our treasurer, John Helmer, 847 Ridge Ave., Evanston. You will have the pleasant feeling of knowing that you may have started someone on nature trails.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

Test Your Binoculars

By JOHN HELMER

ABOUT THE ONLY WAY an ordinary user can test the performance of his binoculars is to compare them with others of known quality. To test the ones we get for Audubon members, we check them against a Bausch & Lomb 7x35, taking them out of doors where we can set up the front page of a newspaper in shade at about 75 feet. When the smaller headlines are examined closely, we can see whether they are read more easily with one binocular or the other, or whether one gives a brighter image. Because the eyes are so thoroughly trained to recognize characters in print, this makes a good practical test of sharpness, or "definition." Any one can make the test. A sharply defined and bright image is what you should have. Also notice whether one binocular has a wider field of view than the other.

You can check your alignment at the same time. Just hold the binocular still, shut one eye for an instant, then the other, alternately, while looking at a small object. If the image jumps up and down, your glass needs fixing. That is very bad for the eyes.

Wouldn't it be a good idea for your local club to set up a binocular testing range on one of its field trips? You need only a folding table and chair for the observer and the newspaper at a distance, during the lunch hour. You may find the glass you use is better than you think. If you have something like a good old pre-war Zeiss or Leitz or B. & L. that is not especially bright because it is not coated, don't worry about that. And it doesn't matter much whether it is large or small, center focus or individual, 6x magnification, 7x or 8x. It's the built-in quality that really counts, as always.

847 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.



Book Reviews

SEEING AMERICA'S WILDLIFE IN OUR NATIONAL REFUGES, by Devereaux Butcher. Devin-Adair Co., New York City. Cloth, \$5.00; paper, \$2.50.

One of the most eagerly-awaited books of the season has finally come off the press. This is the first popular book ever written on the national wild reserves of our country. Covering more than 270 separate areas, crossing thousands of square miles from Maine to Oregon, and from the Florida Keys to Alaska, Devereaux Butcher has come up with a book you will surely enjoy and want to present to your friends.

During certain times of the year, some of these refuges contain up to three million wildfowl — ducks, geese and swans. Other areas help preserve the habitat of the trumpeter swan, the whooping crane, and huge mammals like moose, bison and bighorn sheep.

Book Reviews — Continued

Seeing America's Wildlife tells you in detail of 41 of the most spectacular of these areas, describes how to get there, where to stay overnight, and what birds and mammals may be found there. The collection of over 350 illustrations is most enjoyable and inspirational.

Here you will find superb pictures of flocks of Franklin's gulls; soaring eagles, hawks and vultures. You will also see chickadees, warblers, prairie chickens, egrets, quail and herons. Here you will see the lynx, the bobcat, the mountain lion, the fox and the white Dall sheep — all living their natural lives, free and wild.

Mr. Butcher concludes his book with a plea that we need a new attitude towards wildlife. He deplores needless killing of these creatures of the wild and asks for an end to the complacency regarding the dangers threatening our refuge system. This book is available through our Book Service Committee

Raymond Mostek, 3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.



WHERE TO FIND BIRDS IN MINNESOTA. Compiled by Kenneth D. Morrison, W. J. Breckenridge, and Josephine D. Herz. Revised, enlarged edition, 1955. Itasca Press, the Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota. Sponsored by the National Audubon Society. \$2.00.

This, the first of the state guide books, was originally published in 1950 and reviewed in the March, 1951 *Audubon Bulletin*. The new edition has been increased to 157 pages and now includes 78 birding areas, 16 more than before. Altogether, more than 275 species are reported. There have been many changes and additions in order to bring the book up to date in accordance with recent observations. The book is quite authoritative, as each local area is described by a resident "expert." We were glad to see that the pages on the Quetico-Superior Canoe Country Wilderness (the only area of Minnesota we know very well) were written by Sigurd Olson and his son, who are unquestionably the outstanding authorities on this region.

The Minnesota guide book has enjoyed that most obvious mark of success: it has been imitated widely, in many other states, during the past five years. As a guide for a visitor to the state, the book leaves little to be desired. I personally dislike the coil spring binding, but it does permit the pages to lie flat when opened. This book is definitely a "must" for anyone who plans to go birding as he travels in Minnesota.

Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39



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ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY will fill mail orders for almost any book in the field of ornithology, nature study or conservation. Books not now at hand can be obtained following receipt of order. The following volumes are in stock:

A Guide to Bird Finding, by Olin S. Pettingill. \$6.00.

Field Guide to the Birds, by Roger T. Peterson. \$3.75.

A Guide to Bird Watching, by Joseph J. Hickey. \$4.00.

Exploring Our National Parks, Devereux Butcher. \$2.50.

Birds at Home, by Marguerite Henry. \$2.00.

Traveling with the Birds, by Rudyerd Boulton. \$2.00.

Golden Nature Guide Books. A series of nature guides, pocket size, for children and beginners. We have the following volumes: Birds; Wild Flowers; Insects; Stars. \$1.00 each.

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Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 97

March, 1956

APR 24 1956

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PAUL H. LOBIK, *Editor*

4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

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ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

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March, 1956

The Annual Meeting

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting downstate again this year, this time at Dixon, Illinois on the week-end of April 28-29, 1956. The host society will be the White Pines Bird Club. An interesting program of meetings, workshop, lectures and field trips is being worked out in collaboration with the club President, Mrs. David A. Stenmark, of Polo, Illinois. She has extended an invitation to bird-watchers from all over the state, and especially from Chicago and nearby Rockford, to join in a memorable get-together.

Co-Chairmen of the meeting are the perennial Mr. Franklin McVey and Mrs. Walter Huxford, vice-presidents of the I.A.S. Their tentative program includes: Registration 1:00 p.m. Saturday, April 28, at the First Methodist Church of Dixon, corner of Peoria and Second streets; a workshop-symposium on "Pooling Our Club Experiences" for the I.A.S. and its affiliates, beginning 1:30 p.m.; the business meeting, presentation of papers, and election of directors; lectures and announcements. The dinner will also be in the church. In the evening, we will have the good fortune to preview a movie which will go out as an Audubon Screen Tour in 1956-57 — "Sanctuary — Haven Hill" by two outstanding nature photographers, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Maffitt. Mrs. Maffitt is a vice-president of the Save-the-Dunes Council of Gary, Indiana.

There will be a choice of two Sunday field trips. It is hoped that one will be in Hazelwood, park-like estate of Mrs. Myrtle Walgreen on the bluffs of the Rock river, near Dixon. The other will be in White Pines State Park, where the unique evergreen forests and precipitous limestone canyons often shelter several unusual bird species.

Formal invitations to attend the meeting will be mailed to all members and affiliates of the I.A.S. in a few weeks. Registration costs and information about accommodations will be included. But remember now — save the week-end of April 28-29 for the Annual Meeting of your Society!

Get Your I.A.S. Arm Patches!

The new cloth arm patches of the Illinois Audubon Society are now available. Circular in form, they show a bird in its natural habitat, with an appropriate inscription around the border. The patches will help you to identify yourself to other Audubon members on bird walks, and will also help you gain admittance to some private areas where trespassers are not welcome, but Audubon members are. I.A.S. arm patches sell for \$1.00 each, and may be obtained at the Audubon Screen Tours, at the Annual Meeting, or by mail from Mr. Frank McVey, 5845 Kingsdale Ave., Chicago 30.

The Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge

By MRS. MARGARET M. NICE

THE WICHITA MOUNTAINS National Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma is a wonderful place. With its ancient mountains of granite boulders rising steeply from the prairie, with its cedars and oaks and tall native grasses, it is the haunt of exquisite wild flowers and of rare birds — the rock wren and rock sparrow and incomparable canyon wren. It is also the home of a thousand buffalo, two hundred elk, and some 1300 white tailed deer, as well as many wild turkeys. Moreover, it preserves the largest herd of long-horn steers in the country — 350 of these spectacular creatures — some white, some black, some red, some spotted in different patterns.

The Wichitas constitute our very finest National Wildlife Refuge. It is also by far the finest natural area in Oklahoma and for hundreds of miles in all directions. During 1954 nearly 800,000 people visited the Refuge. And now the Army is demanding 10,700 acres — more than a sixth of the area — for an artillery range. This is the very best part of the refuge, containing the finest mountains, the most beautiful of the lakes, the most spectacular of the canyons. The ultimate intention is to swallow the whole refuge.

The Army does not need this land. Let them move their big guns to Fort Bliss in Texas where they have just acquired 647,000 additional acres. Or to the huge bases in Nevada. The function of the Army is to protect us and our most valued possessions — not to destroy deliberately the unique beauty of our country and its wild life. It was reported erroneously in the September, 1955 *Audubon Bulletin* that the Army Public Works Bill had given part of the Wichitas to the Army. Fortunately, this was not the case, and we still have some hope of saving this unique area.

The Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay, has refused to hand over the Wichitas to the Army. But just this month bills have been introduced in Congress which would take the 10,700 acre tract from the Refuge and give it to the Secretary of the Army for use as part of the Fort Sill artillery school. These bills are H.R. 9665, by Congressman Victor Wickersham, and S. 3360, by Senators Mike Monroney and Robert S. Kerr, all members of the Oklahoma delegation.

The only chance conservationists have of saving the very best part of the Wichita Wildlife Refuge is to write in protest. Write to Congressman Herbert C. Bonner, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, expressing your opposition to H.R. 9665. Write to Senator Richard B. Russell, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, objecting to S. 3360. And write to your Congressmen and Senators, telling them of earnest objections to both of these bills, and request that they personally contact members of the House and Senate committees to express your feelings.

Let your representatives know what you think of the Army's attacks on the Wichitas and other wildlife refuges. Send your letters, and get others to write. *Do this now.* By concerted action we saved Echo Park; *we must not let our refuges be destroyed.*

Editor's Note: *Mrs. Margaret Nice is an honorary vice-president of our Society and one of America's most distinguished ornithologists. Her article on Wichita Refuge is based on personal experience, for she has camped and studied the wildlife there. She will be glad to mail a copy of her illustrated article on Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge (Nature Magazine, June, 1955) free to anyone writing to her at the address above. For another aspect of this problem, see "Refuges Doomed" by Mr. Hudoba in Sports Afield for February, 1956.*

Spring Bird Walks for 1956

By MRS. PAULINE ESDALE

ONCE AGAIN THIS SPRING, in cooperation with affiliated societies and interested individuals, the Illinois Audubon Society will sponsor bird walks throughout the state. As before, this is a tentative schedule, and actual dates should be verified by writing or calling the leader. The exact time and place of meeting should also be checked beforehand. The group designations are: A. Chicago; B. Suburbs of Chicago; C. Downstate Illinois. Good birding to all of you!

A-1: Humboldt Park, 1600 N. California Ave. April 7-14-21 and May 5-12-19-26. **Leader:** Raymond Mostek, 3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18.

A-2: Lincoln Park, foot of Addison St. (at the Totem Pole). April 7-14-21-28 and May 5-12-19-26. **Leaders:** Kay Campbell, 4535 N. Hamilton Ave., and John Janusz, 2241 N. Racine Ave., Chicago.

A-3: River Park, 5100 N. Francisco Ave., or a North Side Forest Preserve. Saturdays or Sundays through April and May; phone leader for exact dates. **Leader:** Philip Steffen, 2135 Balmoral Ave., Chicago 25.

A-4: Jackson Park at 59th Street and Stony Island: Time: 7:30 to 8:00 a.m., April 21-28 and May 5. **Leader:** T. Nelson Metcalf, 5832 S. Stony Island Ave., Chicago 37.

A-5: Columbus Park, Congress Parkway at Central Ave. Time: 7:00 a.m., April 7-14 and May 5-12-19-26. **Leader:** Mrs. Pauline Esdale, 525 S. Laverne Ave., Chicago 44.

B-1: McDowell Park Forest Preserve, Warrenville, April 21-28 and May 12-26. **Leader:** Mrs. George Kolze, Route # 1, Warrenville.

C-1: Bird Haven, Olney, Illinois. Walks each week-end in April and May, conducted by members of the Ridgway Bird Club. For information, write Mrs. Howard Shaw, Corresponding Secretary, Ridgway Bird Club, Rural Route 2, Olney, Ill.

C-2: Tri-City Bird Club. Saturdays in April and May. For information, write Elton Fawks, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline, Illinois

C-3: Cahokia Nature League. Regular bird walk on Sunday, April 8, at 7:00 a.m., Grand Marais State Park. Geological field trip on Saturday, April 14, at 9:00 a.m., at Red Bud, Illinois. Field trip April 21-22, Crab Orchard Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Bird walk, Sunday, May 6, at 6:30 a.m., Cahokia Mounds State Park. Spring Dove Count in cooperation with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Project, June (date and place to be announced). Write Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Executive Secretary, 9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Ill.

Half a Ton of Cheese

By MRS. BLANCHE CONE

AVID BIRD LOVERS wishing to increase the bird population or attract birds to their backyard, might consider a cheese feeding program. Our experience over five years has shown that cheese is one of the most universally popular foods of birds and squirrels alike. Such a program can cost little more than an occasional token of appreciation, if one can make the necessary arrangements for obtaining the cheese gratis. Many super-markets, which package their own cheese, have a large quantity of scraps and unsalable cheese available, and birds aren't fussy.

Our feeder, two feet wide, a foot high and about 14 inches deep, was originally suspended from a wire between two oak trees to discourage the squirrels. But they soon learned to walk the tight wire. If they lost their balance, they would shimmy their way upside down until they reached the feeder. Here they would have a grand feast and it was heartless to discourage them after so much effort. When one of the red oaks died and had to be cut down, an iron pole was encased in concrete to support the feeder. Now it can be turned to keep on the lee side of the elements.

A fresh supply of cheese, cut in small pieces, perhaps 3 or 4 pounds at a time, soon brings the raucous cry of the jays as they start dropping out of the oak trees like blue bombers. As many as 13 jays have invaded the feeder together. There are at least four redheaded woodpeckers who are permanent residents, all of which have been seen at the feeder at one time. The redheads are belligerent toward their own species but tolerate the jays and starlings. We try to discourage starlings by waving a newspaper from the breakfast room window. Sometimes the cheese is gone in an hour or two. Sometimes it lasts a day or longer.

Permanent residents include a pair of nuthatches which gravitate between the suet feeder and the cheese feeder. The hairy and downy woodpeckers can be seen almost any time of day awaiting their turn at the suet feeder. A half-inch wire mesh container, perhaps 8 or 9 inches long, five inches wide and two inches deep, open at the top, holds two or three pounds of suet. This lasts about two weeks, since the birds have to work harder at it than they do at the cheese. On only one occasion has a downy been seen at the cheese feeder, and never a hairy.

Migrants include the red-bellied woodpeckers who stay for weeks at a time and, like the nuthatches and red heads, gravitate between the suet and cheese feeders. A red-bellied makes as many as 15 trips a day to the cheese feeder. All four species of woodpeckers, including the nuthatch, awaiting their turn at the suet feeder on the red oak, is a common sight.

Migrant feeders at the cheese stand include a pair of tufted titmice, chickadees, wrens and juncoes, after a heavy snowfall. Once during an unseasonably warm day in April, the cheese feeder became infested with an enormous swarm of bees. All of the birds stayed away except a pair of titmice. They would fly down from the lowest limb of the oak in front of the feeder, scolding loudly, "Peter, Peter, Peter," their little tufts bristling with anger. They alternately made dozens of attempts to dislodge the bees from their favorite haunt, without success. The bees disappeared a few days later, during a cold spell.

Migrants nesting and observed in and about our acre include flickers, all of the thrushes, the rose-breasted grosbeak, scarlet tanager, Baltimore oriole, humming birds, several species of vireos, phoebes, wrens, many warblers and a screech owl. One always knows when the screech owl is around by the sound of the robins.

Well over half a ton of cheese has been consumed in four or five years. This feeding program was made possible by Erna and Jeanie, clerks of the cheese department of a large LaGrange super-market, who diligently save large quantities of unsalable cheese for me each week. The suet also costs nothing in the same super-market.

We plan to install two more suet feeders. On the squirrel feeder, where the birds also feed, we place all the leftover rice, stale cookies, peanuts, bread, oats, corn and other things. Incredible quantities of edibles are consumed by our furred and feathered friends which have brought so much joy and amusement to our lives.

S. W. Corner Cedar & Ravine, Willow Springs, Illinois

New Members Since December, 1955

THE I.A.S. IS PROUD to welcome another group of individuals and affiliated societies into the ranks of Audubon members. Our treasurer reports a healthy number of renewals during the past few months, with many members changing from active to contributing membership. Incidentally, if you have not already acted upon your dues notice, please do so at once and save the Society the expense of a second billing.

We invite the new members to come out to our Annual Meeting (announced elsewhere in this issue) and meet the officers and directors of the Society. Other activities in which you can join are the spring bird walks (see the announcement on page 3 of the *Bulletin*), the Audubon Screen Tours at the Chicago Museum of Natural History, and our conservation work — chiefly by writing to your Congressmen and Senators. If you would like to help some of our committees in their work, write to one of the chairmen listed on the inside back cover. The more you put into a Society like ours, the more benefits you derive from it.

All but one of the new members listed below come from Illinois. The asterisks denote contributing members.

Dr. Nathan Atovsky, Chicago

Richard F. Bland, Riverside

Mrs. E. G. Coffey, Western Springs

Davenport Public Museum,

Davenport, Iowa

Mrs. Frank R. Elliott, Glencoe

*Garden Club of Deerfield, Deerfield

John A. Gustafson, Batavia

Mrs. Robert B. Harkness, Barrington

Mr. C. Hert, Chicago

Richard Hiltcher, Chicago

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Hoglund, Chicago

Mrs. Ellsworth Holaday, Chicago

Miss Alice Howe, Chicago

Clark A. Johnson, Chicago

Mrs. Emeline Ennis Kotula, Chicago

Mrs. S. J. Kozlowski, Chicago

*Lincolnwood Garden Club, Evanston

*Lincolnwood Neighbors, Evanston

Mrs. Carl F. Mack, Spring Grove

*North Central Illinois Ornithological Society, Rockford

The Public Library, Crystal Lake

Herbert P. Sauvage, Wilmette

John E. Schmidt, Champaign

John Schroeder, Chicago

Mrs. Norman N. Tester, Rockford

*Mr. & Mrs. James Ware, Evanston

*White Pines Bird Club, Polo

*Harry T. Williams, Oak Park

Percy Wilson, Deerfield

*Carl H. Zeiss, Woodstock

Christmas Census — 1955

THE I.A.S. BIRD COUNT for 1955 contains a number of significant revisions. Three new areas are shown in this year's table, and three previous ones (all from Indiana) had to be omitted to make room. The new areas are Channahon (reported prior to 1954, but omitted last year because it did not conform with the specifications of the National Audubon Society); Princeton, in north central Illinois, where the Society held its Annual Meeting last year; and Seaton, about 40 miles southwest of Rock Island. Thus, our geographical coverage of the state is more nearly complete.

It was not difficult to make a choice about the areas to be dropped, as all of these were outside of the state: Jasper-Pulaski Game Preserve, about 60 miles southeast of Chicago; Michigan City, Indiana, north of Jasper-Pulaski on the edge of Lake Michigan; and Morocco, Indiana, near the state line east of Kankakee. Since these areas are published as part of the annual report of the *Indiana Audubon Bulletin*, the data for them will not be lost as far as our national bird counts are concerned.

We still have not found it possible to list the totals for previous years in the table for comparison. Perhaps this can be done every five years, as a much larger table will be required. However, we can summarize a few of the changes for your edification. The total number of species is fairly stable: 115 this year, 117 in 1954, 116 in 1953. The total of individuals shows more variation: 124,341 this year, 201,063 last year, 103,393 in 1953.

Most interesting of all are the changes in the "rarities" from year to year. Missing from this Census are the Snow Goose, Blue Goose, Broad-winged Hawk, Ferruginous rough-legged Hawk, Prairie Chicken, Iceland Gull, Franklin's Gull, Bonaparte's Gull, Little Gull, Northern Horned Lark, Brown Thrasher, Brewer's Blackbird, Pine Grosbeak, and White-winged Crossbill. Some of these, like the gulls and crossbills, are accidentals, straying into our state in some winters, not in others. But the disappearance of the Prairie Chicken from this Report is not an accident; it is a tragedy. Only one area in Illinois — Olney — has been reporting a count for this bird; there were 26 in 1953, one in 1954, and now none. If any species ever needed special protection in this state, this is certainly the one.

But on the brighter side, we can report some very unusual species, either for this state or for this time of the year: the Black-crowned Night Herons seen at Channahon; the Red-necked Grebe and Surf Scoter seen near Indiana Dunes; the Pigeon Hawk found at the Arboretum; the Osprey, Short-eared Owl, Catbirds and Savannah Sparrow seen in the Tri-Cities area; the Hermit Thrush and another Short-eared Owl reported by the Evanston group; and the Vesper, Chipping and Fox Sparrows seen at White Pines. All of these species have been added to the chart this year.

Other changes in the table reflect the latest gyrations of the committee on nomenclature of the A.O.U. Frankly, we can see no great progress in changing the name of the "Common Crow" to "American Crow," nor the "Northern Shrike" to "Gray Shrike," nor the "Starling" to "Common Starling." After all, what is more common than the Starling these days? And knowing that our pesky city sparrow came from England, we can see no point in changing the "English Sparrow" to "House Sparrow." But in

the name of modernization, we have corrected our table once more, and hope that all of you will revise your records accordingly.

In all seriousness, we urge that some of you compilers pay more attention to the A.O.U. order when you draw up your reports for submission to the Editor. When owls are listed before ducks, and hawks follow the thrushes on your charts, the tabulator is quite inclined to drop the entire sheet into the wastebasket. But on to our Census. As before, the names of the areas are shown at the tops of the columns, and the data about locality, weather, number of observers, and so on are given in the paragraphs that follow.

•**CODE: Arboretum; Lisle, DuPage County;** entire 800 acres of Morton Arboretum, and within $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north (similar to last year); semi-open area 15%, open fields and farm land 10%, oak woods 35%, river bottom 10%, pine and spruce stands 30%. **Dec. 26;** 9:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. Bright sun most of the day, one inch of snow on the ground, none at the end of the day; temp. 30° to 42° , wind west 6 to 15 m.p.h. 32 observers in three parties. Total party-hours, $13\frac{1}{2}$ ($11\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 2 by car); total party-miles 30 (20 on foot, 10 by car). Members and guests of the Chicago Ornithological Society; Karl E. Bartel, compiler. Seen in this area December 25, four Eastern Towhees.

CODE: Channahon; Will County. Riverside-roadside census; south from Channahon to Morris in Grundy County and back. Observations were made along towpath of the I. and M. Canal to Morris on the northwest side of the DuPage river, then along the Kankakee and DesPlaines rivers north to Channahon. River edge 60%, deciduous farm woodlots 15%, plowed fields and pasture 20%, cat-tail marsh 5%. **Dec. 31;** 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Clear to partly cloudy; temp 23° to 34° ; wind NW, 8 to 10 m.p.h.; ground bare, most of back waters frozen, rivers open. Seven observers in two parties. Total party-hours, $12\frac{1}{4}$ (4 on foot, $8\frac{1}{4}$ by car); total party-miles 63 (4 on foot, 59 by car). Most water observations were made from a car, as the road is on a dike between the canal and the river. Three 20X and one 40X scopes were used. — Albert L. Campbell, Charles T. Clark, Miss Margaret Lehmann, Dr. Alfred Lewy, Laurie Binford, Theodore Nork, Karl E. Bartel (compiler).

CODE: Decatur; circle 15 miles in diameter, centering on the Decatur Transfer House (same as last year); around Lake Decatur and parts of the Sangamon river. **Dec. 26;** 3:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.; cloudy in morning, fair in afternoon. — G. Chaniot, J. Chaniot, H. Glosser, D. Gorham, Mr. & Mrs. F. Irwin, Robert Kirby (compiler), Mr. & Mrs. T. Nearing, Richard Sandburg, R. Simpson, Mr. & Mrs. P. Smith. Seen during the Census period: Bald Eagle, Wilson's Snipe, Screech Owl, Meadowlark.

CODE: Evanston; northern Chicago and suburbs (same as last year); 15 mile diameter circle centering at Touhy and Lincoln Avenues, Lincolnwood, Illinois. All lakefront and Forest Preserve District in the area; Graceland, Rosehill, and Memorial Park Cemeteries; city streets 5%, lake-fronts and harbors 18%, golf courses 3%, river woods 34%, rivers and canals 1%, open fields 16%, cemeteries 8%, city parks 11%, feeders 4%. **Dec. 26;** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; clear in a.m., cloudy in p.m.; no precipitation; temperature 30° to 35° ; wind SE, 10 to 15 m.p.h.; ground clear and frozen but surface thawing in p.m.; Lake Michigan open; harbors

AREA	Arboretum	Channahon	Decatur	Evanston	Lake Geneva	North Ind.	Oney	Princeton	Seaton	Springfield	Tri-City	Waukegan	White Pines	TOTALS
Common Loon										1				
Red-Necked Grebe						1								
Horned Grebe				2										
Pied-billed Grebe				1						1				
Double-cr. Cormorant											1			
Great Blue Heron			1		1						2			
Black-cr. Night Heron		4												
Canada Goose			7		1,000		46	4		75				
Mallard Duck	2	25,000	1,741	128	1,000	2	79	1,576	11	5,400	406	30		3
Black Duck		15,000	952	8	500					15	3			1
Gadwall			1							2				
Baldpate (Widgeon)			6							2		2		
Pintail		2	4							1	1			
Green-winged Teal			1							1				
Redhead			2							1		2		
Ring-necked Duck		4	2		5					3	3	2		
Canvas-back		35	29		40			150		10	44	18		
Greater Scaup Duck													22	
Lesser Scaup Duck		350	20	4	4	12			3	5	18	70		
American Golden-eye		100	43	2,217	25	20			4	100	824	325		
Bufflehead		1		2	1					1	1	2		
Old-squaw				105			4					12		
White-winged Scoter						4								
Surf Scoter						1								
Ruddy Duck		1	1		3					1	3	2		
Hooded Merganser		1			22				1	2				
American Merganser		15	13	45	3	200	2		2	50	111			
Red-breasted Merganser		8		425	3	12				100	1	1		
Goshawk														1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1								2		2		3	
Cooper's Hawk	1		2				1		2		1		3	
Red-tailed Hawk	4	4	4	3	4		10	13	5	2	35	1	27	
Krider's red-tailed Hawk											1			
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1	5	4	1	1	6	3	2	1	12		1	
Rough-legged Hawk	2		1		5		4	1	1		3		14	
Bald Eagle									51		17		1	
Marsh Hawk	1	2	4		1		21	2	3	2	2		3	
Osprey											2			
Pigeon Hawk	1													
Sparrow Hawk	1	2	3	11		3	29	3	5	17	8	4	2	
Bob-white (Quail)			78			7	2	50	17	36	55		4	
Ring-necked Pheasant	8	1		67	4	1					4	1	7	
American Coot		2			92					1	1	4		
Killdeer			6								2	1		
Wilson's Snipe									2	2		1		
Herring Gull	1	40	14	3,192	44	272		9	8	12	670	2,100	4	
Ring-billed Gull			26	25		28			1	346	18	3		
Mourning Dove	46	40	10	4		1	97	6	3	47	4		1	
Barn Owl	1													
Screech Owl	2	1						1	2		5			
Great Horned Owl			2	1				1	4	1	2		1	
Snowy Owl													1	
Barred Owl			1				2	1	1	5	8		5	
Long-eared Owl	37				2				15		4			
Short-eared Owl				1							1			
Saw-Whet Owl	2													
Belted Kingfisher		1	6	1	3	1		1	3	2	5		6	
Yellow-shafted Flicker	12	3	23	1			21	8	9	14	25		3	
Pileated Woodpecker									5	1			1	

CENSUS, CHRISTMAS 1955

AREA	Arboretum	Channahon	Decatur	Evanston	Lake Geneva	North Ind.	Olney	Princeton	Seaton	Spr'gfield	Tri-City	Waukegan	White Pines	TOTALS 1955
Elliptical Woodpecker	1	4	111	1	3		16	30	11	33	51		19	280
Red-bellied Woodpecker			8		5	2	25	15	7		43		19	124
Red-bellied Sapsucker	1									1			1	3
Woodpecker	1	2	17	9	2	1	3	18	6	8	41		39	147
Woodpecker	8	5	127	58	5	5	29	34	29	62	186	2	79	629
Horned Lark		5	95				86		13	6	28		10	243
ay	10	2	143	7	11	25	231	61	43	111	228	2	154	1,028
can Crow	200	200	5,880	217	17	14	142	78	194	497	639	7	621	8,706
capped Chickadee	42	25	94	194	12	4		115	80	45	383	6	392	1,392
na Chickadee							31							31
Titmouse	1	5	251	4		5	31	32	31	46	228		99	733
Red-breasted Nuthatch	5	3	19	6	6	8	2	71	36	22	133		103	414
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2		1		1			1		1	3	4	13	26
Creepers	9	4	6	6				2		4	20		10	61
Wren	1	2	2					1	2		3			11
na Wren		3	48				15			16	7		2	91
ngbird	1		7				25			1				34
d											2			2
can Robin	44		55	23	22	2	254	2	106	13	16		36	573
t Thrush				1							1			1
n Bluebird							76			6	1		2	85
n-crowned Kinglet	7		1	3			1			1	27	1	15	56
n-crowned Kinglet								10					1	11
Waxwing	150		26		30		37	30	655	5	54		478	1,465
Shrike		2		1								1	1	5
Redhead Shrike			2				9							11
on Starling	35	30	2,186	5,124	12	447	709	668	500	2,550	1,743	62	618	14,684
Sparrow	12	60	2,582	525	30	382	678	829	500	500	2,198	60	2,967	11,323
n Meadowlark					2		250							252
rn Meadowlark											3		1	4
Ringed Blackbird	4	3	16			44		2,000	18		1,409	1		3,495
Blackbird		4						750	59					813
Grackle			4					3	2		5		1	15
Red-headed Cowbird		3					22				2			27
al	25	8	269	20	5	13	165	68	187	197	166		114	1,237
g Grosbeak	12				6									18
Finch	19		5	7	1	1		4			36		11	84
on Redpoll	9			8	42	27			15					101
skin	3										3			6
can Goldfinch	3	5	45	37	2	20	19	1	79	77	68		54	410
rossbill	8										3			11
n Towhee			3											3
ah Sparrow											1			1
Sparrow													2	2
colored Junco	100	150	373	112	2	327	244	560	145	660	851	2	423	3,949
n Junco								2	1				3	6
parrow	32	200	383	179	152	531	204	338	630	435	841	11	535	4,471
ing Sparrow													12	12
parrow			1				6							7
crowned Sparrow						8	6							14
throated Sparrow					1	1					11		11	24
arrow													1	1
Sparrow		6	10			4	3	2			7			32
parrow	1	3	77	2	5	4	14	4	2	3	51		4	170
d Longspur													100	100
unting			2	5									4	11
SPECIES IN AREA	46	46	63	44	45	39	42	44	50	60	73	32	56	115
INDIVIDUALS	869	41,352	15,857	12,796	3,137	2,445	3,653	7,554	3,513	11,560	11,796	2,762	7,043	124,341

and rivers partly frozen over; 33 observers in 6 parties; total party-hours, 54 (49 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles, 174 (51 on foot, 123 by car). The Hermit Thrush was observed by five members of a group headed by Mrs. John Helmer. Seen in the area during the Census period: American Scoters in Montrose harbor, unspecified Scoters off Park Avenue, Glencoe (dates not given); 20 White-winged Scoters seen by Laurie Binford in lake off Tower Road, Dec. 30. Ann Anglemire, Kenneth Anglemire, Ormsby Annan, Clyde Aultz, William Baasel, Jr., Clinton C. Bennett, Mrs. Catherine Campbell, Mrs. Horton Conrad, Mrs. W. G. DuMont, Mrs. Marvin Ericson, Herman Frauen, Albert E. Gilbert, Kenny Gilchrist, Adm. H. W. Goodall, Joseph Healy, Mr. & Mrs. John Helmer, Mrs. L. J. Helmick, John Janusz, Jr., Thomas L. Kemper, Mr. & Mrs. Russell Manette, Mr. & Mrs. Cyrus Mark, Miss Helen McMillen, Jerry Mustoffa, Philip N. Steffen, Mrs. L. W. Stolte, Brother I. Vincent, F.S.C. (compiler), James R. Ware, Dr. Andrew Weir, Francis C. Whitehead, Mrs. Carl Wilm. (Evanston Bird Club).

•**CODE: Lake Geneva; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin** (same as last year); around $\frac{3}{4}$ of lake and back-tracking so as to include a tamarack bog three miles east of Lake Geneva. Town and suburbs 30%, deciduous woods 25%, open water 5%, cat-tails, bottom land and spring-fed streams 20%, open fields 15%, tamarack bog 5%. **Jan. 2; 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.** Cloudy and foggy, with light snow and rain most of the day; entire lake frozen over except center and small area on southwest end; rivers and springs open. Temp. 32° to 40°; wind SE, 15 to 20 m.p.h.; ground mostly bare. Five observers together 75% of the time. Total party-hours, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ (11 $\frac{1}{4}$ on foot, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by car); total party-miles, 50 (14 on foot, 36 by car). All ducks were observed with a 20X and 40X scope. The identification of the Meadowlark was not specific, as both the Eastern and Western varieties are found here. Seen in the area Dec. 26: Mourning Dove, 1; Brown Creeper, 1; Red-winged Blackbird, 1. Six Long-eared Owls and one Saw-Whet Owl were found shot (fresh). — Earl Anderson, Miss Margaret Lehmann, Kenneth Mertz, Clarence O. Palmquist and son Ronald, Robert Palmquist, Alfred Reuss, Karl E. Bartel (compiler).

•**CODE: North Ind.; Northern Lake County, Indiana** (same as 1954, except circle center moved south two miles to 25th Street and Broadway, Gary, for better coverage). **Jan. 2, 1956; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.**; overcast, with rain in a.m., fog in p.m.; temp. 37° to 42°; wind SW, 6 to 12 m.p.h.; ground bare; Burns Ditch and Lake Michigan open; rivers, ponds and marshes frozen. Four observers in three parties. Total party-hours, 24 (11 on foot, 13 by car); total party-miles, 65 (11 on foot, 54 by car). — Raymond Grow (compiler), John M. Louis, George T. Newman, Philip R. Sigler.

CODE: Olney; Bird Haven Sanctuary, Richland County (same as 1954). (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centering on Bird Haven, including New Olney Lake, Weber-Shaw Refuge, Big Creek; open farm lands 85%, deciduous forests 15%); 7:00 a.m., to 5:00 p.m.; **Dec. 26**; temp. 28° to 38°; wind NE, 10 m.p.h.; water open; 10 observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 26 (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ by car), total party-miles, 247 (10 on foot, 237 by car). Five additional species seen in the area the week of the Census: Black Duck, Great Horned Owl, Screech Owl, Purple Finch, Dickcissel. The

Dickeissel was accidentally shot by a farmer who thought it was a House Sparrow. All participants of the count handled this bird and a skin was made. This identification was positive. While I have read of Dickcissels occasionally overwintering in flocks of House Sparrows, this is the first evidence that we have had that this occurs in our area. — Members of Ridgway Bird Club: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tippit and Helen, Mr. and Mrs. William Bridges, Bernice Powell, Mrs. Minnie Hundley, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Scherer, with Lee, Clifford and Christian Scherer, and Mrs. Vera Scherer Shaw (compiler).

CODE: Princeton; *Princeton and environs on north and Hennepin on southeast* (new area this year). Radius of circle $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, including Thomas woods, Bryant grove, Oakland cemetery and Illinois river bottomlands; highways 26 and 71, and side roads radiating from same; town 10%, farms 15%, groves 25%, highways 25%, river bottomlands 25%. **Thursday, Dec. 29;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; no snow; water partly frozen; temp. 34° to 26° ; wind NE, 5 to 15 m.p.h. Thirteen observers in seven parties; total party-hours, 116 (17 on foot, 99 by car); total party-miles, 463 (9 on foot, 454 by car). The state conservation officer has estimated that 175,000 ducks, mostly Mallards, and 500 Canadian Geese have been wintering in the Hennepin area. Red-winged Blackbirds have been seen at least three times in flocks so large that estimates are difficult. Our Mockingbird, recognized for the fourth consecutive year by his crippled toe, did not appear for the Census, although he is present in the area. (This news section compiled by Mrs. Vinnie Dyke). — Bureau Valley Bird Club: Edith and John Callinan, Alfred and Vinnie Dyke, Donnabelle Fry, Carl H. Kramer (compiler), Margaret H. Paden, Ellis Rudiger, Ruth Skinner, Mary Smith, Ellen and Harry Thomas, E. W. Whitten.

CODE: Seaton; *western section of Mercer County* (new area this year). Circle 15 miles in diameter near Seaton (40 miles southwest of Rock Island); **Jan. 1, 1956;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 25° to 35° ; cloudy; wind SW, 8 m.p.h.; six observers; total party-hours, 50; total party-miles, 83 (23 on foot, 60 by car). Bald Eagles have been prominent along the Mississippi for about a month; our count of 51 was low compared to recent checks. Seen in the area during the Census period: Eared Grebe; Canvas-back Ducks; Greater Scaups; Barrow's Golden-Eyes; Red-breasted Mergansers; Short-eared Owls; Saw-Whet Owls; Brown Creepers; Golden-crowned Kinglets; Gray (Northern) Shrikes and four Red Crossbills. — May, Richard and Ted Greer of Joy, Illinois; Marjorie and Robert Trial (compiler) of Seaton; and Dr. Nellie E. Marsh of Knoxville.

CODE: Spr'gfield; *Springfield, Illinois.* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ -mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's lane, Chatham flats, Sangamon river; water 5%, river bottom 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%, pasture 20%). **Dec. 26;** 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Cloudy in a.m., clear in p.m.; temp. 33° to 44° ; wind NE to SW, 8-20 m.p.h.; ground bare and soft in sunny spots, river open, lake 10% open. 14 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 43 (18 on foot, 25 by car); total party-miles, 267 (29 on foot, 238 by car). — Lois Hogan, Bea Hopwood, Lena Hardbarger, Wm. V. O'Brien, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Allyn, Emma Leonard, W. A. Sausaman (compiler), Bea

Foster, Freda Pinkova, Wm. Nottingham, Al Kaszynski, Maurice Cook, Vernon Greening (Springfield Nature League). Immature Kittiwake seen at Lake Springfield on Dec. 24 by Dr. Richard Allyn (first report for Sangamon Co.). Single White-throated Sparrow seen on Dec. 27.

CODE: Tri-City; Rock Island, Moline, Davenport area (same as 1954). Circle of 7½ miles radius centering on Memorial Bridge. Deciduous woods 35%, open farmland 30%, river shoreline 25%, coniferous woods 5%, urban areas 5%. **Dec. 26;** 4:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; temp. 31° to 37°; wind ENE, 6 to 10 m.p.h.; overcast, clearing in afternoon; ground bare; river 20% open. Observers: 41 in 18 parties; total party-hours, 98 (57 on foot, 33 by car, 8 miscellaneous); total party-miles, 384 (64 on foot, 320 by car). A compilation meeting was held immediately after the Census, in which observers were required to give a full description of unusual species observed. Several were dropped from the list because of incomplete descriptions. The two Ospreys were observed in flight by Dale Dickinson and Ivan Graham; extremely light underparts and black mask were noted. The same observers found the Catbirds, watching them closely for some time; the identification was unquestionable. The Savannah Sparrow was observed at very close range and in good light by H. James Hodges, who described the bird in accurate detail. — 41 members and guests of the Tri-City Bird Club; Peter C. Petersen, Jr., compiler.

• **CODE: Waukegan; Waukegan harbor, lake front, woods and fields** north of Waukegan (same as last year). Public Service cooling pond, south half of Illinois Beach State Park; lake edge 60%, long leaf pine stand 10%, open fields 15%, inland lakes and creeks 15%. Clear to partly cloudy, ground bare, most of the lake frozen over except cooling pond, lake open in the afternoon. Ten observers in one party but spread out. **Jan. 1, 1956;** 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Temp. 30° to 35°, wind east, 8 to 20 m.p.h. Total party-hours 7 (6½ on foot, ½ by car); total party-miles, 13 (7 on foot, 6 by car). All ducks and gulls were observed with 20X and 40X scopes. — Margaret Lehmann, Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Paul A. Schulze, H. T. Dean, Amy G. Baldwin, Hermann Frauen, Mary R. Curry, Anne and Ken Anglemire, Philip N. Gieffen.

• **CODE: White Pines; White Pines State Park** (same as last year). Circle 15 miles in diameter with White Pines at the center; state park, Boy Scout Camp, Camp Emmaus, Lowden State Park, environs of Polo, Mt. Morris, and Oregon, Ill. **Jan. 1, 1956;** 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; weather sunny and mild in a.m., cool and cloudy in p.m.; 37 observers covering 25 miles on foot, 60 miles by car. — 37 members and guests of the White Pines Bird Club, Mrs. D. A. Stenmark, compiler, naturalist at White Pines State Park.

Planning an Outdoor Vacation?

If you haven't made your reservations yet, there is still time to arrange for an exciting two weeks of nature study at one of the Audubon Camps this summer. There are three camps, each with unique features: Maine Camp, on Hog Island, a setting of blue bay and deep spruce forest; Wisconsin Camp, new, convenient, in the heart of a wilderness lake region; and California Camp, a mile from Donner Pass in the high Sierra mountains. For descriptive folders, write to your Editor, or to the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

INTERIOR SECRETARY DOUGLAS MCKAY has come under severe criticism by the National Wildlife Federation for issuing new rules for oil leasing and exploration in the National Wildlife Refuges. Of the 264 areas, only 8 refuges have been given absolute protection from such exploitation. Such chiseling away of our wild areas will result in their eventual elimination. Not since the days of President William Howard Taft has any Interior Secretary been so roundly condemned as has Sec. McKay. In less than four years, McKay has:

1. Supported the billion dollar Upper Colorado River Project, which includes Echo Park Dam in Dinosaur National Monument. McKay has now withdrawn support for the dam but still supports the Project.
2. Chosen ex-Rep. Wesley D'Ewart of Montana as the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. D'Ewart was one of the strong supporters of the Ellsworth forest grab bill, beaten in the last Congress. (See end of this article for more details).
3. Approved the Al Sarena Mines application in Oregon, wherein a private concern was given 300 acres of federal lands of dubious mineral content, over vigorous protests of the Forest Service. The Al Sarena Mines, Inc. thus obtained control of over \$600,000 worth of timber.
4. Instructed the National Park Service to permit construction of ski lifts in Mount Ranier and Rocky Mountain National Parks. Ski lifts have never been allowed in National Parks in the past because they destroy the pristine beauty for which these areas were set aside. Self-seeking Chambers of Commerce are persistent in their demands that our National Parks become Coney Island playgrounds.

Sec. McKay's office has given permission to the Frankfort Oil Company to exploit the Lacassine Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana. Conservationists have complained that oilfield operations will result in the spread of two weeds, both difficult to control. Approval of this application has been traced to the White House. Unfortunately, President Eisenhower does not seem to maintain a great interest in outdoor conservation. *Newsweek Magazine* reports that McKay's presence in the cabinet has become a liability and that he is under pressure to resign. McKay may become a candidate for United States Senator. In that case, Oregon will again become a conservation battleground as it was in 1954.

Efforts to save the Elgin Botanical Gardens from the grasp of the Illinois Toll-Road Commission have been stepped up by the Elgin Conservation Council. Members who live in the area are asked to write Mr. Raymond Botch, City Manager of Elgin. The proposed highway will cut off 300 feet of the north limits of the Gardens. Several groups who are members of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois have been urged to write to Mr. Austin Wyman, newly-appointed Chairman of the Toll-Road Commission, at 160 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, asking that such natural areas be preserved.

The Save-the-Dunes Council of Indiana (Box 1111, Gary, Ind.) has obtained considerable publicity in the *Chicago Magazine* and the *Chicago Sun-Times* lately. The group was formed in 1952 to work for the extension

of Indiana Dunes State Park and to oppose the Burns Ditch Harbor development. Since the area is close to Chicago and federal funds would be needed for the harbor project, the work of this group is important to us. The Illinois Audubon Society has made a heavy contribution to the work of the Save-the-Dunes Council. Burns Ditch lies between the Park and Ogden Dunes. The Council has become so effective in Indiana, that Gov. Craig has felt its power; its existence is one of the chief reasons why the \$50 million project has not yet been built. Richard Pough, President of the Nature Conservancy, has declared that unless such areas as the Dunes are saved from exploitation, the lake front will become a slum in less than 25 years.

The Nature Conservancy has been instrumental in saving many natural areas in the United States in the last two years. Mettler's Woods in New Jersey, one of the last primeval forests in eastern America, was saved by the contribution of \$75,000 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters as a memorial to their late president. The area will now be known as the William Hutchinson Memorial Forest. Sufficient funds remain to provide for its care and maintenance. Other preserves which have become a reality are Mianus Gorge in New York, Dome Island in upper New York, Seth Low bottomland forest in Maryland, and Fire Island Bog on Long Island.

The Cook County Forest Preserve District voted to acquire an additional 4,177 acres of land at a cost of 3½ million dollars. Over 2,400 acres will be obtained in the Spring Creek Valley near Barrington; 845 acres will be added to Busse Woods and 147 acres will be added to Sauk Trail woods near Park Forest . . . Over 5 million dollars is being spent by the National Park Service at Everglades National Park. Among new facilities to be built are an exhibit building, a picnic area, rest rooms and public campgrounds.

You can obtain a free copy of the 1955 Department of Agriculture Yearbook entitled "Water" simply by writing your Congressman. It is free! ! ! Over 736 pages long, it covers such topics as "Animals and Fowl and Water," "Rainfall and Soil Erosion," "Water and our Wildlife," "Pure Water for Farms and Cities." When you write your Congressman, be sure to ask him to vote for Senate Bill 2831, which would help create Hennepin Canal State Park near Princeton, Ill.

The "soil bank" plan first recommended by the Izaak Walton League, if adopted by Congress, can help provide much needed grass land for the Prairie Chicken. "A timber bank" plan could go a long way towards stopping soil erosion and disastrous floods. The National Key Deer Refuge in Florida, first established in 1954 to protect these tiny specimens, has also provided a refuge for the Roseate Spoonbill, the White-Crowned Pigeon and the Great White Heron.

The death of Bernard DeVoto, famed columnist for *Harper's magazine*, removes from the scene one of the greatest conservationists this nation has ever known. Sen. Neuberger has told how DeVoto, at considerable personal expense, waged a successful fight against the Cordon-Ellsworth bill, which would have allowed timber companies to gain control of our National Forests. DeVoto rallied the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, and the National Wildlife Federation. He conferred with many Congressmen. The bill was defeated by a wide margin. DeVoto, born in Utah, was one of the early leaders against Echo Park Dam.

The National Audubon Society is again seeking funds for the maintenance of one million acres of sanctuary lands protected by its wardens. One of the latest areas acquired is the 5,680 acre Corkscrew Swamp in Florida. Over \$170,000 was needed to obtain this land, which serves as a home for the Wood Ibis and the American egret. Contributions may be made to the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

More Conservation News

THE CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE on Natural Resources, Washington, D. C., notifies us that the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will be holding public hearings shortly on the nomination of former Rep. Wesley D'Ewart of Montana as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management. He has been serving in this capacity since October 6, 1955 under an interim appointment. Widespread public criticism has been voiced by Republicans and Democrats alike over this appointment.

The Assistant Secretary is responsible for management and utilization of public lands, as well as the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Office of Territories. When Mr. D'Ewart was in Congress, he introduced grazing and mining bills that were defeated by the overwhelming opposition of conservationists. Another ill-advised effort, the timber-land exchange bill, which he pushed in the House Committee and also on the floor, was defeated decisively.

One of Mr. D'Ewart's first actions following his appointment was the ruling which has encouraged oil and gas leasing in our National Wildlife Refuges. In short, one of the worst enemies of our wildlife and public lands is likely to become their administrator. Conservationists should write *at once* to the Committee Counsel, Mr. William H. Coburn, Room 224, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Other letters expressing your opposition to the confirmation of Mr. D'Ewart as Assistant Secretary of the Interior should go to your own Senators and the following members of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Senator James A. Murray, Chairman; Senators Clinton P. Anderson, Alan Bible, Russell B. Long, Henry M. Jackson, Richard L. Neuberger, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, W. Kerr Scott, Frank A. Barrett, Henry C. Dworshak, Barry Goldwater, Thomas H. Kuchel, George W. Malone, Eugene D. Millikin, and Arthur V. Watkins. They may be addressed at the Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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HEARINGS HAVE BEEN HELD on the Wildlife Refuge Protection Bills, H.R. 5306 by Congressman Lee Metcalf (Montana) and H.R. 6723 by Congressman Henry S. Reuss (Wisconsin), before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. These identical bills would make it the policy of Congress to preserve and maintain the National Wildlife Refuge System and would require the Secretary of the Interior to obtain Congressional approval before disposing of or relinquishing any part of a wildlife refuge.

The need for such protection has never been greater. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior has already surrendered control of Lenore Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Washington, and other proposals are being studied. A widely-supported amendment by Congressman Bonner would exempt the refuges from oil and gas leasing except in times of national security, and then only by Executive order. This amendment echoes the nation-wide storm of protest against the Interior Department because of its recently announced regulations throwing open all but eight of the 264 refuges to oil and gas leasing.

Congressmen Bonner, Metcalf and Reuss are receiving many messages in support of this legislation. But many more are needed. You can help save the National Wildlife Refuges by writing to them and also telling your own Congressman at the earliest possible moment.



Mr. C. O. Decker, Honorary Vice-President of the Society and for many years the editor of this *Bulletin*, deserves a vote of thanks for his unselfish work in auditing the books of the I.A.S. for the fiscal year just past.

Book Review

FLORA OF WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS, by Egbert W. Fell, Honorary Curator of Botany, Illinois State Museum. Nature Conservancy, 4200 22nd Street, Northeast, Washington 18, D. C. Cloth-bound, \$3.50; paper-bound, \$2.75.

This is an annotated list of the vascular plants of Winnebago County, including some references to plants of adjoining counties and southern Wisconsin. Within its 207 pages it records and comments on over 1,000 native plants, representing 120 families and 465 genera for the region. It describes in great detail the geology, the types of countryside (woods, prairie, sand, wet areas, and rocky outcrops), the parks and forest preserves, and other places where interesting plants grow.

The author has illustrated the book with large scale pen and ink drawings of 87 kinds of plants. In the introduction the author goes into the earliest known history of plant collectors in this area. This part brings one back almost to the time of the Indians. There is a list of Forest Preserves with their location, including the rare plants in each. For example: in Killbuck Bluff, a 165 acre tract near the mouth of Killbuck Creek, one will find the only station of Carolina Anemone in the County.

The geological and physical features are thoroughly covered, including some of the latest glacial periods. Types of habitat (prairie, low prairie, wooded areas, sand areas, wet areas, and sloughs) are covered, including a list of rare plants in each. While each plant is listed by its scientific name, the common name follows. If the plant is difficult to find, a brief description of its location is included. Altogether, this book is invaluable to the present day botanist, not only because of its early history, but also because of its importance to the conservation-minded person and to the nature photographer.

I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Book Service Committee; Finance Committee

Franklin McVey, Chairman, 5845 Kingsdale Ave., Chicago 30.

Conservation Committee

Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18.

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

Miss Frances J. Carter, Chairman, 5736 Stony Island Ave., Chicago 37.

Publicity Committee

Miss Marie Nilsson, Chairman, 1510 Olive Ave., Chicago 26.



Bureau Valley Audubon Club, % Carl H. Kramer, President
30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Chicago Park District, % Mrs. Grace Nelson
425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

Decatur Audubon Society, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Miss Mary H. Paul, Secretary
1118 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herrcke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Lincolnwood Neighbors, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

North Central Illinois Ornithological Society
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois

Ridgway Bird Club, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa

Wheaton Audubon Society, Dr. T. A. Fitzpatrick, President
123 W. Prairie Ave., Wheaton, Illinois

White Pines Bird Club, % Mrs. David A. Stenmark, President
Polo, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



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June, 1956

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Number 98

June, 1956

The Annual Meeting

By MRS. ANNE DOUGLAS BAYLESS

ANOTHER EXCELLENT AND successful meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society, marred only by bad weather, took place at Dixon, Ill. on Saturday and Sunday, April 28 and 29. Registration for the meeting totaled 112, and dinner reservations totaled 132. The White Pines Bird Club was host organization and most of the activities took place at the Methodist church in Dixon. The meeting opened Saturday morning with an informal gathering of delegates from member clubs, called by Raymond Mostek, conservation chairman, to discuss several conservation problems. Dr. R. E. Yeatter of the Illinois Natural History Survey reported that the National Wildlife Federation is looking for land for a prairie chicken refuge, and an area in Lee county (in which Dixon is located) looks promising, but the Federation does not have the funds for purchase. Mr. Mostek told of what the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology has been trying to do for the prairie chicken. Dr. Yeatter said he felt the next move on a refuge in Illinois should be left up to the National Wildlife Federation. The purchase of land is not enough; supervision is needed to prevent hunting and burning over. Mrs. Ellen Stenmark, president of the White Pines Club, reported that Lee county sportsmen are interested in the prairie chicken and its protection.

On a possible new law for the protection of all hawks and owls in the state, it was pointed out that enforcement of laws already on the books can be a problem. Mr. Mostek has talked with Royal McClelland of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs about the advisability of a "model" hawk law in Illinois, and Mr. McClelland believes it might have a chance of passage if support of farmers' groups and the like can be obtained. Mrs. C. F. Russell of the Decatur Audubon Society told of her club's hawk and owl information drive, during which it is distributing National Audubon Society leaflets. Mr. Mostek said this will be a subject to be taken up at the October meeting of the Natural Resources Council, when an effort will be made to have farm groups represented. It was pointed out that the State Conservation Department traditionally must OK such a bill before the legislature passes it, so the cooperation of the department would be required. A vote showed a nearly unanimous opinion that a new hawk and owl law should be sought.

The afternoon session began at 1:45 p.m. with a welcome by Mr. Paul Downing, president. Mrs. Bertha Huxford and Franklin McVey acted as moderators for a program devoted to the various phases of the Society's and member clubs' work. Theodore R. Greer of Joy, Ill. talked on "Stimulating Interest in Nature Study." He told of taking groups of children in the 1st through 8th grades on nature hikes, when even in winter there is

much to study — animal tracks, birds' nests, tree recognition, cocoons, and the making of nesting boxes and feeding stations. He advised getting the child to *want* to learn and to choose his own spheres of interest.

Robert Rulison of Evanston discussed some of the organizational procedures of the Evanston Bird Club. Its constitution calls for maximum terms of 4 years for officers; each year some of the older, experienced members are retained with new officers added. The club, like others, seeks 100 per cent participation in club activities. Mrs. Anne Bayless of Gary, Ind. discussed methods of getting more publicity for clubs, especially in newspapers, through turning in written releases of the clubs' activities, obtaining feature stories and interviews, etc. Mr. Mostek, discussing how to disseminate the conservation news that comes in constantly from many sources, suggested each club should have a conservation chairman. Elizabeth McClelland of Pittsburgh, Pa., told of her work as a science resource teacher, conducting 22 classes of 600 children. They take hikes, study birds, fossils, rocks, stars, visit museums, raise flowers, prepare exhibits for flower shows, and enter into many community activities.

Jane Tester of Rockford told of the numerous youngsters in the North Central Illinois Natural History Society there. Sixteen are teen or college age. The youngest, 9, won a hobby show award for a collection of birds' nests. Two are going to Horicon Marsh, Wis., to study the heron rookeries for two months. Another made a model map of a good birding area and reported on the 95 birds found in the area. Another is working on the birds of Winnebago county, and another is studying hawks' nests. Keith Martin of Wheaton showed color slides he took last year at the Audubon Camp of Wisconsin, and slides also were shown of the 1955 annual meeting at Princeton.

Mrs. Russell told how to start a small sanctuary. Some of her suggestions: Don't make it too manicured; provide varied habitat, including grass, brush piles, and dead trees; balance plantings for winter and summer food and shelter. She asserted it is never too late to start a bird sanctuary, no matter what the starter's age. Some sanctuary work done by members of the Princeton club was outlined by Carl Kramer of Princeton. Its latest project is sponsoring group plantings in Princeton park as memorials.

Elton Fawks of Moline, talking on the planning of field trips, told of the Tri-City Club's May Dawn bird hikes, attracting 100-300 persons; the Christmas bird count, for which they got 41 people in 8 cars last year and broke all records for Iowa and also compiled the largest list in Illinois (72 species). He told about the camp-outs held in Michigan, and suggested they would be interesting here; field trips throughout the state would give many groups chances to get together. Mrs. Stenmark, of Polo, naturalist at White Pines State Park, told of leading nature walks. Try to arouse people's curiosity, she advised, and don't be "high hat" among those who know little about nature. Mrs. Mildred Rulison of Evanston gave pointers on planning indoor meetings, and showed a display of programs of numerous clubs. A playlet, "When Audubon Comes Home," was presented under the direction of Leroy Tunstall of Wheaton. The scene was laid in Audubon's home in the 1820's.

After an intermission, the annual business meeting began with an an-

nouncement by Mr. Downing of the Fish and Wildlife Service's drive to band mourning dove nestlings and learn more of their movements. He then reported what the board of directors of the Society does, and announced growth in membership, income, income per member, conservation activities, and dissemination of information.

Oliver Heywood gave the report of the nominating committee. The following directors were renominated: Mrs. Pauline Esdale, Chicago; Elton Fawks, Moline; Dr. S. Charles Kendeigh, Champaign; Dr. R. E. Yeatter, Urbana; Dr. Alfred Lewy, Chicago, and Harold Lenz, Mundelein. New directors nominated were Leroy Tunstall, Wheaton; Theodore Greer, Joy; Alfred Reuss, Blue Island, and Miss Margaret Lehmann, Chicago. All were elected by unanimous vote.

John Helmer, treasurer, presented the following report:

Comparison of Ten-Month Periods, July to April, inclusive.

	1955-56	1954-55
Receipts: Dues, Contributing.....	\$ 823.00	\$ 635.00
Active.....	610.00	578.00
Total dues.....	1,433.00	1,213.00
Investment Income.....	772.59	726.19
Sales of Books, Binoculars, etc....	1,398.93	1,024.53
Payments: Printing and Postage.....	1,053.87	1,146.29
Screen Tour Programs.....	643.20	606.75
General and Misc. Expense....	112.15	126.72
Paid for Books, Binoculars, etc..	1,047.45	734.87
Special Donations.....	150.00	80.00
Balance, Operating Account, end of Period.	\$1,607.22	\$1,313.38

Mrs. Huxford, education chairman, reported on the work of her committee, and suggested some inexpensive sources of nature material: The National Wildlife Federation, Washington; the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill., and the National Audubon Society, including the Audubon Junior Club program, New York. Mr. Fawks, chairman of the committee in charge of relations with local clubs, suggested it would be rewarding to have camp-outs and regional get-togethers.

Mr. Mostek, conservation chairman, reported on the success of conservation groups in saving Echo Park dam and the Dinosaur Monument, but warned that the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge is now in danger. He then reported on the morning session. Mr. Fawks moved that the Society go on record to take the lead in getting all hawks and owls on the protected list in Illinois. The motion was passed.

The meeting resumed with dinner in the church basement, served by women of the church. A musical program was presented by Mrs. Alfred Dyke of Princeton, who led the group in an appropriate song she had composed for the occasion. Jeanette R. Graham of Davenport, Ia., gave a reading, "In Defense of Bird Watchers."

The evening program, a color motion picture, "Sanctuary — Haven Hill," was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Maffitt of Gary, Ind., with Mrs. Maffitt

providing the commentary. They were introduced by John Bayless of Gary. The movie showed the scenery, animals, and plants of the Indiana duneland.

The second day of the meeting was devoted to field trips. Rain and cold weather made some of the proposed routes impassable, and cut down the number of trippers to some extent, but hardy souls wrapped in raincoats visited Mrs. Charles R. Walgreen's estate, Hazelwood, 2½ miles north of Dixon, which had been opened by special permission, and also looked for birds at the higher levels of White Pines State Park, the lower road being closed. A hot picnic lunch was served at noon by the women's auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Thanks go to the program planning committee that made the meeting a success. They are: Mrs. Ellen Stenmark, Mrs. Nell Seise, and William Hooks of the White Pines Club, and Mrs. Bertha Huxford, Elton Fawks, Franklin McVey, Oliver Heywood, Mrs. Ruth Waller, and John Helmer of the Society's board of directors.

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Indiana



Camp-out and Field Trip

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY, under the guidance of its 4th Vice-President, Mr. Elton Fawks, will hold its first annual camp-out and field trip in September. Because of the great length of our state, camp-outs will probably be held at two different state parks. The camp-out week end will be on an informal basis. Members will provide their own food, camping gear, tent, and sleeping bags. You can come when you can and leave when you must. Those who do not wish to sleep out in the public campground, may stay at nearby motels. Bird walks and nature trips will be led by competent leaders at both parks. Every member will receive a personal notice when plans are completed. Full information will be printed in the September *Bulletin*. We hope this will be the first of many successful I.A.S. camp-outs.



I.A.S. Establishes Library Fund

TO ADVANCE THE WORK of the Illinois Audubon Society, the Board of Directors recently voted to establish a Library Award. Each year the sum of \$25.00 will be set aside for the purchase of several volumes of a newly published book in the outdoor conservation or nature field. The volumes so purchased will be donated to various schools and public libraries throughout the state. Each volume will carry a book plate to make the book borrower aware of the Society's gift. Press releases will be sent to local newspapers, for publicity value. In this way, the educational and conservation work of the Society will be increased. The titles and libraries are to be selected jointly by the Chairmen of the Book Service Committee and the Conservation Committee. The title chosen this year is "Seeing America's Wildlife in Our National Refuges" by Devereaux Butcher. It was donated to the public libraries of Elgin, Crystal Lake, and Waukegan, and to the libraries of Luther High School North, Christian High School, and Mundelein College, all of Chicago.

Birds Seen on I.A.S. Field Trip

By ELTON FAWKS

MOST OF THESE species were tabulated after the lunch following the field trip; the list was enlarged by correspondence with those who left before the count was complete. Sunday, April 29, 1956; 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Area: Upper levels of White Pines State Park and Hazelwood, the Charles Walgreen estate near Dixon, Illinois, including coniferous forest, deciduous forest, park lands, limestone cliffs, bottomlands, and shores of the Rock river. Weather: overcast, rain, about 45° to 55° F. Count made by about 60 members of the I.A.S. and affiliated societies.

Pied-billed Grebe; American Egret; Green Heron; American Bittern; Snow Goose; Blue Goose; Mallard Duck; Blue-winged Teal; Shoveller Duck; Lesser Scaup; Turkey Vulture; Sharp-shinned Hawk; Red-tailed Hawk; Broad-winged Hawk; Marsh Hawk; Osprey; Ring-necked Pheasant; American Coot; Killdeer; Wilson's Snipe; Spotted Sandpiper; Greater Yellow-legs; Lesser Yellow-legs; Herring Gull; Ring-billed Gull; Mourning Dove; Chimney Swift; Belted Kingfisher; Yellow-shafted Flicker; Red-bellied Woodpecker; Red-headed Woodpecker; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker; Hairy Woodpecker; Downy Woodpecker; Eastern Phoebe; Alder Flycatcher; Tree Swallow; Bank Swallow; Barn Swallow; Purple Martin; Blue Jay; Common Crow; Black-capped Chickadee; Tufted Titmouse; White-breasted Nuthatch; Brown Creeper; House Wren; Winter Wren; Carolina Wren; Catbird; Brown Thrasher; American Robin; Wood Thrush; Hermit Thrush; Olive-backed Thrush; Gray-cheeked Thrush; Bluebird; Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher; Golden-crowned Kinglet; Ruby-crowned Kinglet; Cedar Waxwing; Common Starling; Black and white Warbler; Myrtle Warbler; Palm Warbler; Oven-bird; Northern Water Thrush; House Sparrow; Eastern Meadowlark; Western Meadowlark; Yellow-headed Blackbird; Red-winged Blackbird; Brewer's Blackbird; Purple Grackle; Common Cowbird; Cardinal; Rose-breasted Grosbeak; Evening Grosbeak; Indigo Bunting; Purple Finch; Common Redpoll; American Goldfinch; Eastern Towhee; Vesper Sparrow; Slate-colored Junco; Tree Sparrow; Chipping Sparrow; Field Sparrow; White-throated Sparrow; Fox Sparrow; Lincoln's Sparrow; Swamp Sparrow; Song Sparrow. Total, 93 species.

—Box 112, R. R. #1, East Moline, Ill.



Back Issues of March 1956 *Bulletin*

OUR OFFICE ADVISES us that because of the great demand for the March issue of the *Bulletin*, our files have been seriously depleted. Those members who are not in the habit of keeping their copies in a permanent file may wish to donate their copy to the Society. Please mail it to Dr. R. M. Strong, Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, Ill.

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

WICHITA WILDLIFE REFUGE: The Army Brass has begun its determined campaign to obtain ten thousand acres of precious wildlife land in Oklahoma. (See Mrs. Nice's article in the March 1956 *Bulletin*). Hearings are being held before a House Subcommittee on HR 9665 as this is being written. Hearings are still to be held on S. 3660. This is one of the most important outdoor conservation bills introduced in this session of Congress. This time, by some miracle, we have the Interior Department on our side — they are opposed to these bills, as are thousands of conservationists all over the nation. But if we are only "conversationalists," we will never win this fight.

It is sheer tragedy that we have to fight our own Army to protect for our future generations and for all wildlife these inspiring refuges which thoughtless men would ruthlessly destroy. We can extend to these Army officers our genuine pity for their failure to appreciate these areas as we do; their obvious sincerity must not weaken our determination to protect these lands. There is no bureau in Washington more autocratic and dogmatic than the U.S. Army. This time a pen can really be mightier than a guided missile. Get your society and your friends to take action now. Let your Congressman know how you feel about these bills.



OIL AND WILDLIFE: The Interior Department is still trying to explain the rash of oil leases on wildlife refuges made in the last several months. It is of course perfectly legal for the Interior Secretary to grant leases to drill for oil, but he can say "no." While Douglas McKay was in office, he issued a "stop order" on August 31, 1953 which in effect placed a moratorium on all oil leases, while new regulations were being worked out. However, between August 31, 1953 and Dec. 2, 1955, over 555 leases were granted to the oil companies. Asst. Secretary Wesley D'Ewart has tried to explain away these deals. However, the best explanation comes from a vigorous conservationist, who in talking with Interior officials, has learned that they sincerely believe that the demands of big business and industry must come first in this country and that wildlife needs are secondary. This points up again the necessity of teaching "conservation of our natural resources" to the youths of our country. Some of these business leaders probably never learned that our country's general prosperity depends to a great extent on the wise use of our resources.



ILLINOIS STATE PARKS: Residents of Northern Illinois will be glad to learn of the generous gift of 1715 acres of land along the Kankakee River to the State Conservation Department. The gift was made by the Commonwealth Edison Co. The property will be added to a small state park already in existence. There appears to be little or no opposition to modest admission fees collected at seven Illinois State Parks. An advisory commission is making a survey of the situation and will report to the legislature in March,

1957. It is interesting to note that where fees are collected, vandalism has been reduced by over one-half. The small fees have brought much needed revenue to our state parks.

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CONSERVATION CONFERENCE: The Natural Resources Council of Illinois will meet at Allerton Park near Monticello on Oct. 19, 20, 21. Among topics to be discussed are a Bi-Partisan Conservation Commission for Illinois; a more effective Hawk and Owl Law; creation of a State Scientific Areas Board; a forecast of proposed conservation legislation and the need for natural areas for public schools.

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ILLINOIS FOREST FIRES: The original forest area in Illinois was 15,000,000 acres or about 40% of our total land acreage. Today, our state still has over 3½ million acres of timberland. Figures recently released by the U.S. Forest Service tell us that in 1954, over 390 fires caused 39,818 acres of woods to be destroyed. This is 15 thousand acres more than the combined total for Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Debris burning, game flushers, incendiarism, smokers, campers, railroads and lumbering are the major causes of woods fires. Over 90% of our Illinois timber is in private hands.

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AUDUBON SHRINE AND SANCTUARY: If you are vacationing in the East, be sure to visit Audubon, Pennsylvania and see the first home in America of this famous naturalist. The curator will be glad to show you some of the 150 acres along Perkiomen Creek. Grand Mansion House, built in 1762, contains some of Audubon's paintings. Across nearby Schuylkill River is famous Valley Forge.

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NIKE UNITS ON LAKEFRONT: The Chicago Park District recently held public hearings on military installations made along Chicago's lake shore in public parks. The park board has signed ten year leases with the U.S. Army for 88.5 acres of lake front land for use as guided missile centers. The Army is paying the Chicago Park District one dollar for the ten year lease. Alderman Leon Despres and representatives of a score of organizations added their protests to this lake front grab. Lt. Gen. Arnold admitted the Army would prefer to have the missile centers about 7 miles out in the lake, but was forced to construct them on public land because of the "emergency." It appears this "emergency" will last ten years or more. The hearings made the park board more fully aware of the public's attitude.

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FACTS AND FIGURES: Among worthwhile Congressional bills now pending are: S. 890, a bill to extend the Federal Pollution Law; HR 10332, to create a Key Deer Refuge in Florida; HR 10635, to change the status of Dinosaur National Monument to a National Park.

MISSION 66: National Park Service expects to handle 80 million visitors in 181 areas in ten years. By that time it will be celebrating its golden anniversary. Its ten-year program of improvement and rehabilitation of our National Parks and Monuments is called Mission 66. It hopes to convince the public and Congress of its desperate need for funds to carry out this long-range program. Among the objectives are: preservation of wilderness areas; adequate living quarters for field employees; ownership of all lands within the parks; added campsites, picnic areas and naturalists. Mission 66 deserves widespread public support.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Ill.

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A Stronger Hawk and Owl Law

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

AT ITS RECENT annual meeting in Dixon, members of the Illinois Audubon Society voted to work for a more effective Hawk and Owl law in the state. The present Game Code of Illinois provides that: "It is unlawful at any time to take any species of eagles, hawks or owls, except that GREAT HORNED OWLS, SHARP-SHINNED HAWKS, AND COOPER'S HAWKS may be taken at any time." Since there is a great misconception as to the economic value of hawks and since many species are shot by hunters who are unable to identify their target correctly, the National Audubon Society has urged that ALL Hawks and Owls be given protection by the various states. We hope other bird clubs and conservation clubs will join us in this effort. The September issue of the *Bulletin* will carry more information regarding this important campaign. Extra copies of the enclosed Hawk circular may be obtained from Mr. Elton Fawks, Box 112, Route 1, East Moline.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18.

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I.A.S. Directors — Hail and Farewell

EACH JUNE, As the Society draws its activities for the fiscal year to a close, a little ceremony takes place at the final meeting of the Board of Directors that is both pleasant and poignant. New directors are welcomed into the group, and the retiring members take their leave.

We are especially sorry to see three of our most active directors and officers withdraw from the board this year. Franklin McVey has been a director and first vice-president of the Society for three years; he will be sorely missed. Miss Marie Nilsson resigns a host of duties she has discharged so well for three years: as corresponding secretary and publicity chairman, she has performed many vital tasks for our group. Miss Florence Cummings is withdrawing as director, but plans to continue her fine work of protecting the migrating purple martins at Lincoln Park each fall. All claimed increasing business duties as their reasons for retiring.

The new directors are especially well qualified. Alfred Reuss of Blue Island is currently president of the Chicago Ornithological Society and has

banded birds for years. Miss Margaret Lehmann is also a field leader of the C.O.S. Mr. Leroy Tunstall was the organizer of the Wheaton Bird Club (see his article elsewhere in this issue), and Theodore Greer performed a similar service at Joy, Illinois. We welcome them to the board and predict that they will help to formulate the policies of the I.A.S. for many years to come.



Will You Help Band Young Mourning Doves?

By MRS. RUSSELL L. MANNETTE

FOR IMPROVED MOURNING DOVE management, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service needs more information on dove movement from known nesting areas to migration points and wintering grounds. This information can be obtained only from band returns. In an all-out effort to effect this through increased dove banding — especially of nestlings — the Service is soliciting the aid of all interested adults. If you are willing to participate here is what you should do:

1. Advise U.S. Game Management Agent Marshall L. Stinnett, 327 Federal Building, Peoria, Ill., that you intend to participate in the program.
2. Write to U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Bird Banding Office, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland, for a permit to band mourning doves. That office will send you the permit and the necessary size 3-A bands and report forms. There is no charge.
3. Prepare banding records for submission to the banding office and send a brief report monthly to Mr. Stinnett on the doves banded.

Locating the nests can be an individual, a group, or a club operation. You can solicit the assistance of school classes, Scout groups, 4-H and F.F.A. units, or any other organization to locate and report nests to you, cautioning finders not to disturb any nests. Local newspapers, radio and television announcements can also be very helpful. Nests are usually found low in trees, in large bushes, or even on the ground. If you watch adults closely, they'll lead you to the nest. Doves nest from early spring through late summer, so return to nest locations until all broods are banded.

The banding itself is easy. Six to ten days is the most desirable age; however, very young nestlings can be banded by using a small piece of plastic adhesive tape, which should be wrapped around the leg, over the band, in a manner that will hold the band in place. The tape will eventually loosen and fall off after the leg has grown sufficiently to hold the band. A pair of long-nosed pliers is the only other thing you need. If you wish, you can carry a small mirror attached to the end of a pole or piece of tubing for looking into the nest without climbing. A light six foot step-ladder can also be used to advantage.

Your Society feels that this is a worthwhile project. Banding fascinates most bird-watchers, and it might well do the same for any of our readers who would like to try it. We urge those interested to act at once.

Report on Spring 1956 Migration

By MRS. ISABEL B. WASSON

THE BIRD MIGRATION this spring in the Chicago area was unusual in several ways. *First*, it practically all took place between May 11 and May 19. *Second*, the birds during those eight days were in phenomenal numbers and were seen low or even on the ground. *Third*, the leaves were small so that viewing even in the tree tops was excellent. And *lastly*, certain species usually common were scarce, and others usually scarce were common.

The Chicago area had a long, cold spring this year. Temperatures stayed in the thirties and forties for weeks. Early, hardy migrants: robins, black-birds, flickers — came about as usual. On April 14th there was a small "wave" of myrtle warblers, ruby-crowned kinglets and hermit thrushes. We saw five winter wrens at the Morton Arboretum that day and heard two sing, a rare treat in the spring here. White-throated sparrows arrived in numbers on April 29th and reached their peak May 6-8. There was no influx of other warblers besides the Myrtles early in May.

But on Friday, *May 11th*, a change took place. The winds swung into the south, heavy clouds covered the sky and a tropical downpour with hail occurred in the afternoon. I was in Palos Hills on Parker and Bell Roads with birding friends and we came upon a flock of about fifty male indigo buntings, twenty male scarlet tanagers and over one hundred goldfinches with one dickcissel sitting on clods in a plowed field or on weed stalks along the road.

Saturday, *May 12th*, it was still warm, with south winds. Marguerite Shawvan, Margaret Lehmann and I conducted the field trip as usual at the Morton Arboretum for the bird class. Birds were so numerous the groups didn't have to move from the top of Thornhill. The most abundant among the warblers were black and white, Tennessee, magnolia, chestnut-sided, bay-breasted, ovenbird, Wilson's, and red-starts. Other abundant birds were Baltimore orioles, cowbirds, rose-breasted grosbeaks and indigo buntings. Other warblers included one black-throated blue and one Kentucky, the latter rare for this area. Vireos were well represented. In the two hours we were out, six red-eyed vireos, three blue-headed, one yellow-throated and one Bell's vireo were seen. The last we had never before seen in the Arboretum.

Sunday, *May 13th* Marguerite Shawvan and I were in Thatcher Woods. The temperature ranged from 80 to 90 degrees; light southerly winds, showery. We came upon a shallow pool at the base of the bluff off Edgewood Place where warblers were bathing. In half an hour we counted twelve species, several of each, at the pool. In the afternoon we saw twelve black-billed cuckoos and two yellow-billed cuckoos in Thatcher Woods.

On Monday, *May 14th* the peak in numbers was reached. We met friends at Long John Slough and covered the area there and south. Warblers and vireos had never been so numerous in the shrubs and weeds. We found six Baltimore orioles on the ground along the road at Long John Slough, and male tanagers were sitting on dead giant ragweed stalks by Saganashkee dam. We had lunch in a grove of honey locust trees, the leaves of which were

just starting to open. Warblers were so abundant we had to use our binoculars between bites. Wilson's and yellows were among the most numerous, but first place went to bay-breasted and chestnut-sided. We estimated over one hundred of each.

Tuesday, *May 15th*, after four days of continual birding, we made a short trip to Thatcher Woods and were rewarded by seeing the very rare black swift, rare even on the Pacific coast — to be described in the next issue of the *Bulletin*. *May 16th* we went to the Indiana Dunes, where the vegetation was much further advanced. Warblers were numerous but hard to see. On the *17th* we were at the Babson Estates, St. Charles, Ill. Winds were westerly, *mertensia* in bloom, leaves backward. The wave was definitely on the wane. Though we saw seventeen species of warblers, only the chestnut-sided was abundant. We did have close views of a Swainson's hawk.

On the *18th* we went to Meyers Road Swamp and were rewarded with two King rails, one of which came out on the road edge and squawked for 5-10 minutes. On the *19th* we birded at the Arboretum, Meyers Swamp and York Woods. Abundance and variety were good, but like the 18th, the "wave" was declining. At York Woods we watched a mixed flock of warblers move through the bare oak tops. Sunday the *20th* most of the migrants seemed to have gone and already the resident bird population was settling down.

During the week we had been aware of great bird movement in our own yard. Rose-breasted grosbeaks came to the feeders and bird baths as never before. Warblers bathed in numbers at our dripping bath, especially between 6 and 7 p.m. During that hour the bath had one or more birds flitting around it all the time. We had excellent views of female bay-breasted, Cape May and blackpoll warblers. Canada warblers played on the lawn, running after insects and hopping straight up into the air to catch them on the wing.

We received many telephone calls during the week from excited people wanting some bright bird identified or an antic explained. Some twenty-five birds were brought dead to us in the classroom at the Arboretum, including a long-billed marsh wren picked up in someone's yard.

Species unusually common this spring were red-headed woodpeckers (we saw 22 whereas we usually see 2 or 3), olive-sided flycatchers (8 whereas we usually see 1), scarlet tanagers, and white-crowned sparrows. Among the warblers the chestnut-sided, bay-breasted, (at least the one big flock), Wilson's, Mourning, and Canada were above the average of other years. Species conspicuously less common than usual were white-breasted nuthatches, and among the warblers — palms, Tennessees, and black-throated greens.

What causes such a phenomenal migration? We do not know too much about it. Probably the long, cold spell with adverse winds had grounded the birds in the Gulf States. Then on May 11th a mass of warm air moved up from the Gulf with strong southerly winds, and the birds flew with it. In one week as many birds arrived as usually do in three. But it was more than that, for the birds must have been grounded again in the Great Lakes area and in New England (where a similar migration took place). Why

did we see so many birds low down in shrubs or even on the ground? May the cold weather perhaps have delayed the blooming of trees and emergence of insect life so that the birds were seeking insects in more sheltered places?

—606 Thatcher Ave., River Forest, Ill.

Grand Marais State Park

By J. W. GALBREATH

GRAND MARAIS STATE PARK has had a colorful background. It was created when the old Mississippi river channel was deserted many years ago. The Park was laid out by the East St. Louis Park Board around 1900 and consisted of 1125 acres of flat Mississippi river bottom containing three large lakes connected by a shallow channel. During the W.P.A. days, an eighteen hole golf course was developed, and an 8,000 seat concrete stadium was constructed on the island between Lakes 2 and 3. Then in the later 30's, the "Lady of the Lake" Pageant was held annually. A lavish concrete swimming pool and dressing rooms were started but never completed. All in all, an estimated 5 million dollars of P.W.A. and W.P.A. funds were sunk in an attempt to make a respectable recreational area out of the Park.

In 1946 the East St. Louis Park District, seeing that it had a white elephant on its hands, deeded the Park with all of its "assets" to the State of Illinois. Today the Park is in a sorry plight, the result of several complicated conditions both local and state-wide. When Harding Ditch was constructed to drain the swamp lands east of East St. Louis and 4 or 5 miles north of Lake Number 1, the natural outlet was Grand Marais Lake Number 1. As the result of soil erosion, tons of rich bottom land silt have been carried into the chain, completely filling Lakes Number 1 and 2 and partially filling Lake Number 3. As a result, the boat house and docks are no longer near enough to the water to be used. Recently, temporary docks have been built for the boats and some dredging has been done by the State for the past 4 or 5 years.

After considerable discussion, both state-wide and local, the question of Grand Marais's future is at stake, the State saying that it would be happy to give the park back to the city of East St. Louis, and East St. Louis, in turn, questioning the wisdom of accepting it. In 1955, Governor Stratton appointed a committee to make a study of Grand Marais and report by 1957. In the meantime, fishing, boating, golfing and other forms of recreation have declined. The State Legislature has placed a 10c admission fee on visitors, raising local objections and newspaper criticism.

Grand Marais State Park, according to state figures, was the second most popular park in Illinois in 1954, being exceeded in attendance only by Starved Rock State Park. 814,078 people visited Grand Marais in 1954. Grand Marais is the only State Park near the East St. Louis-Belleville-Granite City Metropolitan Area. It is public property, rich in potential recreational facilities which should be developed, expanded and preserved for future generations. With our rapidly increasing population and declining areas available for recreation, we need Grand Marais, and have a right to expect the State of Illinois to improve and encourage its use.

—9157 Richfield Road, East St. Louis, Ill.

The I.A.S. Binoculars

By JOHN HELMER

SEVERAL MEMBERS HAVE asked why we prefer the Hertel & Reuss 7 x 35 binoculars for birding. Leading manufacturers have featured the 7 x 35 size as the best all-purpose binocular. The principal reason is that glasses of higher magnification, such as 8X or 9X, must be held very steadily to give a clear image; the 7X gives best results under ordinary field conditions. Because of limitations of the human eye, the greatest light-gathering ratio that can be accommodated in daylight is 1 to 5, the same ratio as the 7 x 35. Hence a 7 x 50 glass provides no advantage, except under very unfavorable light, as after sunset. The larger objective lens of the 7 x 50 does not provide a wider field of view either, as this is a factor of the optical system and can only be provided at higher cost. The 6 x 30, which gives a somewhat wider field than the 7 x 35 with equal light-gathering power, would be second choice.

The Hertel & Reuss binoculars are a post-war German creation with advanced optical design, weighing only 16½ oz. They are high quality instruments, made for first-rate performance and lifetime service. Members and friends of the Society can obtain these at a substantial saving. It is significant that every pair sold was recommended to the buyer by some other I.A.S. member. Write for descriptive circular to the Treasurer, Mr. John Helmer, 847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.



New I.A.S. Members

WE HAVE BEEN publishing lists of new members in every issue of the *Bulletin* for the past year. During this time, we have added a total of 121 new names to our membership list. The total of all members paid-up is now at a current high of 576. It is with special pleasure that we welcome the following newcomers to our membership, many of them joining as a result of our Screen Tours and Annual Meeting. We invite you to take part in our future activities — the camp-outs, new Screen Tours, and conservation efforts described in other pages. The next-to-last page gives the names of Committee Chairmen that would appreciate your help. It's your Society — make the most of it!

As usual, the asterisk denotes a contributing member:

Edna Bosley, Chicago
 *Elizabeth B. Boyd, Winnetka
 Van A. Bradley, Lincolnwood
 Miss Eleanor Dvorak, Chicago
 *Loren E. Eimen, Oak Park
 George G. Felt, Chicago
 Dr. Ralph H. Foster, River Grove
 Mrs. Helen M. Goldstein, Chicago
 Helen L. Hays, Chicago
 Mrs. Kathryn R. Ivie, Sandwich
 John J. Maher, Chicago
 *Mrs. Peggy Merritt, Chicago
 Mrs. C. Turner Nearing, Decatur
 Mabel W. Newby, Chicago

Ruth Palmerton, Chicago
 M. L. Plaut, Chicago
 Dr. Nina Popoff, Chicago
 Mrs. George Reynolds, Chicago
 Miss Flora Rogers, Harvey
 Mrs. Edith Simerson, Chicago
 *Grace F. Smith, Chicago
 Miss Edna M. Stinogel, Chicago
 *Mrs. Lester W. Stolte, Park Ridge
 Mrs. Richard Townsend, Watseka
 Mrs. Harold Trapp, Lincoln
 Leroy Tunstall, Wheaton
 Maurice L. Ward, Clinton, Iowa
 R. W. Webster, Minonk

Mrs. Francis Zinkin, Chicago

How To Start A Bird Club

By LEROY TUNSTALL

ORGANIZATION! WHEN WE hear of this word we think of a group of people knitted together by a lot of work and planning, but when starting a bird club it means a lot of work, plus pleasure. I would like to relate my personal experience and pleasure in organizing a local branch of the National Audubon Society, which became known as the Wheaton Audubon Society, the only one in DuPage County, as far as I know.

It was about six years ago (after coming here from Warren, Pennsylvania) that I felt the urge to organize a bird club. Having been a Bird Study Merit Badge Counselor in Warren County Council of Boy Scouts, and a holder of a merit badge on this subject, I had extreme interest in this kind of program, and, since I was a member of the National Audubon Society, I was also interested in a local chapter. Being new in this locality, I did not know a person interested in either bird life or conservation.

Now, the only way to get an organization started is to find out who is interested, and to do this I had to get all interested persons together, and to do this an auditorium was needed. The only one available without a great expense was the Wheaton Y.M.C.A. The next thing was to get some publicity, and of course the local newspaper is the best medium for this; so I had a little conference with the staff, explaining my plan and the purpose of an organization of this kind, informing them that the meeting date was near, and that publicity was necessary. Being very gracious, they gave me the front page and a bold type heading. Next I multigraphed some hand bills and placed them where I thought they would be distributed to the best advantage. These informed the public that all persons interested in bird life, wildlife and conservation were invited to attend the meeting.

Not knowing how large a crowd might attend, I secured a temporary secretary to handle all paper work. Another important thing is to see that the people who come are seated and made welcome to the meeting. This being a civic duty which a boy scout could do, I located a troop of scouts and booked a couple of them through their scoutmaster. Seating capacity was a problem in that building; an undertaker was located who generously loaned some chairs.

Well, everything was all set. The evening had come, the secretary was there, the boy scouts reported for duty and the people started to arrive and kept coming until the room was filled to capacity. Then we started the meeting off with singing "America the Beautiful," followed by a full explanation of the program. To my surprise, seven people responded, making their way to the secretary for application forms. Some others said they would join soon. This was the nucleus of the Wheaton Audubon Society. A date was set to draw up Constitution and Bylaws, and thus the society was organized.

Now this was perhaps as good an experience as I could have had in organizing a club, and from it a great deal of knowledge was acquired. There are a few points which stand out as important. First, to organize

a club of this type you must be interested in birds, must understand them and enjoy them. You must also be interested in the related fields, as flowers, trees, streams and all such necessities to the life of our feathered friends. You must also be interested in the conservation of our wild life and its natural beauty.

There must also be a love for people, and the ability to explain the value of a bird club and to point out what it will mean to the community. A bird club is unusual to start because so few are interested in this field, although I do believe there are increasing numbers who are becoming interested in this love for nature and the conservation of our wild life.

I find from my experience of organizing a Bird Club that you must have a vision of what you want and the initiative to go ahead with the visualized program. You must have a will to do the job and a faith that it can be done. You may fear that the public will not accept your plan, but don't let this get you down. You should have the enthusiasm and zeal not to quit, but to go forward with your plans. Yes, it is work, but what is worth having is worth working for, and you will be surprised at how much pleasure will be derived from organizing a bird club.

—214 W. Wesley St., Wheaton, Ill.

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Unusual Records from Tri-Cities

By PETER C. PETERSEN, JR.

MY COLLEGE WORK has kept me from reporting my observations for the summer and fall just past, but these should be of interest to those who might go birding along the northwestern edge of Illinois in the coming months. I have not included identification marks, but can supply full particulars if necessary. All of the observations below were made in collaboration with Dennis Sheets except for the Caspian Tern and Snow Buntings.

Snowy Egrets — 7 — August 7, 1955 — seen from boat near the riverbank at Andalusia, Ill. (Rock Island county) — 20X scope.

American Merganser — 1 — June 12 and 26 and July 10, 1955 — Lock #14 near Hampton, Ill. — 20X scope. Male, probably a non-breeder, as no female could be found.

Swainson's Hawk — 1 — June 11, 1955 — three miles east of Cordova, Rock Island county — 20X scope. Seen both in flight and perching.

Stilt Sandpipers — 2 — July 31, 1955 — mudflats near Rock Island Arsenal — 20X scope.

Common Terns — 2 — July 3, 1955 — Spring Lake Refuge near Fulton (Carroll county) — 20X scope.

Caspian Tern — 1 — July 24, 1955 — Mississippi river near Hanover (Jo Daviess county) — 20X scope.

Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers — 3 nests, all containing at least two young — June 19, 1955 — nests 30 to 45 feet up in live oaks along backwaters of the Mississippi four miles south of Keithsburg (Henderson county).

Snow Buntings — 16 — Nov. 12, 1955 — one-half mile south of Spring Lake Refuge — perching on fence wire and power line — 20X scope.

—620 East 30th St., Davenport, Iowa



Screen Tours — Past and Present

BECAUSE THIS ISSUE of the *Bulletin* is a little late going to press, we have the pleasure of presenting the lectures to come with our review of the ones just past. The 1955-56 season was notable for the high quality of the lectures and the gratifying attendance at each one. Here were the highlights:

On October 9, 1955, **Arthur A. Allen** showed us his methods of producing his field songs of birds in "Hunting with a Microphone and Color Camera." His movies were enlivened with some of the recordings for which he is famous. When **William H. Wagoner** presented "A Touch of the Tropics," he revealed an adventurous and fascinating life in the wildernesses of the Everglades — this on November 6. Then, on January 8, 1956, **Emerson Scott** took us through the Colorado mountains in his "Rocky Mountain Rambles." On March 18, we heard another famous Allen — this one **Robert P. Allen**, in "The Long Flight Back," a movie memorable for its pictures of such rare species as the Whooping Crane, Roseate Spoonbill, Flamingoes, and others. Last of all, on April 22, **Walter H. Shackleton** revealed the natural beauty of Kentucky in "Rhapsody in Bluegrass."



The coming Screen Tours promise to be equally spectacular. As before, all are Sunday matinees, to be presented at 2.30 p.m. in the theater at the Chicago Natural History Museum. All of you will receive detailed announcements later:

October 14: Patricia Bailey Witherspoon in "Kangaroo Continent."

November 18: Alexander Sprunt, Jr. in "Cypress Kingdom."

January 27, 1957: Albert Wool in "Ranch and Range."

March 10: G. Harrison Orians in "Great Smoky Skyland."

April 28: George Regensburg in "Little Known New Jersey."

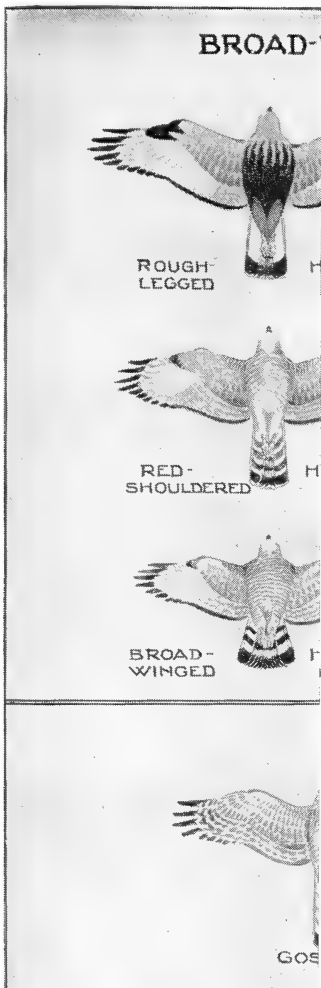
HAWK

Atlantic Coast West to the Great Plains

THIS view of dead hawks strung on a wire fence is seen too often. It means that some people kill hawks without realizing that most of them are now protected by law in all but a few states. Why hawks are protected will be understood better after you study the diagram below. It is based on studies by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of 5,185 hawk stomachs.



WHAT HAWKS



BROAD-WINGED HAWK



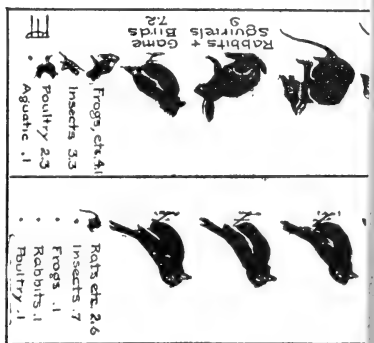
RED-SHOULDERED HAWK



RED-TAILED HAWK



ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK



CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Distributed by

use of the drawing at the top of this page.

This circular was prepared by the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N. Y. For details send 10¢ to the Society for the bulletin, "A Fair Deal for Our Birds of Prey?" Appreciation is extended to the Missouri Conservation Commission and C. W. Schwartz for

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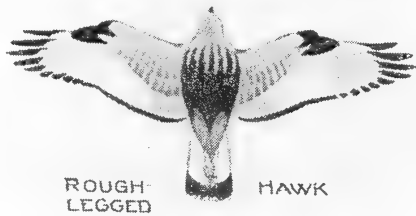
HAWKS— *What They Look Like in the Air*

Atlantic Coast West to the Great Plains

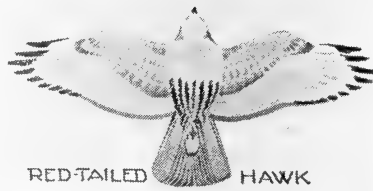
CIRCULAR 25

All Birds Drawn to Same Scale

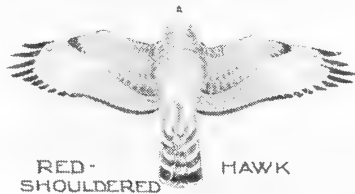
BROAD-WINGED or MOUSE HAWKS



ROUGH-
LEGGED HAWK



RED-TAILED HAWK



RED-
SHOULDERED HAWK



BROAD-
WINGED HAWK

MARSH HAWK



POINTED-WINGED FALCONS



DUCK HAWK



PIGEON HAWK



SPARROW HAWK

SHORT-WINGED or BIRD HAWKS



GOSHAWK

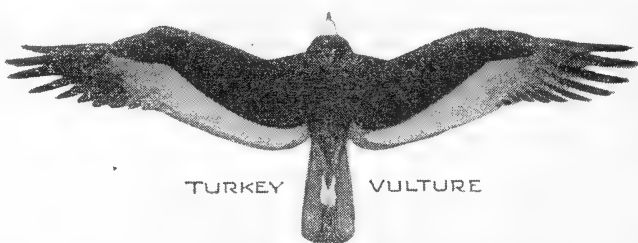


COOPER'S HAWK

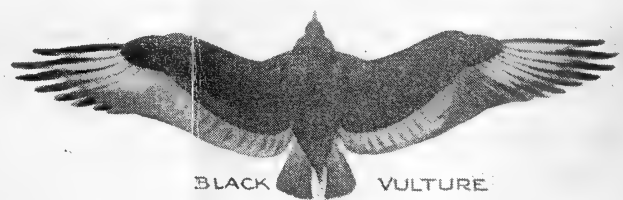


SHARP-SHINNED HAWK

SMALL-HEADED or CARRION BIRDS



TURKEY VULTURE



BLACK VULTURE

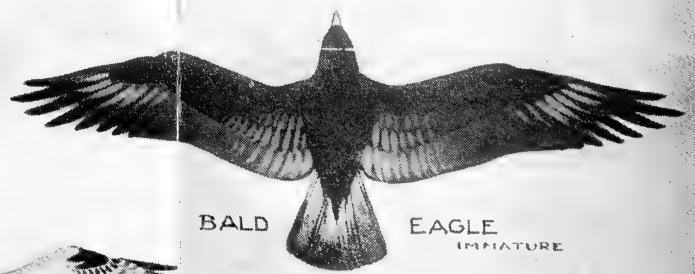
WHITE-HEADED or WATER-FREQUENTING BIRDS



BALD EAGLE
ADULT



OSPREY



BALD EAGLE
IMMATURE

PETERSON

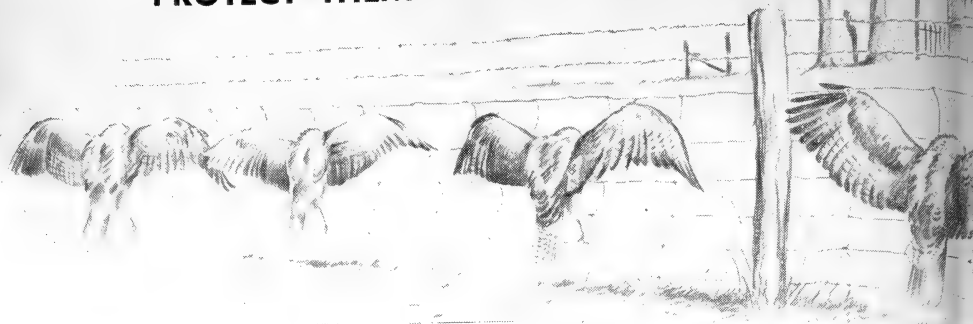
JUL 17 1956

Hawks Are Among Our Most Useful Birds

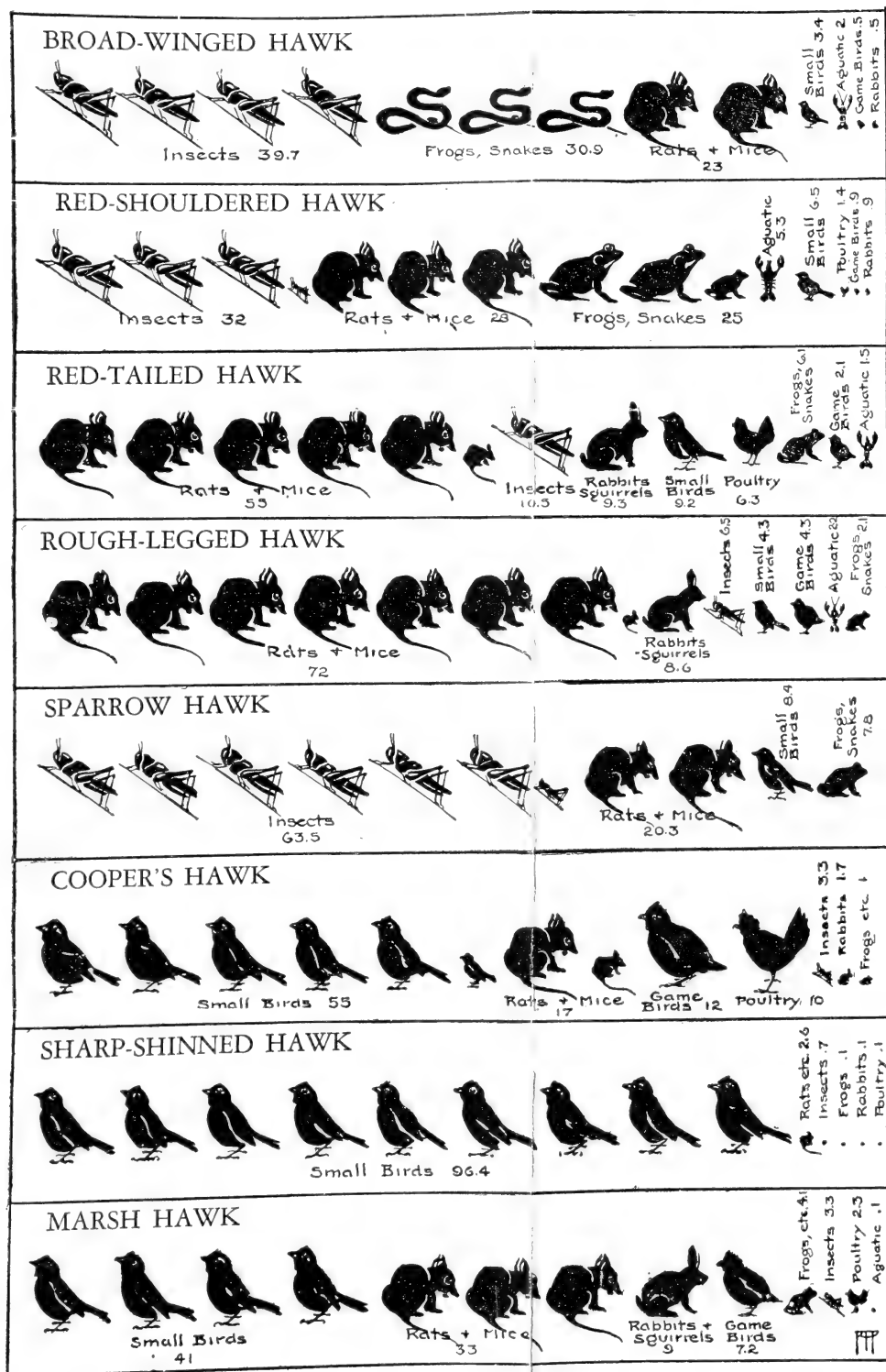
HAWKS ARE YOUR FRIENDS

PROTECT THEM

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WHAT HAWKS EAT



'LIVING MOUSETRAPS'

The hawks most commonly shot, such as the red-tails on the fence, are the ones that soar in wide circles in the sky and perch conspicuously in the open. These are the hawks that feed mostly on insects and rodents — that's why they are often called "living mousetraps."

A JOB FOR EVERY HAWK

The small creatures that hawks eat breed so rapidly that *there is an important job for every hawk to do*. If rats, mice, rabbits, squirrels, and gophers are not controlled by hawks, owls and other predators, they sometimes do extensive damage to agriculture. There can be no doubt that hawks have great value to the farmer and the land alike.

THE WILDLIFE COMMUNITY

The smaller long-tailed hawks that feed mostly on small birds are not seen very often because they do not soar in circles and usually perch under cover. The eating of small birds by hawks is nature's way of controlling their numbers so as to maintain a balanced and therefore healthy wildlife community.

KNOW YOUR HAWKS

Learn to identify the various hawks in your vicinity and observe their food habits. A Minnesota farmer reported to the National Audubon Society that, in one day, he watched a red-tailed hawk capture 32 mice that were turned up while he disked his field. He added that *all* hawks and owls are protected on his property, not just in view of their economic value but because he enjoys watching them.

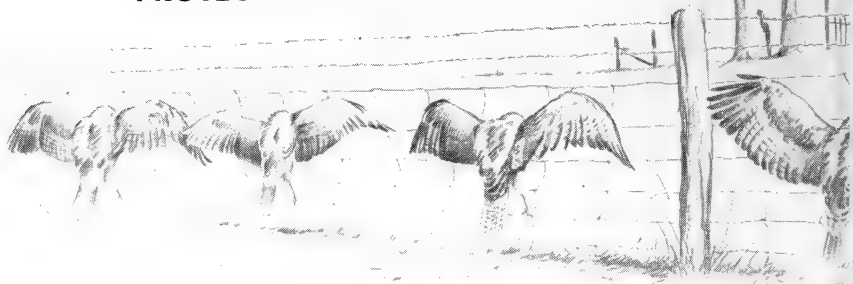
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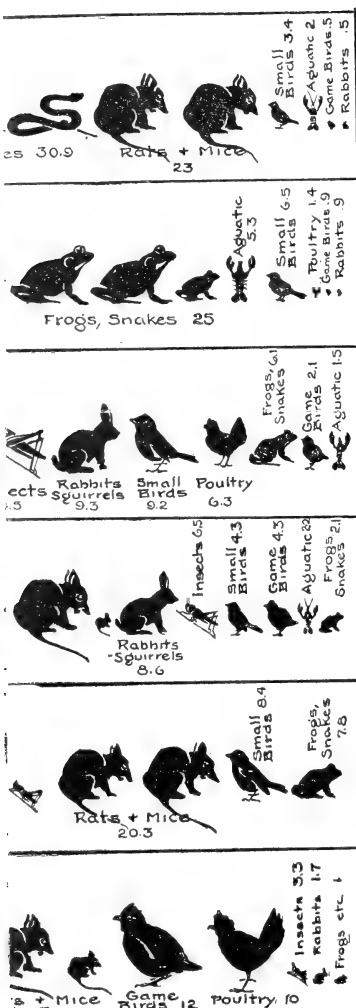
ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY
CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE
CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

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I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee

Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18.

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

Mrs. Thure Waller, 6506 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 45.

☐ ☐ ☐

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30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Chicago Park District, % Mrs. Grace Nelson
425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

Decatur Audubon Society, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Miss Mary H. Paul, Secretary
1118 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herrcke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Lincolnwood Neighbors, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

North Central Illinois Ornithological Society
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois

Ridgway Bird Club, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa

Wheaton Audubon Society, Dr. T. A. Fitzpatrick, President
123 W. Prairie Ave., Wheaton, Illinois

White Pines Bird Club, % Mrs. David A. Stenmark, President
Polo, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor.

D

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS - Telephone Wabash 2-9410

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PAUL H. LOBIK, *Editor*, 4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Number 99

September, 1956

Bird Mortality in Elmhurst

By MRS. A. E. MONTGOMERY

ELMHURST, A RESIDENTIAL suburb west of Chicago, with a population of about 31,000, is justifiably proud of its beautiful elm trees. Located on what was originally prairie land, a community of large summer homes and lovely gardens belonging to wealthy Chicagoans was in early years known as Cottage Hill. Between 1860 and 1870 the streets were planted with elm trees, and as these trees matured in size and beauty it was natural that the name of the community should have been changed to Elmhurst. A great many of these hundred year old elms stand together with younger elms to arch their branches across the streets and provide cool shade in the heat of summer.

What wonder then that when the feared Dutch elm disease actually attacked one or two elm trees last year, the citizens should demand that money be appropriated and every effort be expended to combat the blight. Steps toward plant sanitation were instituted at once. The diseased trees and those immediately adjacent to them were destroyed promptly, and men began the work of pruning away all dead branches or weakened parts from all trees on city property, while many home owners hired similar work done on their own grounds. This continued through the winter and spring.

Beginning about April 1, 1956, and continuing into May, a program of spraying all city elm trees with DDT was carried out. It was a huge job, and the work was carried on by night as well as by day. Enormous amounts of DDT were required to assure covering the bark of the trunk and high branches to control the elm bark beetle which transmits the fatal fungus disease, and it was noted that a heavy, gummy residue remained on any car or other object near the trees after the sprayers had passed.

The city employed a contractor who used a mist blower, and the work was done in accordance with recommendations of the federal Department of Agriculture and of the Illinois Natural History Survey. At the same time private contractors using hydraulic sprayers were employed by some private home owners, and perhaps 5 percent of the trees were so sprayed. City officials place the blame for what followed on the use of these hydraulic sprayers, but that is only conjecture and there can be no proof. The results of the use of DDT in such quantity may be interesting to ornithologists and to residents of other Illinois communities faced with the same problem.

At the time the spraying was started the robins were in every yard, and the early morning bird chorus of robins, mourning doves, towhees, brown thrashers and flickers delighted our ears with the news that our bird friends were back again and spring was really here. Soon this morning chorus and evening song were ended almost completely. By the middle of May the early morning silence was an astounding fact, with only the chirping of some sparrows or the occasional song of an individual catbird, cardinal, or the like to tell us that some birds were still alive.

Every robin was exterminated in the area sprayed. Dead birds were found in nearly every yard. One could drive about central Elmhurst all day this summer without being able to see a single robin. Great quantities of dead earthworms appeared, and it is assumed that these, poisoned by the DDT, in turn poisoned the robins. As this is written in mid-July, we have seen but one robin (a female) in central Elmhurst.

The shadblow (*amelanchier canadensis*) near our house, the fruits of which seem always the most preferred of all bird food, being stripped as fast as they ripen, has had not a single bird visitor this summer, and the black fruits are drying on the branches! The mulberry trees, usually filled with birds at this time of the year, are now visited only by squirrels, except for an occasional catbird or grackle.

The dependable daily visitors to the feeding stations of Elmhurst bird lovers in the winter and spring are the cardinals, downy (and occasional hairy) woodpeckers, red-breasted and white-breasted nuthatches and chickadees, and these were here while the spraying was done. Of the cardinals we estimate at least half died. We found one dead male cardinal back of our house and several acquaintances reported finding dead cardinals. There must have been a great many killed, although some survived and are seen frequently.

A downy woodpecker which came daily to our backyard suet was found dead. A neighbor reported finding a dead redheaded woodpecker. Usually we have these visitors at least occasionally during the summer, but not one has been seen here recently.

The first casualties noticed when the spraying program was started were the ruby-crowned kinglets, which were then present in especially great numbers on spring migration. It was a pitiful sight to see these lovely little birds vibrating their wings in the way we quickly learned to associate with inevitable approaching death from DDT. The birds lose the ability to fly, and more or less the ability to hop or walk, and can be taken easily by hand. We know of no case where a bird reached this stage of the vibrating wings and partial paralysis of the nervous system and later recovered.

Many English sparrows and starlings were killed. We are unable to estimate the proportion, but would guess that half of the large population in the city died. Some blue jays died, also Baltimore orioles. Dead grackles were found, although oddly, it seemed that for a time this spring there were perhaps more grackles than usual in town; yet although normally

they are seen in large numbers in the mulberry trees at this time of the year, only an occasional few are seen now. For many years we have always had house wrens raising families on our grounds. This year we noticed the first arrival, but not one is to be seen or heard this summer, and the houses hang empty.

Perhaps those catbirds that remain with us arrived late enough to escape the worst effects of the spray, for we seem to have a normal number of them now. We have the wood thrushes, also, although there are fewer than last year.

We watched with great fear to see what the effect would be on the warblers, the earlier ones of which were going through while the spraying program was in full swing. We found only a few dead ones. Could it be that these birds on migration might get a lethal dosage of DDT but pass well beyond the city before the effects of the poison became evident? Perhaps reports from communities to the north of us would afford an answer. The rapidly vibrating wings with loss of ability to fly is unmistakable evidence that a bird is about to die from DDT.

As yet there has been no report of any tree in Elmhurst being attacked with the disease this year. Originally a second spraying of lesser strength was scheduled for late July or early August to protect trees from the second brood of elm bark beetles, but we understand now that this will not be done. However, with the coming of next spring, Elmhurst, and other cities facing the same problem, will be confronted with the question of whether such a tremendous loss of bird life is a price worth paying for protection of valued elm trees. Perhaps greater care in the spraying program can minimize the loss of birds to some degree. But let no one think, on the basis of Elmhurst experience, that such heavy spraying can be done with impunity.

329 Sturges Parkway, Elmhurst, Illinois



New Members

THE LIST OF NEW members of the I.A.S. is not so long in this issue; there must have been too many people on vacation. However, we are happy to welcome the following new Contributing Members:

Miss Frances M. Poe, Wilmette Grace F. Smith, Chicago

And the following new Active Members:

Joseph D. Garrison, Carbondale Mrs. W. D. Herrick, Jr., River Forest
Editha Hayes, Chicago Mrs. T. R. Riley, Chicago

We hope that you will take part in our Screen Tours and Camp-Outs, and will enjoy our activities for many years to come.

I.A.S. First Annual Camp-Out

By ELTON FAWKS

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY has scheduled its First Annual Camp-Out and Field Trip for September 22 and 23, 1956, at New Salem State Park, near Springfield, Illinois. We hope that this will become a regular event which, like the Annual Meetings each spring, will bring together our members from all over the state.

New Salem State Park was chosen because of its centralized location and its excellent areas for birding. The park is a replica of the log cabin village in which Abraham Lincoln spent six years of his young manhood. Built on high land above the Sangamon river valley, the park is surrounded by a mature hardwood forest. In the early fall, the oaks, maples and hickories are alive with woodpeckers, titmice, chickadees, nuthatches, migrating warblers, and other birds.

There are ample campgrounds in the park, with cooking facilities and barracks for those who have no tents. Nearby motels are available for the less hardy nature enthusiasts. The informal meeting will begin Saturday noon, September 22, and will continue through Sunday, as long as the members wish to stay. Co-chairmen of the camp-out committee are Elton Fawks and Mrs. C. F. Russell of Decatur.

Box 112, Route #1, East Moline



Bon Voyage to the Mosteks

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT and Conservation Chairman, Raymond Mostek, and his wife Irene, left this Labor Day on an extended trip to Europe and the Near East. The conservation article preceding is the last one Ray plans to do "for some time." The Mosteks plan to cycle through England, Scotland, France, Italy, and further south and east, returning via Scandinavia next summer. They intend to travel Hostel-style, under their own steam, at a leisurely pace so that they can study nature and meet the people of the lands they see.

Ray Mostek's resignation as one of our officers was accepted with deep regret by the Board of Directors. As President Paul Downing said at the September board meeting, "Ray was not just a good vice-president; he was an exceptional one. He performed all that was expected of him, and then something more: the extra effort, the added drive for a conservation program, protection of some natural area, the preservation of a park, the enactment of necessary legislation. It will be very difficult to replace him."

The appointment of a new second vice-president of the I.A.S. is still under consideration. In the meantime, the members send Ray and Irene best wishes for a long and happy journey. We are sure that they will have a wonderful time wherever they go.

Close View of Black Swift

By MRS. ISABEL B. WASSON

ON MAY 15TH at 8:00 a.m. Marguerite Shawvan and I were in Thatcher Woods near the slough at Chicago and Thatcher Avenues, River Forest, when suddenly we saw a large, slender-winged bird speeding in circles over the water. With steady wing beat, rapid, though slower than a chimney swift's, he circled four times and was gone. The side of the circle toward us was so close to the ground that we saw him from above; on the far side he was flying twenty-five or more feet high, projected against the trees so that we saw him from below. This all happened in about one minute. The wings were long, slender and arc-shaped, slightly wider at the base like a martin's but longer, with more taper toward the tip. The wing spread I estimated to be about eighteen inches — as I learned later, probably over-estimated, as the bird was close and the white sky seemed to magnify its size. The upper and lower parts were dark. Once when he banked his shoulders and upper back looked iridescent, blue-black. His tail was short and slightly forked, held rather narrow. Once at a turn he widened it. The wings beat together with even rhythm — no flickering wing beat like that of a chimney swift. The body was cigar-shaped.

We knew, of course, he was no local bird. I said, "If we were in the tropics I would say he is some great swift." Then later, "Perhaps he is some oceanic bird from the gulf driven off his course." The next day we saw Mrs. Amy Baldwin and described the bird to her. She said, "I think you have seen a black swift. Look it up in Peterson's *Western Bird Guide*." We did so, and there found our bird pictured in flight. We had not seen the light spot on his forehead. Peterson says, "Rare on the Pacific Coast."

Charles Clark and Ted Nork saw a black swift once at Saganashkee Slough. Charles told me he saw it flying high with a flock of chimney swifts and named it to Ted instantly. They watched it for about ten minutes. Perhaps we should look more carefully among flocks of swifts for this rare visitor from the Far West.

606 Thatcher Ave., River Forest, Illinois



Going to Hawaii?

THE HONOLULU AUDUBON SOCIETY has sent an invitation to members of the I.A.S. to join them on a Hawaii Bird Tour this Christmas. They will aid visitors in finding native Hawaiian and exotic imported birds on the various islands. The cost of the trip is only \$350.00, and includes eight days on Oahu Island and air fare from the West Coast. Interested members are asked to contact Mr. Charles Hanson, President, the Hawaii Audubon Society, P. O. Box 5032, Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

THE CARE OF LAND is the most important part of conservation work. Because of the inter-relationship of plants, man and animals, more and more attention is being placed on the preservation of natural areas. It would be folly for members of bird clubs to be concerned with the preservation of certain species of birds without being concerned over nesting sites, food problems and proper cover. The Illinois Audubon Society has shown proper interest in the preservation of natural areas, not only in our own state, but in all parts of the country. Greater cooperation between bird clubs and other groups interested primarily in the land will not only provide strong defense against those who would ravage these natural areas, but perhaps point the way to saving and obtaining title to areas now in danger.

All over the nation, local groups are trying to raise funds to buy rare and primeval stands of forests, bogs and swamps. Efforts are being made to save a small cypress stand near Baltimore; a small swamp in upstate Maryland has also received attention. A committee is trying to raise the small sum of \$2,000 to preserve a bog in Pennsylvania. A fourth of the amount has already been raised. Contributions may be sent to the Nature Conservancy or to Mr. Walter H. Sebring, 38 North Seventh St., Stroudsburg, Penna.



FOUR HUGE BEACONS which will transform the Empire State Building into a "lighthouse in the sky" could present a serious threat to birds that are attracted by light; thousands of them could fly straight into the building during migration season. When the National Audubon Society contacted Col. Henry Crown of Chicago, who owns the building, and explained these facts to him, Col. Crown, to his credit, agreed to have the beacons turned off during the migratory season.



THE BROWNE ENGLEMEN SPRUCE in the national forests of Colorado near Glenwood Springs will soon be turned into paper. The beetle epidemic ruined over 275,000 acres of spruce, causing the trees to turn brown. A New York firm bid over \$9,750,000 to the Forest Service for the 1.5 billion board feet, the largest single sale of government owned stumpage in the U.S.A. Live trees will also be taken and the entire area reseeded.



A RECENT REPORT declares that starlings, introduced into this country from Europe in 1890, now number over 150,000,000 and are reproducing at the rate of 25 million a year. Starlings drive out many species of songbirds

which nest in holes, hollow limbs of trees and old fenceposts. Stuffed replicas of owls, a long-time enemy of starlings, no longer frighten them; often they will alight on the replica.



EFFORTS ARE BEING made to end oil pollution of the seas. Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Mexico have ratified a treaty, supported by the International Committee for Bird Protection, which will give greater protection to oceanic birds. Last December over 5,000 birds were destroyed in the Baltic Sea by a heavy oily mass that was carried by surface drifts.



OVER-EAGER BIRD WATCHERS in Britain had to be restrained recently to protect a rare bird. The situation arose when two pairs of bee-eaters (*Merops apiaster*) began to nest near a town in Sussex, England. This exotic-looking bird, with a yellow throat and bright green and blue wings and tail, is usually confined to the south of Europe. It has never bred in England before. When news of its nesting site got around England, hundreds of bird watchers visited the area. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds heard about the problem and police were rushed to the site to aid the Society's representative. The bird-watchers were restrained and the fledglings were successfully raised.



A FACT FOR A geography student: It was not chance that made Christopher Columbus change his course and head his ships toward the west-southwest, instead of due west as he had intended. On October 7, 1492, the sailors noticed great numbers of migratory birds flying from the north towards the southwest. The Admiral then veered his ships in the same direction.



CONSERVATIONISTS WILL BE interested to know that Mr. Wesley D'Ewart, nominated to the post of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and serving in that capacity under a recess appointment, has resigned his post. D'Ewart's nomination failed to receive clearance by the Senate Interior Committee. A few days after his resignation, he was appointed to a post in the Agriculture Department where he will be concerned with drought problems. The post does not need Senate confirmation.



BIRD LOVERS ALL OVER the nation will be happy to note that once again the Bricker-Dirksen Amendment failed to pass the Senate. The National Wildlife Federation has declared that passage of this bill would seriously endanger enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty and similar laws. A

more complete report on legislation affecting outdoor conservation as recently passed by Congress will appear elsewhere in the *Bulletin*.

3345 N. Harding Ave., Chicago 18, Illinois



Conservation and the 84th Congress

THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION, summarizing the record of the recently adjourned Congress in regard to conservation legislation, concluded that the results were generally good. The only dark spots were termed "sins of omission, in failure to face up to certain pressing problems." The following acts were placed on the credit side:

1. The Soil Bank—Farm Restoration Program, which includes benefits to wild life, forests and watersheds, as well as a supplementary Great Plains conservation program.
2. A new water pollution law, stricter than the last, with provision for federal grants to municipalities for the building of sewage treatment plants.
3. Reform of the outmoded mining laws of 1872, preventing fake mining claims on the public lands.
4. Strengthening of the National Park System by defeat of the Echo Park Dam proposal and passage of appropriations to start "Mission 66," a ten-year program of improvement of our national parks and monuments.
5. Reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service into two major bureaus, one for sports fisheries and wildlife, the other for commercial fishing.
6. Release of \$13,500,000 of federal-aid-wildlife funds that had been tied up in the treasury for 10 years.
7. Acceleration of the small watersheds program.

These were the "problems left unsolved" by the Congress:

1. Failure to end threats to the National Wildlife Refuges through military acquisition, oil development, mining, and other forms of exploitation.
2. Neglect of legislation to control recreational and wildlife resources in our National Forests, where increased public camping and other use has turned picnic areas and campgrounds into outdoor slums.
3. Permitting the continuance of subsidies to encourage drainage of wetlands. We pay for the development of waterfowl breeding grounds in Canada and also pay for destruction of suitable marsh habitat in the United States.
4. Approval of Bruce Eddy Dam on the Clearwater river in Idaho, which would have prevented countless salmon from reaching their spawning grounds, and would have flooded the wintering range of elk and other big game. Fortunately, President Eisenhower prevented this when he vetoed the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, which was full of "Pork Barrel" projects, but did contain some worth-while conservation measures.

Hawk and Owl Project of the Decatur Audubon Society

By MRS. C. F. RUSSELL

IN ANY ORGANIZATION such as ours, a strong, active and enthusiastic Conservation and Education committee is a must and thanks to our group, which has worked hard this summer planning our project, we are happy to pass our plans on to you.

The following is a long range Hawk and Owl protection project. It cannot be done all at once, or in one year. Greater education of the public toward a better understanding of our birds of prey should be one of the first aims of any group adopting a hawk and owl campaign. Changing the thinking habits of people is a slow process, so do not expect your public to be converted overnight. Here is how the Decatur Audubon Society hopes to achieve its goal:

Realizing that some of our own members need to be educated, we will start at home. A study program is planned for September. Our aim will be to acquaint our members with the individual birds of prey, identification, their feeding habits, etc. We will use slides, charts and so on. The book "North American Birds of Prey" by Alexander Sprunt, Jr. will be used as a basis for our program.

This summer our paper carried a picture of a boy who had killed a hawk after it attacked him. We gave our first chart to the newspaper and wrote an article about this picture, pointing out that in most cases a hawk or any other bird will attack only if the person is too near their nest and young.

Also one editorial writer told of a Sparrow Hawk that swooped down into his yard and tried to catch a bird. To the editorial writer went another chart and the next day he again wrote about hawks, pointing out the usual diet of the Sparrow Hawk and stressing its important part in our daily lives.

Publicity plans have been drawn up: Our first publicity will announce an educational campaign on behalf of our "Birds of Prey." We will attempt to arouse interest and to make the public aware of our "Birds of Prey" through coverage in our local papers, news stories, pictures, and a supporting editorial. Personal appearances have been arranged on both of our radio stations and T. V. On radio we will appear on the Farmers Program, making use of two tape recordings from the National Audubon Society. Also twelve-minute scripts will be prepared in the form of a question and answer program, our own members taking part. On T. V., large pictures of hawks, the hawk and owl charts, and so on, will be shown. Diet, habits and descriptions will be stressed.

Distribution of our 3000 charts will be made to the following: at all Screen Tours, to boy scouts, girl scouts, future farmers of America, all Junior Audubon Clubs, biology and science classes in the city schools, and James Millikin University. We plan to contact all classes in the rural schools, and conservation and ornithology classes in high schools and universities.

Through farm bureaus, we will reach all units of the Home Bureau. In this group the program chairman has been contacted and arrangements made for one monthly lesson to be on "Our Birds of Prey." This will reach both the city women and the farm wives. Sportsmen's clubs, shops, garden clubs, and women's clubs are on our list. Plans are made to contact all civic clubs and ask for 15 minutes to give a program on hawks and owls. Charts will be posted in all available spots where hunting licenses are sold. We will reach out to all territory around us, including any counties without an Audubon Society. Window displays have been arranged, including charts, pictures and stuffed birds.

Many State Conservation Departments have ordered these charts; Illinois has not. Our Conservation Department has been contacted and urged to order. Next year we will attempt to have them distributed at the Conservation Building at the State Fair, and also at our own county fair. The colored charts on hawks and owls (20"x30") from National Audubon Society will be presented to schools. Also the four page leaflets on: the Red Shouldered Hawk, Red Tailed Hawk, Sharp-Shinned Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Barn Owl, Burrowing Owl, and Screech Owl. These were given this summer to our playgrounds for their museums.

We plan to distribute these interesting and educational leaflets: 1. "Predator Control — Why and How" from the state of Missouri, Conservation Commission, Jefferson City, Mo. (25c); 2. "Why the Hawk is Your Friend" by Millie Reynolds, 5293 Bedford St., Detroit 24, Mich. (free); 3. "Indiana Hawks and Owls" from the Indiana Conservation Department, Indianapolis (15c).

Space does not allow listing all of the many other helpful items from the National Audubon Society. If your Society is planning such a project, write to the National Audubon Society for a sample of their hawk chart, together with their plans for a "Hawk and Owl campaign." Full credit must be given here to the National Society for our own project.

To quote from the book, *North American Birds of Prey*: "You have a job cut out for you — and it is a 'grass roots' educational job. Enlist the interest of your friends and neighbors in better protection for the raptors and try to see to it that the facts are spread widely in schools, youth groups, and farmers' and sportsmen's organizations. *The Future of the Birds of Prey Is in Your Hands.*"

Bright Lights Destroy Migrating Birds

By PAUL H. LOBIK

EVERYONE KNOWS THAT moths and other insects have a weakness for flying into bright lights, often to their doom. But it was not realized until recently that migrating birds have the same tendency, and that the results can be just as disastrous. For this reason, the fixed beacon of the Empire State Building has been turned off during the fall migration.

The plan of a number of women's clubs to raise a great illuminated cross, 500 feet high, on top of the highest hills in Southern Illinois, is viewed with concern by many bird-lovers. If the illumination on this monument is great enough to attract and blind passing birds, then it may well become a symbol of destruction rather than devotion.

Mass mortalities of birds around bright lights were first reported in September, 1948 (*Wilson Bulletin*, No. 61, pp. 86-90). It was soon discovered that ceilometers at airports were the worst offenders. A ceilometer is an intensely bright, narrow light, about 25 million candlepower, which is directed vertically near the edge of an airport at the cloud ceiling so that its altitude may be measured. On overcast nights, a mushroom of light is formed at 50 to 200 or more feet and this bright spot lures many birds dangerously low. During fall migrations especially, when many birds are riding southward on a cold front, conditions are perfect for bringing the migrants down into the bright cone of light, where they become confused, collide with buildings or each other, and are killed.

Articles in the *Wilson Bulletin* (Vol. 66., pp. 207-215, Sept. 1954) and *The Migrant*, journal of the Tennessee Ornithological Society (Vol. 25, No. 4, December, 1954) summarize the reports of mortality around numerous air fields in the South during the past five years. In some cases, 3 to 100 birds were killed; but at Maxwell Air Force Base, 18,000 to 20,000 dead birds were estimated, and at Savannah, Ga., the count exceeded 25,000. Altogether, 69 different species have been found dead, ranging from Grebes and Bitterns through the sparrow family; those most commonly killed were Red-eyed Vireos, Oven-birds, and Tennessee Warblers.

Mr. James Tanner, editor of *The Migrant*, in a letter on October 18, 1955 to Miss Florence Cummings of the I.A.S., wrote that: "Airports at Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn. are experimenting with special hoods for their ceilometers to see if these can be used to protect migrating birds. It is too early to know of any results." The U. S. Weather Bureau has now notified all airports that ceilometers could be turned off if birds started concentrating in the light. This has been done a number of times at southern airports, and observers report that the birds, instead of fluttering wildly in the light beam, quickly regain their sense of direction and go on southward. This has resulted in marked reductions in bird mortality. When the ceilometers are turned on again, half an hour will elapse before dangerous concentrations of birds appear.

The experiences of our southern neighbors might indicate some steps that we can take to reduce bird destruction around airfields and brightly illuminated structures.

New Audubon Junior Kits Available

THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY has just issued a new sample kit of the actual materials used by leaders of Audubon Junior Clubs. These kits are available free to scout leaders, teachers, youth leaders, camp counselors, and others in a position to organize Audubon Junior Clubs among the children in their community. Each kit contains examples of the Junior Audubon Notebook, cutouts, colored drawings, a nature magazine, and other materials that will actually be used by the young members.

The Illinois Audubon Society has a supply of folders on hand explaining the program and purposes of the Audubon Junior Clubs. These folders may be picked up at the book desk at our *Audubon Screen Tours* at the Chicago Museum of Natural History, or will be mailed if you address a postcard request to your Editor. The "Sample Kit for Audubon Junior Clubs" may be obtained by writing to the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N. Y. You will find that an Audubon Junior Club is a wonderful way to develop an interest in nature in the children of your neighborhood — and that, in stimulating their interest, you will reap unexpected benefits in the form of a new enthusiasm for our wild life.



Birds, Bees and Farming

By GORDON A. BELL

SINCE A BOY, I have liked birds and keep up three large martin houses and many wren houses, both here at home and at my two farms. As an active farmer, I believe firmly that birds and game thrive with good farm practices. On my 160 acre farm (nearer Morris than Mazon, Illinois), I have 11,000 multiflora rose bushes, all planted since 1949. Several clumps were planted on otherwise worthless land, and today nothing but a bulldozer will penetrate the thickets. By good, sound farming, with the help of sweet clover and soil conservation practices, I have increased my corn yields from an average of three bushels to 100 bushels per acre during the past three years. I have more rabbits, quail, and pheasants, besides native song birds, on this farm than on any similar area I know of. I did nothing for any of these species except provide cover with good farming.

My other farm, 146 acres, is on the north bank of the Illinois river, four miles west of Morris. On that farm there is plenty of natural cover. During October, great numbers of robins stop to feed and rest for a few days, eating the multiflora rose seeds. The "Northern Honey" which I sell in great quantities to the Chicago market, comes from 200 colonies of bees which thrive on the sweet clover and roses. I find that one needs to do very little for birds and game except that which goes naturally with profitable farming.

Mazon, Illinois

Book Reviews

LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES, by Mary Fuertes Boynton. Oxford University Press, New York City, 1956. 317 pages. Clothbound, \$7.50.

From correspondence overflowing three filing case drawers, 26 inches deep, the daughter of one of America's greatest bird artists and naturalists has sketched a lively portrait. Born in Ithaca, New York in 1874, Louis Agassiz Fuertes was the son of a Cornell University professor. His mother was of Dutch and Yankee descent, an accomplished pianist and teacher. For over ten boyhood years, Fuertes's daily inspiration was to look at the elephant folio sets of Audubon's *Birds of America* placed by some good fortune in the town library. In a letter to Frank Chapman in 1917, Fuertes wrote, "This set was . . . my daily bread; by it I was thrilled so that it melts me now to remember it."

Educated in the schools of Ithaca and Switzerland, Fuertes later graduated from Cornell University. A series of fortunate expeditions widened his experience with the birds of North America. Upon leaving college, he toured Florida with the artist, Abbott Thayer. In 1899 Fuertes went to Alaska with the famous Harriman task force, later making visits to Texas, Canada, the Bahamas, Colombia and Ethiopia. From 1923 to 1927, he was a lecturer in ornithology at Cornell University. He contributed to scores of magazines and books, leaving a collection of 3,500 bird skins and having prepared over a thousand field and studio sketches of over 400 birds. Readers may be familiar with his work through the bird cards available with Arm and Hammer Baking Soda packages.

It was said of Fuertes that he was blessed with several good gifts at birth: he had a most discerning eye, able to identify an eagle when it was just a speck in the sky to others; he had a most sensitive ear and was able to mimic by voice or whistle what he had just heard. The leading bird painter of his time, Fuertes was an inspiring teacher. His success with children was pure genius — he was deeply interested in all sorts of things they liked, and he met them on common ground. Louis Agassiz Fuertes died in an unfortunate accident in upstate New York when his roadster was hit by an express train.



It was but a few months ago that several etchings of a Bob White done by Fuertes were discovered in the office of the Illinois Audubon Society. How they found their way to our office has been lost in history. Since they were dedicated by Fuertes to our Society, some of these sketches have been sent to distinguished friends of bird life in Illinois. The portraits are suitable for framing. Fuertes's work lives on in our own state!

More Book Reviews

WILD AMERICA, by Roger Tory Peterson and James Fisher; illustrated by Roger Tory Peterson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston; the Riverside Press, Cambridge. 418 pages, \$5.00.

Here is a book that will delight the hearts of lovers of the out-of-doors. Written in collaboration by one of America's and one of England's outstanding naturalists, it is a narrative of a 30,000 mile journey beginning in early spring in Newfoundland; going inland down the eastern coast of the United States, including a visit to Herbert Stoddard at Thomasville, Georgia and Arthur Stupka in Great Smoky Mountains National Park; practically circling Florida and the Gulf, with a little jaunt to the Dry Tortugas and Xilitla, Mexico; through Texas, New Mexico, and California, and up the west coast to Alaska and the Pribilof Islands. They saw about 600 species of birds alone, not to mention all the other living things, animals, plants and interesting people. One of their intriguing side trips was a visit to the Hopi Indians, who have preserved their identity and customs, dating perhaps back to the Stone Age, and who are considered a successful civilization to this day. The writing is so well done that the reader feels that he is taking the trip as a companion in this distinguished company, especially when they dwell on regions known to him personally. This reviewer had good luck in seeing the turkeys with Mr. Stoddard. In the Smokies, which Petersen and Fisher reached during the height of the warbler migration, they were confused by the welter of bird notes. Mr. Stupka, the park naturalist, has one of the best memories for these I have known, and must have been of help.

Nothing seems to have escaped the expertly trained eyes and ears of these writers. The illustrations in black and white, by Mr. Peterson, show his usual accuracy of detail combined with strikingly, shall I say, dramatic presentation of the real artist. I even liked the barn swallows used as punctuation marks.

Dr. Alfred Lewy, 25 E. Washington Blvd., Chicago



Course on Bird Study

ONE OF OUR DIRECTORS, Dr. William Beecher, is now conducting a course on bird study for adults at the Central Y.M.C.A. College, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago. Registration continues till October 1st. This course will be devoted especially to the fall migrants. A naturalist with the Cook County Forest Preserve District and the author of several books on bird study, Dr. Beecher should prove to be a stimulating teacher.

I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee

Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

Mrs. Thure Waller, 6506 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 45.

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Bureau Valley Audubon Club, % Carl H. Kramer, President
30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Chicago Park District, % Mrs. Grace Nelson
425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

Decatur Audubon Society, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Miss Mary H. Paul, Secretary
1118 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herreke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Lincolnwood Neighbors, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

North Central Illinois Ornithological Society
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois

Ridgway Bird Club, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa

Wheaton Audubon Society, Dr. T. A. Fitzpatrick, President
123 W. Prairie Ave., Wheaton, Illinois

White Pines Bird Club, % Mrs. David A. Stenmark, President
Polo, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00

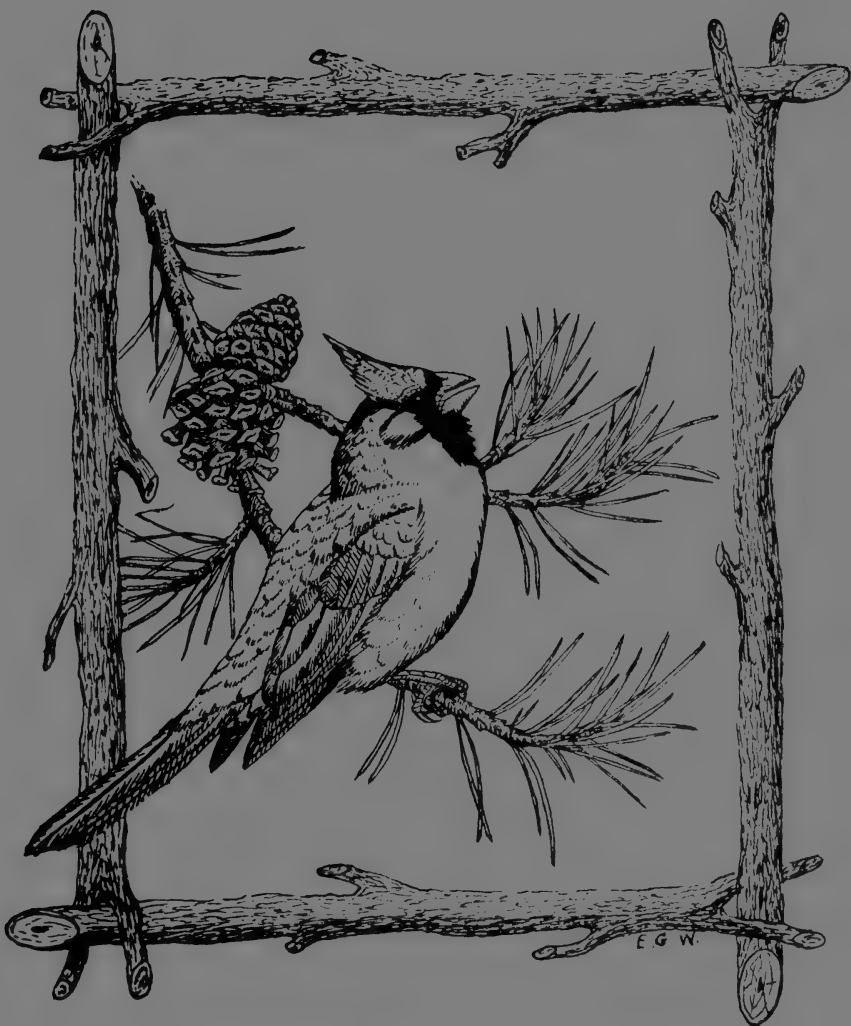


Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone Wabash 2-9410

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Natural Resources Council of Illinois

By MRS. ANNE BAYLESS

UNANIMOUS EXPRESSIONS IN favor of projects to put all hawks and owls in Illinois on the protected list, and to set up a new bipartisan commission to operate the State Conservation Department, were among the noteworthy accomplishments of the third annual meeting of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois at Robert Allerton Park, near Monticello, the week-end of Oct. 19-21, 1956.

It should be emphasized that the Council was not set up to act on legislative matters or to take specific stands, as this would be contrary to the policies of many of the member groups. The Council's main purpose is to provide a forum for the exchange of views on conservation matters and give organizations an opportunity to seek support from others on projects in which they are interested.

The votes taken on the hawk and owl bill, which is an Illinois Audubon Society project, and on the Conservation Department matter, do not mean the Council itself will push these plans. But in the first such show of opinion in the Council, all the delegates present voted in favor of recommending to their own groups favorable action toward the two proposals.

The votes were taken after full discussions on both subjects Saturday morning. Discussions on the hawk and owl law were moderated by Illinois Audubon Society's fourth vice-president, Elton Fawks. Thomas Scott of the Illinois Natural History Survey first presented an excellent talk on predation, in which he pointed out how complex a thing predation is — an analysis of the food predators eat is not enough. Among other things to be considered are the physical capabilities of the predator, its food preferences, its familiarity with its environment, the population mechanics of the animals it feeds upon with rise and fall due to factors other than predation, the carrying capacity of the land, and so on.

Scott reported on a study made in New York where the effects on ruffed grouse populations were compared between an area where all predators were carefully eliminated and a similar area left as it was. Later the situation was reversed, with the first area left alone (predators meanwhile having returned) and the second cleared. The conclusion was: "It doesn't pay; it doesn't even work." A group that doubted the accuracy of the results then conducted similar experiments on islands, to provide a more isolated "laboratory" for four years. Their conclusions were the same: results did not indicate the ruffed grouse population was helped any.

With this background, Mr. Fawks explained the Illinois Audubon Society's stand that all hawks and owls in Illinois should be protected. The great

horned owl, and the Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, and goshawk are the only ones not so protected. Indiana, Connecticut, and Michigan all have taken this step since 1949, Michigan having waged a particularly good campaign with the help of the sportsmen. It is believed Illinois should have a law similar to Michigan's, in which farmers and others are permitted to control hawks and owls on their own land if seen committing real damage to domestic animals (except that the bald eagle is protected under all circumstances). One reason for needing such a law is that too few persons can tell the difference between the various hawk and owl species, and do not know the protected from the unprotected.

Bob Carey, representing the Outdoor Writers' Association and a prime mover in the current campaign to "take the Conservation Department out of politics," explained the bill that has tentatively been drawn up to accomplish this. It is similar to the bill introduced in several sessions of the legislature by the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and defeated each time. As Mr. Carey explained, the Illinois Conservation Department has as good career men as will be found anywhere, but they are obliged to take time out in their jobs to do favors for the "right people," whatever party is in office. This plan would create a 6-man commission, with staggered 6-year terms, not more than three from any one party, to be appointed by the governor; the commission would appoint a conservation director answerable to the commission. The commissioners would be paid only for expenses, not a salary. Thus sorely-needed, long-term policies would be possible in the department, Carey said. The field men would not change. He showed a chart of the organization as it would be under the new proposal, compared with the present. Nearly 40 states have gone to some form of bipartisan plan, he said, and none has returned to the old system, indicating the bipartisan plan works.

Leonard Schwartz, Conservation Department Director in the Stevenson administration, addressed the delegates on the need for more conservation in the state. The bipartisan idea, he asserted, is a good political idea, for it gets the governor and others "off the hook"; they can refer requests for favors, etc. to the commission. Mr. Schwartz stressed that *organization* is needed to pass such a bill. If all interested organizations get together behind it, there will be no stopping them, he predicted.

George Baird, past president of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, told of that group's fight to get such a bill passed since 1936. He and others of his organization said they believed the fact that the federation alone sponsored the bill worked to their detriment; that with concerted backing of many widely diversified groups it would have a much better chance. He advised that if and when the new bill gets far enough to come up for a hearing, that interested organizations send delegates to Springfield.

These two subjects were among many discussed at the meeting. Mr. Baird also talked on the Wolf Lake "steal," a proposal to put an elevated highway across Wolf lake (on the Illinois-Indiana line at Chicago's edge) and excavate in the lake for fill, thus threatening ruin of the Illinois State Park dedicated there after much effort by the sportsmen. This has been done without the consent, advice, or knowledge of the Conservation Department, Mr. Baird said. He pointed to this as an example of the idea that the easiest way

to get things is to take something belonging to all the people, such as a park.

Dr. N. C. Lavardsen of the State Teachers' College at DeKalb discussed nature areas for schools, pleading that new school buildings going up everywhere should not be set in a "desert" of land carefully cleared of all trees, shrubs, and other natural features, bulldozed and flattened, and planted to grass. Aside from necessary ball diamonds and the like, certain areas should be left in the wild as outdoor laboratories and places of recreation for the children, he said. He showed slides illustrating his appeal. This project is one being fostered by a committee of the Nature Conservancy.

Dr. John McGregor of the University of Illinois anthropology department noted we have little or no control over archeological sites here, contrary to most other countries; they belong to the person who owns the land. He said the U.S. had 15,000 Indian mounds in the 1880's, while now it is hard to find any. The stepped-up highway program promises to be a big encroachment on those left. In Illinois a protective group has been formed of interested universities, the Chicago Natural History Museum, and the Archeological Survey of Illinois. They have requested the State Highway Department to give them a chance to examine archeological finds in the paths of new roads. They do not expect opposition to their plan, but if help is needed they would like support from conservation groups.

The Miller Meadow site for a Chicago branch of the University of Illinois was attacked in a strong talk by Roland Eisenbeis of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. Explaining that the increase of leisure time and growing population in the Chicago area means an even greater need for "open spaces" such as the forest preserves provide, he said the district must think of the future as well as hold on to what it has already won. Law prevents the district from selling any of its land, and it has fought off a tremendous number of encroachments over the years, even including the federal government. It objects to the U. of I.'s plan for this reason, as well as for the fact that it is too far from Chicago, and too costly a ride for the average student, as shown by the survey of sites made for the university. He defended the planting of corn on Miller Meadow by saying it was only wise policy to get revenue from the land until the district gets enough money to develop it; planting also keeps it workable.

As a rebuttal, a statement of Dr. David Henry, president of the University, was read. He mentioned that the forest preserves could acquire comparable land elsewhere, whereas no other site was as suitable for the university. Mr. Eisenbeis replied that there is no "comparable land elsewhere"; he said Miller Meadow is part of an overall plan of development to serve the increasing number of people in the area. He asked for backing from the groups represented.

Mrs. C. F. Russell, I.A.S. director present as a representative of the Decatur Audubon Society, spoke on the Smokey the Bear project of fire prevention being carried out by her club, and also on the litterbug campaign being waged by her garden club. She offered help to any other group interested in either project.

At the business meeting, a plea was made for material for the Council's periodical Bulletin. It was decided to hold next year's meeting in October

somewhere in the Springfield area. The annual meeting was conducted by Mr. Ralph Smith, Chicago representative of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, acting chairman since the resignation of Raymond Mostek of the Illinois Audubon Society, who is in Europe. The new slate of officers, elected at the meeting, again has an I.A.S. representative as chairman — Elton Fawks, our fourth vice-president. Other officers will be: Ralph Smith, vice-chairman; Dr. W. D. Klimstra of Southern Illinois University (Carbondale) Illinois Academy of Sciences, 2nd vice-chairman; Lucas Wrischnik (Collinsville) Cahokia Nature League, treasurer; Mrs. Madeline Dorosheff (Springfield) Springfield Nature League, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. C. F. Russell (Decatur) Decatur Audubon Society, recording secretary. A total of 31 delegates and 13 visitors registered at the meeting.

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Indiana



The Christmas Bird Census — 1956

By PAUL H. LOBIK

AUDUBON WINTER CENSUS time is near, and once again we invite all of our members to participate in this important project. To most of us, bird watching in itself is reason enough for going out in the field; but once a year our observations take on a much greater significance, as the combined efforts of watchers all over the country are compiled in an attempt to assess the rise or fall of bird populations in the United States.

This year we are cooperating fully with the procedures of the National Audubon Society, which has become the central clearing house for all Winter Censuses, the results of which are transmitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is suggested that each participating group obtain forms from Miss Elizabeth S. Manning, % National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N. Y. Original forms are free, and must be used for submitting reports to the National Society; extra forms may be purchased from Miss Manning for 10 cents each.

The set contains a detailed list of the "Christmas Bird Count Rules" (summarized below), a remittance sheet for the census-takers, a list to be filled in with names and addresses of all participants, and the two-page census form. This form has spaces for the name of the group, the area covered, time, temperature, wind and weather, number of observers, number of parties, party-hours on foot or by car, and party-miles on foot or by car. Next are listed all of the American birds in A. O. U. order, with space for the number of each species observed; the totals by species and individuals; and spaces for additional notes and the names of the counters. Gaps are provided in the list for inserting subspecies and rarities. *Important:* if you want your census to be published in the Illinois *Audubon Bulletin*, you must send copies both to the National Society and to the Audubon Bulletin Editor, Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois. If you want your census report to appear in the Illinois *Bulletin* only, please type up your report, double spaced on 8½ x 11 paper, in the same manner as shown in our Census Record in the March, 1956, *Bulletin*, and send it to the Editor.

Briefly, the bird count rules require that: (1) the count area must fill or fit within a 15-mile diameter circle; (2) the count may cover only one calendar day in the period from December 22 through January 1; (3) the count should cover dawn to dusk, or at least 8 daylight hours; (4) details of unusual species or observations should be given, with names of observers; (5) census areas may not overlap, and established counts have priority; (6) deadline for returning forms is January 15, 1957. Detailed rules will be found in the December, 1954, issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*.

As in previous years, the Chicago Ornithological Society invites birders from the Chicago area to take part in its Christmas Census at the Morton Arboretum on Sunday, December 30, 1956, beginning at 9 a.m. The Arboretum is on Illinois Highway 53, one mile north of Lisle, Illinois, about 25 miles west of Chicago; the meeting place is the Administration Building parking lot, just inside the east entrance. Bring your lunch and binoculars, and dress warmly.

Other Christmas Censuses are scheduled by the Evanston Bird Club, the Decatur Audubon Society, the Bureau Valley Audubon Club, the Ridgway Bird Club at Olney, the Springfield Bird Club, the Tri-City Bird Club, and the White Pines Bird Club. Please write to the officer listed on the back page of this *Bulletin* under "Affiliated Societies" if you would like to join one of these groups in your area. Good birding and a Merry Christmas to all of you!

4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39



Resolution No. 14 — PROTECTION OF HAWKS AND OWLS

By ILLINOIS DIVISION, THE IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE

Whereas, the Illinois Audubon Society has requested support of the Illinois Division of the Izaak Walton League in securing passage of legislation by the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois to protect all hawks and owls;

And Whereas, the proposed legislation would reserve to land owners and/or tenants the right to destroy hawks or owls if actually causing damage on lands such persons own or occupy;

And Whereas, all hawks or owls already are protected by Illinois law, with exception of the Great Horned Owl, Goshawk, Sharp-Shinned Hawk, and Cooper's Hawk, but few persons can differentiate between these and protected species, with result that many useful hawks and owls are mistakenly destroyed;

And Whereas, even the four species above named undoubtedly do much good, through destroying rodents, thus to a degree offsetting their depredations;

And Whereas, the Illinois Audubon Society has secured approval for the proposed hawk and owl legislation from such qualified persons as Dr. Ralph E. Yeatter and Dr. Harlow B. Mills of the Illinois Natural History Survey; *Therefore*: be it resolved by the Illinois Division of the Izaak Walton League of America, Inc., in annual convention assembled in Rockford, Ill. this 30th day of September, 1956, that —

WE JOIN THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY IN PROMOTING THE PROPOSED STATE LEGISLATION HEREIN DESCRIBED.

New Salem State Park Camp-out

By ELTON FAWKS

THIS FIRST of what is hoped will be an annual event for the Illinois Audubon Society was held the week-end of September 22 and 23, 1956, at New Salem State Park near Springfield. Birding along the trails was excellent, and the barracks and kitchen building made the Camp-out a comfortable one. Although the campfire was rained out Saturday evening, an informal program was held indoors. Mr. Paul Downing, President of the I.A.S., welcomed the group. Mrs. C. F. Russell of Decatur, Co-chairman of the Camp-out, told the story of "Smokey the Bear." She told about the excellent results the Decatur Audubon Society had had with the "Smokey the Bear" program. It is hoped that she will tell her story in the *Bulletin* so all can profit from it. Elton Fawks of East Moline told about progress and plans for our Model Hawk and Owl Law. Also he appealed for a host for next year's Camp-out and asked for suggestions. It was agreed to hold more get-togethers. Some suggested that we again meet at New Salem, and also that we hold another Camp-out in the northern part of the state on a different week-end so some could attend both. It was found best to have some one from near the Camp-out area serve as host. This year the people in charge had to drive quite some distance and the local people arrived early, with the result that many people did not get to meet. Mr. Milton Thompson told about the many good birding areas around New Salem and Springfield.

Between 50 and 60 people attended at least part of the Camp-out. They came from the following towns: Springfield, East Moline, Moline, Chicago, Olney, Claremont, Oak Park, Decatur, Addison, and Highwood, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. All who attended are looking forward to the next Camp-out in 1957. We will welcome suggestions and your thoughts on making these Camp-outs a real get-together of Illinois Audubon Society members and friends.

Partial List of People Who Attended Camp-out

Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Swanson, 1525 N. Third St., Springfield
 S. L. Atterberry, 2010 Bates St., Springfield
 Millicent Reid, 528 Williams St., Springfield
 Beatrice Foster, 608 S. New, Springfield
 Milton Thompson and party, Springfield
 Mr. & Mrs. Elton Fawks, East Moline
 Patty Fawks and David Fawks, East Moline
 Mrs. Frank Irwin, Decatur
 Mr. & Mrs. Harry Woodruff, Decatur
 Anne and Kenneth Anglemire, Chicago
 Mrs. Violet Scherer, Olney
 Mrs. Chester Scherer, R #6, Olney
 Mrs. Minnie Hundley, Olney
 Yvonne and Clifford Scherer, Claremont
 Mrs. Howard Shaw, R #2, Olney
 Mr. & Mrs. Loran E. Equien, Oak Park
 Lyle Equien, Oak Park

Mrs. Peter Petersen, Davenport, Iowa
Peter Petersen Jr., Davenport, Iowa
Milo Mayano, Chicago
Mrs. A. J. Schaar, Decatur
Mrs. Turner Nearing, Decatur
Cleta Moses, Decatur
Mrs. Stella Lanholt, Decatur
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Borland, Box 175, Addison
Mrs. C. F. Russell, Decatur
Helen Glasser, 774 W. Macon, Decatur
Germaine West, 300 W. Prairie, Decatur
Paul and Eleanor Downing, Highwood
David and Neva Burdick, R #3, Box 66L, Rockford
Mr. & Mrs. Wheeler, Moline

Box 112, Route #1, East Moline

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Exhibition of Nature Photography

ONCE AGAIN THE Nature Camera Club of Chicago invites members and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society to participate in the Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography, to be held in the Chicago Natural History Museum from February 2 through February 24, 1957.

There will be two divisions in the contest — prints and slides. Pictures of any natural history subject will be eligible — birds, mammals, insects, flowers, botanical groups, shellfish, geological formations, and so on. The Exhibition is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Photographic Society of America, which will award two medals to the makers of the color slides showing the best color harmony. Other medals, ribbons and certificates are awarded to makers of winning prints and slides in each of the three subject groups: Botany, Zoology and General Nature.

The pictures will be judged by a jury of five, including two outstanding Chicago area photographers, a botanist from the University of Chicago, and Dr. Eugene Richardson, Curator of Fossil Invertebrates, and Melvin A. Traylor, Jr., Assistant Curator of Birds, of the Chicago Natural History Museum. Accepted prints will be displayed in the main hall of the Museum from February 2 to February 24, and accepted slides will be projected in the James Simpson Theater at the Museum (where the I.A.S. Screen Tours are presented), on two Sundays, February 10 and 17, at 2:30 p.m. Deadline for entries is January 14, 1957; up to four prints and/or four slides may be entered. To obtain entry blanks, write to Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Illinois.

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New Life Member

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY proudly announces the addition of another life member to its ranks, bringing the total for this membership class up to eight. The name of the new life member is Mrs. Martin A. Hansen, 1545 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. We are very glad to have you with us!

DDT Sprays and Bird Mortality — II

THE ARTICLE ON "Bird Mortality in Elmhurst" by Mrs. A. E. Montgomery in the September, 1956, *Audubon Bulletin* has led to inquiries from several Illinois communities and one government agency concerned with the dangers of spraying to wildlife. To provide additional information for towns or individuals planning to take protective measures for their elm trees, the following data has been compiled from a number of sources:

There are many factors involved in the effects upon wildlife of large volume spraying with DDT and other chemical poisons. The Forest Preserve District of Cook County, 536 N. Harlem Ave., River Forest, Illinois, has published an informative free booklet, *Nature Bulletin* #411 of March 19, 1955, entitled "Dutch Elm Disease." Their "Annual Message for the Year 1954" also contains useful data on this subject. The September, 1955, "Bulletin of Popular Information" (price ten cents) published by the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois, discusses Dutch elm disease and recommends substitute trees for street planting. An earlier, but extremely valuable publication, is the free Circular 11 on "DDT: Its Effect on Fish and Wildlife" available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.

The harm done to bird life by intensive spraying is emphasized by Dr. Ralph A. Yeatter, director of the I.A.S. and a member of the Illinois Natural Survey at Urbana. In a private communication he points out that:

"The University of Illinois has been spraying the elms on the campus with DDT each year since 1949 in an attempt to prevent or control Dutch elm disease, and thus we are in a position to comment on the effects of DDT on robins.

"From 1949 through 1952, the trees were sprayed twice each summer to kill leafhoppers, the insects chiefly responsible for spreading phloem necrosis among elms. After 1952, the trees were given only one spray in summer (June), and one dormant spray, the latter to kill bark beetles, vectors of Dutch elm disease. Some elms on the campus have died, but the rate of loss is considerably lower than that for elms off the campus, where spraying has not been carried on or has been less thorough.

"During the first and second summer of the University spraying, we received numerous reports of dead and sick robins on the campus. Dr. T. G. Scott and I searched a portion of the grounds on several occasions in 1950 and each time dead robins were found. Reports received from men working on the grounds at the same time revealed that they had also found dead and sick robins.

"The Natural History Survey ran analyses on a large number of these robins and found that DDT poisoning was the apparent cause of death in nearly all cases. It was believed that the birds accumulated fatal dosages by eating earthworms obtained from beneath the trees, for analyses showed that the earthworms contained relatively large amounts of DDT.

"We have not heard many reports of dead birds on the campus for two or three years, but my own observation is that the population of robins there is now very low. Dr. S. C. Kendeigh also has the impression that robins are very scarce there. Dr. Scott has observed that there seem to be fewer earth-

worms and believes that DDT has reduced the earthworm population in the critical areas, and, hence there has been less opportunity for the robins to come in contact with the DDT in recent years.

"From the above observations, it seems probable that most communities which carry on programs of spraying elms with DDT, can count on losing a good many of their robins and perhaps some of the other song birds. No one can blame people for doing whatever they can to save their trees, but apparently much more thought should be given to the consequences of accumulation of poison in the soil accompanying some of the spraying and dusting campaigns. Perhaps in a case of this kind the problem centers around a decision as to whether the individual wishes to attempt to save his shade trees or run the chance of killing robins.

"It is believed that we should be continually alert to the continuing threat to wildlife from some of the new and deadly insecticides that are now generally available. For example, in the vicinity of Sheldon, Illinois, where dieldrin was used during the past two summers to control Japanese beetles, observations showed losses occurred virtually to the point of annihilation of many forms of wildlife in the treated area."



Audubon Gifts for Christmas

THOSE OF YOU that are shopping for special Christmas gifts for your nature-loving friends should be reminded now that the Illinois Audubon Society has a good selection of nature study materials. The 7-power, 35-mm. binoculars handled by the I.A.S. are especially good buys; these can be obtained from our treasurer, Mr. John Helmer, 847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Our bird book selection includes the Peterson Field Guides at \$3.75 each; "Exploring Our National Parks" by Devereux Butcher at \$2.50; Olin Pettingill's "Guide to Bird Finding" at \$6.00; several children's bird books at \$2.00 with large color plates; and a selection of six nature study books, ranging from birds and insects to wild flowers, especially designed for children and beginners, at \$1.00 each. Books may be obtained through Mr. Oliver C. Heywood, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale, Illinois.



More Screen Tours to Come

TWO FINE AUDUBON LECTURES have been presented so far by the Illinois Audubon Society at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. Three more are scheduled for this season: Albert Wool in "Ranch and Range" on January 27, 1957; G. Harrison Orians in "Great Smoky Skyland" on March 10; and George Regensburg in "Little Known New Jersey" on April 28. All Screen Tours are on Sundays and begin at 2:30 p.m. However, if you would like to meet some of the I.A.S. directors and your fellow members, you are invited to join the group in the cafeteria in the basement of the Museum at about 1:00 p.m. preceding the lecture. (The food is good.) And come early in any case, so that you can see the display of books and pick up some literature in the theater lobby before the movie begins.

Conservation News and Notes

By LEROY TUNSTALL

THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE got a substantial increase for its small watersheds program under Public Law 566 — a total of \$17,500,000, which is about \$5,000,000 more than for fiscal year 1956. For its flood prevention activities on designated watersheds, an older program, the Service got \$12,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000.



A BILL TO ESTABLISH a 1000-acre national wildlife refuge for the little herd of Key Deer in Florida passed the House and was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, but was not called up for floor action. It seems that owners or real estate operators in the Florida Keys were instrumental in blocking the act.



THE WATER POLLUTION control act, which was to expire June 30th, has become Public Law 600. It involves a compromise which is a distinct improvement. Funds to finance certain provisions of the act were provided in a final supplemental appropriation bill including \$50,000,000 for construction grants and \$2,000,000 for grants to state and interstate agencies.



THE GENERAL THEME of the National Audubon Week, April 22 through 28, 1956, was "Audubon Means Conservation." The National Audubon Society and more than 300 affiliated organizations throughout North America stressed the importance of public understanding of the interrelationship that binds together our natural resources of soil, water, plants and wildlife. The National Audubon Society pointed out that National Audubon Week was dedicated to reminding America that our great heritage of wildlife is dependent upon all of our natural resources. We should not only be aware of this during Audubon Week, but all through the year.



FROM GUY ATHERTON comes a copy of Bulletin No. 2 being distributed by Conservation Militant. The bulletin presents facts bearing on the need for reduced hunting of badly harassed species, particularly the mourning dove. It lists extinct species of North American birds, the 22 threatened species, and other important data. This bulletin is especially useful to teachers and students. Individuals interested may provide for distribution of the bulletin to high-school classes at a nominal cost. A copy will be mailed for a three-cent stamp if request is made to CvM, Box 72, St. Paul 2, Minnesota.



THE FINAL PLANS for development of Mallard Lake, northwest of Wheaton in DuPage county, have been approved in Springfield by the Department of Conservation, following purchase of the 110-acre tract from Mr. Edward Butenschoen for \$66,000 late in September.

Forest Fire Prevention

WE WANT TO enjoy our wildlife in the fields, woods, mountains, and streams. We want to protect and perpetuate wildlife so that we can pass on this God-given heritage to the generations which follow. We can protect our wildlife by guarding against floods, by not mowing where quail abound, by not plowing up nests, and by being careful of forest fires.

The U.S. Division of Forestry in Washington, D.C., has a very fine fire prevention program known as "Smokey the Bear" which is very effective. They are glad to supply any group with posters, blotters, rules, signs and other material in an effort to remind the public how to be careful of forest fires. Let's get back of the "Smokey the Bear" program. When the U.S. Forest Service tells us that in 1954 over 390 fires destroyed 39,818 acres of woods in our state, we should be aware of the menace of forest fires.

There are three main causes of fires in the forest. These are men, women and children. Only 10 per cent of our forest fires are due to natural causes such as lightning and spontaneous combustion. Many fires are due to carelessness and ignorance. Fires in the forest take their toll of wildlife. The forest is the home of the deer, the bear, the rabbit, the chipmunk, the squirrel, and many birds. The streams are the home of trout and many other fish. Many birds and animals are trapped and burned alive when fire strikes a forest. Fish are suffocated by streams polluted from silt and debris. Even for the creatures that survive, nests and homes are destroyed, and the grasses, nuts, berries and seeds on which they live are gone.

We can prevent this ourselves by being careful and following these five rules:

One — Hold your match until it's cold — then pinch it to make sure.

Two — Crush out all your smokes — dead out. Where there's an ash tray, use it.

Three — Drown your campfire, then stir the ashes and drown again.

Four — Remember: Setting fire on lands of another without permission is a violation of state law.

Five — If you must use fire to clear old fields or fence rows, to burn brush or trash, ask about the law; get a permit if required. Then follow safe rules; burn on calm days only; have help and tools on hand from start to finish; kill every spark.

We can use the "Smokey the Bear" material to inform others and remind them of the dangers. Radio, television and the newspaper are good mediums. If we are to help in the conservation of wildlife, we must start with the things that destroy it. You — the picnicker, tourist, sportsman, camper, rancher, farmer, miner and American youngster — have direct responsibility for the prevention of forest fires. If your business or pleasure leads you into or near the forest, the protection of woods and wildlife depends to a large extent upon how you act. Only YOU can prevent forest fires.

Sportsmen and Birds

By ROYAL McCLELLAND

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article was submitted by one of the members of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois as an explanation of the principles and objectives of the Izaak Walton League. While the views expressed below may not coincide with the beliefs of many I.A.S. members, it is felt that this article will nevertheless help to promote a clearer understanding of the League on our part and permit closer cooperation between all wildlife groups concerned with the solution of conservation problems.

THE BASIC REASONING of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs assumes that modern conditions will not allow survival of many forms of bird life if left to mere half-hearted attempts at conservation. Modern agricultural practices leave no room for bird living space, as the competition between farm crops and wildlife eliminates the use of farm land for wildlife preservation and development.

We are constantly engaged in attempts to show the hunter that he must devote as much money, time and effort to producing a crop as he now devotes to the harvesting of that crop. In fact, he must devote much more if he is to continue the sport of hunting. From a practical standpoint, it is much more likely that the hunter can be induced to spend money to produce a crop of game birds for the pleasure he expects to derive from that crop than can the ordinary citizen who is only interested in conserving what we now have from an aesthetic standpoint.

Our job is primarily educational — teaching game management principles to citizens aged 6 to 60. Some of the programs we encouraged have produced results. For several years we have stressed the need for cover on barren Illinois farms. With the knowledge that the average farmer is not going to devote a highly profitable corn field to wildlife production, which is not considered profitable, we have stressed the planting of multiflora rose living fences as the single best cover item which makes economic sense to the farmer. Experience has shown that multiflora rose hedges not only serve game birds and animals but do an even better job of serving song birds.

We have encouraged the Department of Conservation to grow and distribute multiflora rose, using license funds and federal Pittman-Robertson funds to promote the propagation and utilization of this nursery stock. Most of our clubs have encouraged the use of multiflora rose by farmers in their areas, some even giving seedlings to farmers and assisting in planting.

The Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs has for many years taken a prominent part in developing the various methods of teaching conservation in schools. It promoted the summer conservation schools at Lake Villa, now moved to the State Fairgrounds. Its local clubs have paid the tuition for the bulk of youngsters attending this series of courses. We have advocated the idea that conservation education should be an integral part of the public school curriculum. We helped develop teacher training courses with college credit and have offered scholarships to encourage attendance. Also in cooperation with other agencies, we are encouraging development of outdoor camping for school-age youngsters.

All of these educational activities are designed to teach appreciation of wildlife values and secure active participation in conservation work. In the general public educational field, we have attempted to spread the information secured by research agencies through our quarterly magazine which is sent to some 50,000 members, through a weekly newspaper column sent to some 85 newspapers, and by news releases and radio and television programs. It has been our goal to secure the active participation of the general public in matters of legislation, both state and national, that affect our natural resources. We have supported the activities of our National Wildlife Federation in its national conservation program.

It is very doubtful if there would be any pheasants or quail in many areas of Illinois if it had not been for the consistent propagation work of our member clubs. Through the cooperative propagation program with the Department of Conservation, some 85,000 pheasants and 50,000 quail are raised and released each year by our member clubs.

We are now embarking on a program to expand the artificial production of game birds by developing put-and-take shooting in several forms. The theory here is that the hunter can produce his own shooting stock at a nominal cost and will allow escaped birds to add to the wild populations. We believe that this development can be the means of relieving hunting pressures on wild stock and of securing the active help, financially, of many more hunters in solid conservation work.

Other fields of activity have not been neglected and we are proud of results obtained in these fields which have a direct bearing on bird welfare. The several hundred thousand trees our member clubs have planted are undoubtedly furnishing needed nesting sites for many song birds as well as game birds. Construction of ponds and lakes stimulated by our organized efforts help create added water supplies utilized by birds. Pollution control activity has maintained water supplies so necessary to migratory waterfowl.

We do not know just how many metal wood-duck nesting boxes have been made available by our efforts but it undoubtedly is an appreciable number. In cooperation with Ducks Unlimited, we have furnished the funds to restore several duck-producing marshes in Canada.

A great many of our efforts have resulted in the improvement of habitat not only for game birds but for all other species. We hope to enlist more of the army of hunters in practical aid to bird life so that future generations may continue to see and hear birds and so that we will have a surplus of game birds for the pleasure of hunting and eating them.



508 W. Charles St., Champaign

New Committee Chairmen

AT THE OCTOBER meeting of the I.A.S. Board of Directors, LeRoy Tunstall of Wheaton, Illinois, was elected second vice-president of the Society and chairman of the Conservation Committee, replacing Raymond Mostek. Also, Mrs. Russell Mannette of Evanston was appointed chairman of the Publicity Committee, replacing Mrs. Anne Bayless, who is confining her activities to those of recording secretary because of the pressure of other work. Both of the new chairmen are well qualified for their jobs, and we wish them success in their new undertakings.

Weather Affects Fall Migrations

By HOLLY REED BENNETT and JOHN HELMER

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following article was prepared by John Helmer on the basis of his own observations along the Chicago lake front and the detailed analysis previously published by Mr. Bennett, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago Ornithological Society, in the autumn, 1952* **Wilson Bulletin**.

The effects of weather patterns on bird migrations, and particularly on "waves" of fall migrants, are clearly noticeable on the Chicago lake front. Records of observations in Lincoln Park by Mr. Bennett, maintained over a period of many years, show that in the Chicago area the largest waves of migrating birds in autumn build up with the arrival of *cold fronts*, followed by *northwest* winds.

These cold fronts are produced by high barometric pressure areas moving down from western Canada across the great plains, passing west and south of Chicago, with the line of the cold front extending in a SW to NE direction. As the high pressure area moves past Chicago in a southeasterly direction, the wind usually shifts back to southwest.

Under these patterns, Lake Michigan acts as a barrier that concentrates the birds in large numbers. The northwest winds bring the migrants to the lake, where they turn south and follow the shore line, instead of scattering before the wind.

The conditions most favorable for a big influx of a given species are: (1) when the cold front sweeps down during the early part of the migration period of that species, and (2) when the migration period falls late in September or through October. As fall progresses, the weather patterns are more pronounced, as in winter. Early August and September migration waves are less pronounced because the weather is still mild and effective cold fronts are infrequent.

If (as sometimes happens) the high pressure area passes *north* of Chicago, the prevailing wind directions are north or northeast, and definite migration waves do not occur. Weather maps, such as those published by the *Chicago Tribune*, often indicate when a wave of birds might be expected. While these maps are based on forecasts rather than on actual conditions, they are adequate for determining the prevailing wind patterns in the fall.

847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston



Farm Donated to DuPage Forest Preserves

MRS. AUDRIE ALSPAUGH CHASE, 503 Hillside Avenue, Glen Ellyn, widow of Al Chase, a former real estate editor for the *Chicago Tribune*, has donated Willow Brook Farm to the DuPage County Forest Preserve Commission. The 43-acre tract, on Park Boulevard about one mile south of Roosevelt Road, will be added to the existing forest preserve; it is said that part of the area is to be set aside as a bird sanctuary. Mr. Roy Blackwell, president of the forest preserve district, said this was the first tract donated to the system in 36 years. The Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society have written Mrs. Chase a letter of appreciation for her public spirit.

Evanston Bird Club Scholarships

By CLYDE E. AULTZ

THE EVANSTON BIRD CLUB announces that it will award scholarships to qualified and interested persons residing in the Chicago area to the Audubon Camp of Wisconsin for a two week session in the summer of 1957. Scholarships covering the full (\$95.00) and one-half cost of instruction, lodging and food are to be awarded depending on the qualifications and resources of the candidates. The awards, designed to promote knowledge and appreciation of nature and the need for conservation, will be given to candidates who give promise of being able to pass on to others the enthusiasm and lore they acquire at the Audubon Camp. Leaders of all types of groups, teachers, scout masters, recreation and hobby counselors for any age group, are invited to send for application blanks. Address inquiries to Scholarship Committee, Evanston Bird Club, Evanston Public Library, 1703 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

2001 Grant Street, Evanston, Illinois

HELP! March Bulletins Wanted!

THE I.A.S. FILES in the Museum still have no supply of the March, 1956, issue (No. 97) of the *Audubon Bulletin*. We usually have several dozen copies of recent issues on hand for reference purposes and for exchange with other Audubon Societies. Will those members who have extra copies of this issue, or who would discard their copy at the end of the year, please send theirs to the Society? If placed in a large unsealed envelope and marked "Printed Matter" on the outside, the *Bulletin* may be mailed for just 3 cents. Envelopes should be addressed to the Illinois Audubon Society, Attention Dr. R. M. Strong, Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, Illinois. Thank you!

New Members Since September, 1956

WE HAVE COMPLETED another year, and once again we have been able to publish lists of new members added to our ranks in every issue of the *Bulletin*. We hope the newcomers will join our older members in our work of protecting wildlife and birds, preserving our natural resources, and spreading our gospel of conservation. If you are able to help, please volunteer your services to one of the committee chairmen listed on the inside back cover. Join us on our bird walks, send in your record of field observations, and come to our Audubon Screen Tours at the Museum if you can. You get as much out of your membership as you put in.

Contributing Members

*Barrington Women's Club, Barrington

*Miss Edith Petrich, Chicago

Active Members

Clinton Ellis, Chicago

Ellen Gant, Chicago

Miss Lorraine Kupezyk, Chicago

Mrs. C. A. Lotz, Chicago

Mrs. H. Shaw, Olney

Miss Ellen E. Tuttle, Chicago

Book Reviews

Nature Parade: the Private Life of Animals, by Frank W. Crane. Published in America by Sheridan House, 257 Fourth Ave., New York; 333 pages, \$5.00.

The author has collected innumerable interesting facts, often bizarre, but apparently authentic, concerning animals, birds, fish, insects, and spiders. In the case of some creatures talked about by natives but never seen by white men, and of course not classified by scientists, he credits repeated observations by natives (tribes not mentioned).

The book, in three sections, is divided into thirteen chapters dealing with food, toilet, sleep, leadership, strength, war and doctoring. One section deals with various categories in relation to speed and locomotion, including one entitled "trespassers" in which he classifies mammals and birds that are quite at home in the water, and fish that can live out of it.

In the chapter on food Mr. Crane describes many ingenious methods developed by living things to earn a living: a spider that fishes with a line with a sticky globule on the end; the archer fish that shoots a stream of water to bring down his prey; a crab that travels around with a sea anemone in his claws and then robs it of its capture; the ants that keep a herd of aphids to milk; and leaf-cutter ants that grow fungi for food.

Under "toilet" he describes the many devices animals and birds use for cleanliness and removal of vermin, including of course the well-known preening of birds to restore their feather pattern. It is apparent that beauty secrets are not confined to the human female.

Curious sleep habits are described. The brown seal has been observed to sleep submerged, bobbing up for air at intervals, apparently still asleep. Many illustrations of leadership are mentioned, including the so-called peck rights among chickens (a sort of aristocracy described by the late Professor Allee); and a crippled wild gander that bossed the whole barnyard.

On the subject of strength, many exact measurements were possible. The load value of a cross section of human muscle compared to that of the hind leg of the locust is about as 1 to almost 8. Practical illustrations of the pulling power of fish, turtles, a badger and an anteater are given, and the tensile strength of a spider-web filament. The wrestling match between Sandow (a famous strong man) and a lion wearing mittens and muzzle is described. The methods of killing prey and of defense, some of which appear to have been learned by experience, are discussed. Under "doctoring" is related what some insects and animals do to heal themselves.

The speed of many animals, fish, birds and insects, have been quite accurately measured. An interesting item is that a hippopotamus can travel 8 miles an hour on the bottom under water. These items are interestingly handled, not as dry statistics. The last chapter, on mysteries, concerns itself with native stories, such as the giant snow creature of the Himalayas, whose snow tracks have been described. Also a quasi-human hairy dwarf in Africa. But you must read all these oddities for yourself.

I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee

Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman, 214 W. Wesley, Wheaton

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

Mrs. Thure Waller, Chairman, 6506 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 45

Publicity Committee

Mrs. Russell Mannette, Chairman, 1608 Ashland Ave., Evanston

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Bureau Valley Audubon Club, % Carl H. Kramer, President
30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Chicago Park District, % Mrs. Grace Nelson
425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

Decatur Audubon Society, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Miss Mary H. Paul, Secretary
1118 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herrcke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Lincolnwood Neighbors, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

North Central Illinois Ornithological Society
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois

Ridgway Bird Club, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa

Wheaton Audubon Society, Dr. T. A. Fitzpatrick, President
123 W. Prairie Ave., Wheaton, Illinois

White Pines Bird Club, % Mrs. David A. Stenmark, President
Polo, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 101

March, 1957

NATURAL
HISTORY SURVEY

R 11 1957

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone Wabash 2-9410

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PAUL H. LOBIK, *Editor*, 4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Number 101

March, 1957

The Annual Meeting

By MRS. BERTHA HUXFORD

ALTHOUGH THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Illinois Audubon Society does not come until May 18-19 this year, it is not too early to mark this week-end on your calendar. The most important way to make this wonderful 3rd Saturday and Sunday in May a memorable time is for all members and affiliates to come to Rockford and share in this meeting, sponsored by the North Central Illinois Ornithological Society.

The President of this Society, Mr. David L. Burdick, is appointing committees to collaborate with the educational committee of I.A.S. in planning an outstanding Saturday program and Sunday field trips. One of the interesting subjects to be discussed Saturday afternoon is whether members of I.A.S. would be interested in participating in a breeding bird census. We hope that many members will take an active part in this discussion. Indeed a really good turn-out of all members to our annual meeting at Rockford will be a great encouragement to the officers and board members of I.A.S., who carry much of the responsibility of the organization.

Detailed information concerning registration, annual dinner and accommodations will be included with the formal invitations to all members and affiliates. Interested friends are always welcome. Plan now to come to the 1957 annual meeting of I.A.S. at Rockford, Ill. May 18 and 19.

—3027 Thayer Street, Evanston, Ill.



An Additional Holboell's Grebe Specimen From Illinois

By RALPH M. EISEMAN

THE HOLBOELL'S GREBE, *Podiceps grisegena holbölli*, is an uncommon transient in the Lake Michigan area and is a rare migrant farther south in Illinois (Smith and Parmalee, *A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois*, 1955, p. 8). A specimen, number Z 1961, in the University of Illinois zoological collection, provides an additional record for Central Illinois and is the first record for Champaign County.

This specimen was collected at Urbana, Illinois, on February 21, 1904, by Frank Smith, late professor of zoology at the University of Illinois, Urbana. It is labeled an immature male and is in winter plumage. It measures as follows: wing, 7.5; exposed culmen, 2.25; tarsus, 2.5 inches. The identification was checked by comparing it with specimens in the Chicago Natural History Museum.

—7928 Colfax Avenue, Chicago 17, Illinois

Report Your Nesting Observations

By MILTON D. THOMPSON

BIRDING IS FUN. The study and observation of birds is a healthful and rewarding hobby for thousands and work for a comparative few. We have some outstanding bird guides and bird books that are helpful and that we all depend upon. Have you ever stopped to wonder where the information they contain came from?

It came from recorded observations. Where are those records? Where did they come from? Who is maintaining records today? A very high percentage of the work is being done by the serious amateur, and is being published by him. What can we do?

Already many of you are cooperating with the winter bird census. Some, though not nearly enough, are sending reports of their unusual observations to the editor of *The Audubon Bulletin*. Others are turning in completed field check lists to the Illinois State Museum. All of this should be continued and expanded. Whenever your clubs take group trips, the records of observations should be recorded at least in your own club minutes, as should the reports of your individual members.

I would like to suggest another project for clubs and for the individual member as well. I am urging that we begin this very spring and summer to keep and publish nesting records. These can be of two types. The first is much like your present check list report — just a report of all nests observed. The species, the date of observation, the condition of the nest (nest being built, number of eggs, number of young, nesting success, etc.) and the locality (county, type of area, location of nest, etc.) should all be included. For instance, it might read:

Bluebird, June 13, 1957, open woods, nesting in hollow oak tree,
three young birds in nest, New Salem State Park, Menard County.

Or, if it is a nest you see repeatedly, you could give such observations as date first observed, date first egg laid, date incubation began, date eggs hatched, date young left the nest, etc. All or any portion of such data would be helpful. If this data were sent to me at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois, by September 1st or immediately after your first fall club meeting, I would be glad to tabulate and edit the reports into one general report for the editor of *The Audubon Bulletin*.

May I urge you not to overlook the common birds in these reports. The nests of robins and starlings should be reported just as reliably as those of green towhees and yellow-crowned night herons. And above all, may I urge you to use utmost caution and discretion in observing nests. Of all nests found by people, less than 40%, as indicated by studies, are successful in producing young birds. Observe your nests from a distance if possible. Do not disturb the foliage, the branches or other material that gives concealment or support for the nest. Do not approach too closely when young are well developed, as they may desert the nest prematurely. A mirror held above a nest often will show you the condition of the nest without climbing to the nest.

Don't establish a well-defined path to the nest. Other people, cats, dogs, and even cowbirds may be led to the nest by your thoughtless approach. We want the data and information that you can collect, but we do not want to depopulate the birds in your area while you are collecting the data!

The second type of nesting data project which we wish to urge upon those of you who have become proficient bird observers is to cooperate with the systematic "Breeding-Bird Census" conducted by the National Audubon Society and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These are published annually in "Audubon Field Notes." This bimonthly is published by the National Audubon Society for \$3.00 per year. Volume 10, Number 6, December 1956, contains the "Twentieth Breeding-Bird Census" and may be obtained for fifty cents. I strongly recommend that any of you who wish to cooperate in this effort study carefully the reports in this bulletin.

Of the over 6,000 individuals who cooperated and reported last year, only two were from Illinois and they submitted a joint report on the Oak-Maple Forest and Forest-Edge area of Trelease Woods, six miles northeast of Champaign. They are S. Charles Kendeigh and Richard D. Brewer, both of the University of Illinois. In fact, there is quite a scarcity of reports from the Middle West or semi-prairie sections of the country. The material is needed. If you have a particular area with which you are familiar that covers a definite type of ecological niche and which you can observe repeatedly and carefully, your reports can make an important contribution to the knowledge of Illinois bird life.

In this type of breeding-bird census, as you will note in the December 1956 report, it is not necessary to find every nest. Actually, for many birds the number of singing males found in the area, by carefully checking and mapping their locations and rechecking them on return trips, will give a fair indication of the number of nesting birds of that species. Of course, with some species such as the goldfinch, which becomes very quiet at nesting time instead of doing a great deal of singing, you will have to make a more exact type of check.

The methods used in censusing vary with different types of habitats. Our prairie habitats are particularly in need of checking and have been overlooked time and again. If you care to cooperate with this effort, send a copy of your reports also to the Editor, "Audubon Field Notes," 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28.

There are a number of serious and advanced bird students among our state members, and surely some of them would like also to cooperate in this important endeavor to get more detailed information on the nesting and breeding habits of our Illinois birds.

The bird populations of any area are never completely stable. Not only does the number of birds vary, but even the species change from time to time. New reports must constantly be brought in if we are to have the proper picture of our current bird population at any one time. The reports of Ridgeway and Audubon are historically interesting and valuable, but the reports of current observers are constantly needed and we want to urge you to keep records and to publish them in their proper places. When you have interesting observations and trip reports, do not hesitate to send them to the

editors. They may not be able to handle all of them, but they will do what they can and at least your letters will be on file for future use. Those of you who have been using the "Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois" already have undoubtedly found many additions and changes that should be made. That is as it should be. When it is republished we hope that your records will be printed in such a way that they will be available when needed.

—*Illinois State Museum, Springfield*



More Conservation Battles Looming

By PAUL H. LOBIK

TWO NEW RESOLUTIONS aimed at curbing military abuses of our national resources were discussed at the 21st annual convention of the National Wildlife Federation at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D.C. on March 1, 2 and 3. One proposal urged passage of a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Clair Engle of California recently to curb excessive military land withdrawals and to require that hunting and fishing on military lands be done in accordance with state game and fish laws.

A second resolution asserts the Wildlife Federation's firm opposition to the Army request for transfer of 10,700 acres from the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge to Fort Sill in Oklahoma. This is the same proposal that was discussed in the *Audubon Bulletin* by Mrs. Margaret Nice a year ago, and was defeated in the last Congress. Now the U. S. Army is renewing its demands. Passage of the Engle bill would lend strength to the efforts of conservationists to protect our national wildlife refuges from encroachment by the military departments.

An excellent illustrated folder, "Help Break the Siege of the Wichita," is available free from the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 2140 P Street N. W., Washington, D.C. This gives the full story behind the attempts of the Army to acquire a beautiful park and wildlife area for its own selfish purposes. It tells you how to write to the President and the Secretary of Defense to express your opposition to the move. And it tells you to write to your own Senators and Representatives, Washington 25, D.C., urging them to support and pass the Engle bill.

Another fine leaflet, available from the same source, is "Don't Dam the Clearwater!" This tells how the present plans to build a power dam at Bruces Eddy on the Clearwater river in Idaho would wipe out the breeding runs of steelhead trout and chinook salmon, destroy the winter ranges of herds of elk, mule deer, and white-tailed deer, and submerge forever the magnificent 48-mile gorge of the Clearwater. As with Echo Park, it is up to conservation-minded people of every state to write to their Congressmen in Washington to prevent the needless destruction of a beautiful wilderness area.

—4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39

Christmas Census — 1956

Tabulated by PAUL H. LOBIK

IN THIS FOURTH YEAR of tabulating the Christmas Bird Census for Illinois, we begin to discern what may be a trend. The total of all birds seen in our area is dropping steadily; 201,063 in 1954, 124,341 in 1955, and 73,008 in 1956. Possibly the severity of this past winter is reflected in these figures; possibly not. The number of species has gone up slightly from 117 to 119.

Another trend that may be due to climate (decreased moisture) is the increase in Western "strays" in our state. Western Meadowlarks have been spreading steadily from the Iowa border, and now are found each spring near Naperville, 35 miles west of Chicago. This census reports the Western and Eared Grebes; the Varied Thrush, Oregon Junco, Pink-Sided Junco, and Harris's Sparrow — all regarded as natives of the Great Plains or farther western areas.

Once again it was necessary to revise the content of the Census. We had no report from Princeton this year, and had to substitute Michigan City, an area we had omitted the previous year because we felt it was too far from our state borders. For the sake of continuity, we included two areas this year which were covered by only two observers, instead of the three that should be present.

Some liberties were taken with the species reported from some areas. For instance, we dropped out all "Rock Doves" reported; the National Audubon Society does not recognize these escaped domestic pigeons because it is almost impossible to make sure that they are truly wild birds. Since it is virtually impossible to distinguish between Northern Horned Larks and Prairie Horned Larks in the field, we counted these species as one. This was done also with the Eastern and Western Meadowlarks, although we are quite sure that those from White Pines and Tri-Cities are the Western variety.

A number of rarities turned up: the Pink-Sided Junco at the Arboretum; the Eastern Phoebe, Pileated Woodpecker, and Varied Thrush at Decatur; the Barrow's Golden-Eye and Lincoln's Sparrow at Evanston; the Western and Eared Grebes at Michigan City; the Red-Throated Loon at Northern Indiana; the Fox Sparrows at the Arboretum and Olney; the Harris's Sparrow at Seaton; the Hutchin's Goose and Northern Water Thrush at Springfield; and the Pine Grosbeaks at White Pines. Several newspapers carried stories this winter about the large numbers of Bald Eagles along the Mississippi, as reported by Seaton and Tri-Cities.

This year we have space again to print the reports from several areas which do not appear in the table because of overlapping territory or lack of room. The counts from Glen Ellyn, Jasper-Pulaski, Willow Slough, and Clinton (Iowa) will be found at the end of this write-up. In the summaries immediately following, the code names correspond with the names at the top of the table on pages 8 and 9.

CODE: *Arboretum*; *Lisle, DuPage County*; entire 800 acres of Morton Arboretum (same as last year), adding two other areas within the 15 mile diameter, the Saganashkee Slough and forest preserve to the north and Bemis

Woods forest preserve. Semi-open area 15%; open fields and farm land 10%; oak woods 35%; river bottom 10%; pine and spruce stands 30%. **Dec. 30;** 7:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.; sunny, then cloudy from 10:00 a.m. on. Temp. 9° to 27°; wind W, 10 to 15 m.p.h.; about one inch of snow on ground not melting. 27 observers in five parties; total party-hours 37 (25 on foot, 12 by car); total party miles 96 (40 on foot, 56 by car). Chicago Ornithological Society members and guests; Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Dr. W. J. Beecher, Kay Binder, Shirley Borchardt, Albert L. Campbell, Ralph M. Eiseman, Herman Frauen, Eleanore Hudgeon, Dr. Warren N. Keck, Lloyd Kern, Margaret Lehmann, Jack Link, Rev. Reinhold Link, Hazel Bradley Lory, Theodore Nork, Alfred H. Reuss Jr., Catharine Schaffer, Paul Schulze, Winslow Shaughnessy, C. Roy Smith, Judith Smith, Dr. David H. Thompson, Roberta Weitzman, C. A. Westcott, Carl F. Wilm, Kenneth Wilz.

CODE: Channahon; *Will County.* (This area was also covered December 25th in order to get a better coverage before the official count day.) Riverside-roadside census; south from Channahon to Morris in Grundy County and back. Observations were made along the towpath of the I. and M. Canal to Morris on the northwest side of the DuPage river, then along the Kankakee and DesPlaines rivers north to Channahon. River edge 60%, deciduous farm woodlots 15%, plowed fields and pasture 20%, cat-tail marsh 5%. **Dec. 29;** 8:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear in morning, partly cloudy in afternoon; temp. 20° to 25°; wind NW, 8 to 10 m.p.h.; two inches of fresh snow on ground; most of waters open. Observers together. Total party hours, 8¼ (2 on foot, 6¼ by car); total party miles 52 (2 on foot, 50 by car). Most of observations were made from the car, as a high bluff is west of the canal and a road dike is between the canal and the river. The 20X and 40X scopes were used. Seen on the 25th and not the 29th were Rough-legged Hawk, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, White-breasted Nuthatch, Carolina Wren, Loggerhead Shrike, and Lapland Longspur. — Margaret Lehmann, Karl E. Bartel (compiler).

CODE: Decatur; circle 15 miles in diameter, centering on the Decatur Transfer House (same as last year); around Lake Decatur and parts of the Sangamon river. **Dec. 27;** 2:00 a.m. to midnight; cloudy in a.m., fair in p.m. — Laurie Binford, George Chaniot Jr., Dean Gorham, Helen Gorham, Mrs. Frank Irwin, Robert Kirby (compiler), Richard Maycomber, Mr. and Mrs. Turner Nearing, Richard Sandburg, Roger Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Smith. The especially unusual records were Eastern Phoebe, Horned Grebe, Pileated Woodpecker, and Varied Thrush.

CODE: Evanston. (15 mile diameter circle centering at Touhy and Lincoln Aves., Lincolnwood, Ill.) All lakefront and Forest Preserve District in the area; Graceland, Rosehill, and Memorial Park Cemeteries; city streets 4%, lakefront and harbors 32%, golf courses 3%, woods 23%, rivers and canals 2%, open fields 24%, cemeteries 8%, clay and gravel pits 2%, city parks 2%. **Dec. 29;** 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Clear in a.m., cloudy in p.m.; temperature 19° to 26°; wind NW, 5 to 15 m.p.h. Lake and harbors open; rivers and canals partly open; ground frozen and covered with half inch of snow; light snow in p.m. Twenty-nine observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 48 (44 on foot, 4 by car), total party miles, 124 (42 on foot, 82 by car). (1,500 unidentified Scaup also seen on the count day). — Anne Anglemire, Kenneth Anglemire, Ormsby Annan, Laurie Binford, Van Bradley, Mrs. Catherine

Campbell, Betty Jean Derengowski, Mrs. W. G. DuMont, Dorothy Ericson, Herman Frauen, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Helmer, Mrs. Walter Huxford, Harry Kirshenbaum, Richard Macomber, Mr. & Mrs. Russell Mannette, Mr. & Mrs. Cyrus Mark, Helen McMillen, E. I. Stearns, Phil Steffen, Brother I. Theodore, F.S.C., Brother I. Vincent, F.S.C. (compiler), Mrs. Thure Waller, James R. Ware, Mrs. James R. Ware, F.S. Whitehead, Ann Wilm (Evanston Bird Club). The Black-crowned Night Heron was identified by Anne and Kenneth Anglemire; the Barrow's Golden-eye by Brother I. Theodore; the Vesper and Lincoln Sparrows by Van Bradley, Mrs. Walter Huxford, and James Ware.

•**CODE: Lake Genev.;** *Lake Geneva, Wisconsin* (same as last year); around entire lake, stopping at suitable localities for observations; town and suburbs 35%, deciduous woods 25%, open water 30%, pasture 5%, cattails and spring-fed streams 5%, **Dec. 23;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Rain all day; temp. 31° to 36°; wind E, 5-10 m.p.h.; ground covered with light snow; all water open, visibility 1000 feet till noon, then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Eight observers together 90% of the time. Total party hours, 12 (9 on foot, 3 by car); total party miles, 42 (9 on foot, 33 by car). All ducks were observed with 20X and 40X scopes. — Albert Gilbert, Clarence O. Palmquist and sons Bob and Ronald, Earl Anderson, Margaret Lehmann, Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Alfred H. Reuss Jr. Mr. Reuss saw what he thought was a Bluebird, but did not record it because it flew away too fast.

•**CODE: Mich. City;** *Michigan City, Ind.* (same as 1955); **Dec. 23;** 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast, rain after 10 a.m.; temp. 40° to 45°; wind E, 6 m.p.h.; ground bare, all water open. Nine observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 18 (6 on foot, 12 by car); total party miles, 87 (10 on foot, 77 by car). (Seen during count period: King Eider, a second Little Gull). — Laurie Binford, Charles Clark, Paul Davis, Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler), James Landing, Virginia Reuter-skiold, Jean Segal, Simon Segal.

•**CODE: North Ind.;** *Northern Lake County, Ind.* (same as 1955); **Dec. 30;** 7:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Clear to cloudy; temp. 18° to 26°; wind SW to W, 5 to 15 m.p.h.; ground covered with 2 to 6 inches of snow, water frozen except for Lake Michigan. Two observers in 1 party. Total party-hours, 9 (3 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles, 61 (5 on foot, 56 by car). — Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler).

CODE: Olney; *Bird Haven Sanctuary, Richland County* (same as last year); $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centering on Bird Haven, including New Olney Lake, Weber-Shaw Refuge, Big Creek; open farm lands 85%, deciduous forests 15%; water open; 26 observers in 4 parties; total party-hours, $32\frac{1}{2}$ ($8\frac{1}{2}$ on foot, 24 by car), total party miles, 275 (13 on foot, 262 by car); **Dec. 27;** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 33° to 40°; wind NE, 10 m.p.h.; Seen during the week of the count were three species: Killdeer, Belted Kingfisher, Savannah Sparrow. The White-throated and Fox Sparrows were firsts for our area. A few Prairie Chickens were seen three weeks before the Census, but none the week of the count. — Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Bridges and Ann, Mrs. Lula Delhinger, Roy Lathrop, Sam Resor, Mrs. William Redman, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Scherer, Clifford, Ronnie, Kay, Lee and Christian Scherer, Mrs. Howard Shaw (compiler) and Linda, and Mrs. Tom Tippet.

AREA	Arboretum	Channahon	Decatur	Evanston	Lake Geney.	Mich. City	North Ind.	Olney	Seaton	Springfield	Tri-City	Waukegan	White Pines
Common Loon							1						
Red-throated Loon							1						
Horned Grebe			1		7	95	8						
Eared Grebe						1							
Western Grebe						1							
Pied-billed Grebe				1	1	1	1			2		1	
Double-cr. Cormorant						1							
Great Blue Heron		3	1			1			1	1	2		1
Black-cr. Night Heron		1		3	1								
Canada Goose		24	19		13			25		77			
Hutchin's Goose										2			
Mallard Duck		670	2,500	53	49	14		2	3	1,000	135	20	7
Black Duck		227	209	3	2	16				500		1	
Gadwall			3					2		1			
Baldpate (Widgeon)			28									2	
Pintail		4	14	1									
Green-winged Teal			22										
Redhead			11			2					1	3	
Ring-Necked Duck					14					1	2		
Canvasback		1	81	1	200						8	9	
Greater Scaup Duck				16		3						3	
Lesser Scaup Duck		13	10	800	12	1	18			2	143	72	
American Golden-eye		18	221	419	135	338	52			8	269	34	
Barrow's Golden-eye				1									
Buffle-head			1	4	3	220					2		
Oldsquaw				346		2,046	10				2	10	
White-winged Scoter				4							1		
Surf Scoter						1							
Ruddy Duck		17	1	6	32		11						
Hooded Merganser			8	1	3	1	1				3		
American Merganser		7	22	213	3	18	500			50	212	7	
Red-breasted Merganser		2		686	3	5	100				2	6	
Goshawk									1				2
Sharp-shinned Hawk									1		1		3
Cooper's Hawk	1	1	3					6	1	1	2		5
Red-tailed Hawk	3	2	9	3				33	10	4	46		20
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	1	3	2	2	2		10	2	6	13		2
Rough-legged Hawk				1				3	1		8		8
Bald Eagle									27		84		3
Marsh Hawk		2	16	2		1	1	18	3		5		6
Pigeon Hawk									1				1
Sparrow Hawk	3	1	6	11		2	1	48	2	7	7	1	4
Bob-white (Quail)			87					21	32	2	60		23
Ring-necked Pheasant	22	10	1	156	2			1	3		31		9
American Coot		13	13	1	756					15		7	
Killdeer	1		1			2				2	2		
Wilson's Snipe					1						3		
Herring Gull	1	46	25	377	34	3,400	200			20	866	170	208
Ring-billed Gull		19	1,731	188	7	275	300			400	216	2	4
Bonaparte's Gull				11		685	128					8	2
Little Gull						1							1
Mourning Dove	2	54	28	3	1	30	1	301	26	13	66	1	6
Screech Owl			3						2	2	1		
Horned Owl	2		2			1			1		7		
Barred Owl			6					4	1		3		
Long-eared Owl	12			2					5				
Short-eared Owl			2						3		3		
Saw-Whet Owl	1												
Belted Kingfisher		3	7	1	1	2			1	2	5	1	3
Yellow-shafted Flicker	1	1	23	1				57	17	19	18		8
Pileated Woodpecker			1						3				2

CENSUS, CHRISTMAS, 1956

AREA	Arboretum	Channahon	Decatur	Evanston	*Lake Geneva	*Mich. City	North Ind.	Olney	Seaton	Spr'gfield	Tri-City	Waukegan	White Pines	TOTALS 1956
Red-bellied Woodpecker	2	4	136	1		1		28	14	26	53		18	283
Red-headed Woodpecker			66					58	3	40	9		7	183
Red-bellied Sapsucker			1							2			2	5
Downy Woodpecker	7	5	20	16	2	5	2	4	5	4	43		26	139
Gray Woodpecker	38	12	182	21	4	15	7	39	21	20	127		54	540
Downy Phoebe			1											1
Indigo Bunting	8	69	107			2		42	13	10	154		29	434
Indigo Bunting	7	1	271		2	49	11	259	37	143	152		108	1,040
Indigo Crow	140	57	4,170	302	14	231	762	146	396	1,054	867	5	1,376	9,520
Indigo Chickadee	68	3	216	107	8	8	1		56	42	232		174	915
Indigo Chickadee								63						63
Indigo Titmouse	2	2	271			19	14	33	37	59	130		92	659
Indigo-breasted Nuthatch	13		17	21	15	6	1	3	26	9	113		82	306
Indigo-breasted Nuthatch	1		1						2		1	4	4	13
Indigo Creeper	14		13	1	3		1		1	3	7		9	52
Indigo Wren	2	1	5	1						1			3	13
Indigo Wren	2		78			1		21		31	2		3	138
Indigo Kingbird			16					45	2	1			1	65
Indigo Thrasher						3				1				4
Indigo Robin	7		4	2				1	6		4		4	28
Indigo Tit Thrush	1													1
Indigo Tit Thrush			1								1			2
Indigo Bluebird								46	11	10	7			74
Indigo-crowned Kinglet	13	1	8	1	2	1		8	2	17	24		85	162
Indigo Waxwing	5		3		2				125		35		26	196
Indigo Shrike				1		4							1	6
Indigo-headed Shrike								13	1	1				15
Indigo Starling	23	29	1,108	791	6	58	210	744	509	1,340	3,485	400	962	9,665
Indigo Warbler						4				4				8
Indigo Water-Thrush														1
Indigo Sparrow	51	60	1,750	146	7	232	217	1,322	560	530	2,134	8	3,107	10,124
Indigo Meadowlark		23	1	10					13		23		2	72
Indigo Ringed Blackbird	53		1	8		36	77		5		1,015			1,195
Indigo Blackbird	1	1												2
Indigo Grackle			4					3	1		23		7	38
Indigo-headed Cowbird		4	2											6
Indigo Lark	44	13	278	82	2	47	21	299	114	158	288		95	1,441
Indigo Finch	6		10		2	5	2	16			3			44
Indigo Grosbeak													3	3
Indigo-mon Redpoll	9												7	16
Indigo Titkin	20	3			1					20			23	67
Indigo Goldfinch	22	1	181	92	2	36	25	67	97	48	55		131	755
Indigo Towhee	1		4			2		6						13
Indigo Sparrow				1										1
Indigo-colored Junco	156	16	533	259	22	153	219	667	414	189	1,148		615	4,391
Indigo Junco	1												1	2
Indigo Junco	1													1
Indigo-can Tree Sparrow	215	124	248	91	10	162	838	238	435	69	1,369	40	377	4,216
Indigo Sparrow			3			1	2	64		2			21	93
Indigo's Sparrow									3					3
Indigo-crowned Sparrow						4	15	61		3	6			89
Indigo-throated Sparrow			1					17			7		1	26
Indigo Sparrow	1							1						2
Indigo's Sparrow				1										1
Indigo Sparrow			3	1	1		4	4			7			20
Indigo Sparrow	7	5	140	21	16	21	14	20	7	14	104		14	383
Indigo Old Longspur			3			3			325					331
Indigo-hunting						2								2
TOTAL SPECIES IN AREA	45	45	74	54	42	57	37	45	53	55	66	24	57	119
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	991	1,574	14,976	5,294	1,403	8,277	3,777	4,869	3,388	5,989	13,857	815	7,798	73,008

CODE: Seaton; *western section of Mercer County* (same as last year). **Dec. 28;** 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 30° to 35°; cloudy; wind NW, 8 m.p.h.; seven observers; total party hours, 35; total party miles, 119 (18 on foot, 101 by car). One mocking bird has been observed several weeks at a bird feeder; other seen in hedge row feeding on wild grapes. Large concentration of Harris sparrows in area during October; three birds have remained to date. Participants: May, Richard, Ted, Teddy Ray Greer and Earl Tomlinson of Joy, Ill.; Marjie and Robert Trial of Seaton, Ill. (Mercer County Bird Club). Seen in the area during census period: American Golden-eye; American Merganser; Herring Gull; Ring-billed Gull; White-throated Sparrow; Swamp Sparrow; Canada Goose.

CODE: Spr'gfield; *Springfield, Illinois.* 7½ mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon River (same as last year). **Dec. 23;** 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; misty and drizzly, precipitation .20 inch; temp. 37° to 45°; wind slight; ground bare and unfrozen; lakes and river open. Seventeen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 37 (25 on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles, 155 (18 on foot, 137 by car). — Dr. and Mrs. Richard Allyn, Wayne Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bretscher, Beatrice Foster, Vernon Greening, Lena Hardbarger, Lois Hogan, Al Kaszynski, Emma Leonhard, Winnie Marshall, Harry J. McConnell, William O'Brien, Opel M. Rippey, W. A. Sausaman (compiler), Richard Ware (Springfield Nature League). The two Hutchin's Geese were observed in a cornfield near Lake Springfield in a group of about 50 Canada Geese. Identification, by careful analysis at close range, was made by veteran bird watchers Dr. Richard Allyn and William O'Brien. The Northern Water-thrush was found along the Sangamon River by Al Kaszynski, another veteran observer. In the 22 years the Springfield Nature League has conducted Christmas bird censuses this is the first record of the Northern Water-thrush and Field Sparrow and the second record of the Hutchin's Goose and Brown Thrasher.

CODE: Tri-City; *Rock Island-Moline-Davenport area* (7½ mile radius centering on Memorial Bridge tollgate). **Dec. 30;** 6 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Overcast, clearing in afternoon; temp. 24° to 47°; wind SW-S-SE, 9-29 m.p.h.; ground with ½ inch snow, melting in p.m.; ponds and sloughs frozen, rivers open; 52 observers in 18 parties. Total party-hours, 103 (64 on foot, 39 by car), total party-miles, 602 (103 on foot, 499 by car). Deciduous woods 35%, open farmland 30%, river and shoreline 25%, coniferous plantings 5%, urban 5%. Seen in area during census period: Double-crested Cormorant, Rusty Blackbird, Brown-headed Cowbird. Bald Eagle count carefully checked by Census Committee in respect to field parties, time of observation, etc. All possible duplications were eliminated. Southerly winds, river channels as only feeding area, and recent seining in Mississippi providing dead trash fish were possible factors of the large concentration. The Varied Thrush had been a daily visitor to the yard of Fred Cook, Rock Island, Ill. Identification verified later by A. L. Baily, Elton Fawks, Dick Greer, Ted Greer, Jim Lewis, Peter Petersen, Jr., Bob Trial and others. The bird, a male, was observed by all within twenty feet. — 52 members of the Tri-City Bird Club; A. Lang Baily, compiler.

***CODE: Waukegan**; (7½-mile radius, with Illinois Beach State Park on the north and Tower Road, Winnetka, on the south). Waukegan harbor, woods and fields north of Waukegan, Public Service cooling pond, foot of Greenwood Avenue, Illinois Beach State Park nature area and the pines, Lake Michigan shore, cooling pond at Winnetka; lake edge area 60%, long leaf pine stands 10%, open fields 15%, inland lakes and creeks 10%, open oak woods 5%. **Jan. 1, 1957**; 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear; temp. 7° to 15°; wind NW, 15-18 m.p.h.; ground bare; rivers and creeks frozen; Lake Michigan open with ice floes. 8 observers in one party, but spread out. Total party hours, 8 (5 on foot, 3 by car); total party miles, 40 (7 on foot, 33 by car). Ducks were observed with three 20X and 40X scopes. — Amy G. Baldwin, Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Zimmerman, R. Smith, Carl Wilm, Margaret Lehmann, Bertha Bannert.

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***CODE: White Pines**; *White Pines State Park* (same as last year); circle roughly 15 miles in diameter with White Pines Park as the center. **Dec. 30**; 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; weather cloudy and cool in a.m. but some sun in p.m. 27 observers covering 20 miles by foot and 35 miles by car. — Gertrude Cann, Thelma Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Nancy Hall, William Hooks, Mr. and Mrs. Keacker, Ruth Kersten, Grover Lichtenheld, Mrs. Heck Mann, Vivian Maxson, Mr. Mulford, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Petermen, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Priemer, Glen and Mary Schnadt, Nellie Seise, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Ellen Stenmark (compiler), Dr. David Stevens, G. C. Terry (White Pines Bird Club).

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Supplementary Reports

THE FOLLOWING COUNTS were not included in the table because they overlapped areas already reported, or were too far from the Illinois area.

Clinton, Iowa: 7½ mile radius centering on Iowa side of Mississippi river 7 miles north of Clinton-Fulton bridge, including Lock No. 13 and Spring Lake Refuge in Illinois, and Eagle Point Park in Iowa. Open farmland 45%, deciduous woodland 30%, river shore 10%, coniferous woodland 10%, residential area 5%. **Dec. 29**; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; weather cloudy to overcast with snow flurries; ground covered with light blanket of snow ½ to 1 inch deep; wind NW, 0 to 5 m.p.h.; temp. 22° to 30°; 7 observers in 2 parties; party-hours, 16 (5 on foot, 11 by car); party-miles, 162 (7 on foot, 155 by car). Mallard Duck, 323; Black Duck, 6; Pintail, 5; American Golden-eye, 2; American Merganser, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 28; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 3; Marsh Hawk, 11; Bobwhite Quail, 47; Herring Gull, 3; Mourning Dove, 34; Long-eared Owl, 5; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 9; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 9; Hairy Woodpecker, 8; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Horned Lark, 3; Blue Jay, 25; American Crow, 109; Black-capped Chickadee, 36; Tufted Titmouse, 19; White-breasted Nuthatch, 11; Brown Creeper, 2; Winter Wren, 3; Carolina Wren, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 1; Common

Starling, 147; House Sparrow, 593; Eastern Meadowlark, 4; Cardinal, 65; American Goldfinch, 45; Slate-colored Junco, 260; Tree Sparrow, 946; Field Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 8. Total, 39 species, 2,808 individuals. — Louis Blevins, Fred Leshner, Maurice Leshner, James Lewis, Edwin Meyer, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler), Maurice Ward.

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Glen Ellyn: Morton Arboretum, Glen Ellyn and Warrenville; **Dec. 27;** 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.; gentle breezes, temp. 32° to 42°; sunny after 10:00 a.m.; 7 observers. Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 4; Screech Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 4; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Blue Jay, 4; American Crow, 60; Black-capped Chickadee, 15; Tufted Titmouse, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Brown Creeper, 1; American Robin, 2; House Sparrow, 60; Purple Grackle, 2; Cardinal, 16; Purple Finch, 4; American Goldfinch, 6; Slate-colored Junco, 20; American Tree Sparrow, 1. Total, 23 species, 230 individuals. — John and Harry Clark, Vera K. Coleman (compiler), Mrs. Mildred Davis, Paul Davis, Mrs. B. A. Fulton, Mrs. Carl McKnight (Benjamin Gault Bird Club).

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Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve, Medaryville, Ind. (same as 1955); **Dec. 22;** 7:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Overcast, partly foggy; temp. 34° to 42°; wind SW to W, 0 to 10 m.p.h.; ground bare, all water open, about 5,000 of preserve's 7,200 acres burned over in October brush fires. Three observers in 1 party. Total party-hours, 9½ (7 on foot, 2½ by car); total party miles, 29 (8 on foot, 21 by car). Great Blue Heron, 1; Canada Goose, 2,500 (est.); Mallard, 3,500, (est.); Black Duck, 12; Pintail, 13; Green-winged Teal, 9; American Golden-eye, 2; Buffle-head, 4; Accipiter, 1 (sp.); Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 21; Ring-billed Gull, 2; Barred Owl, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 5; Downy Woodpecker, 10; Horned Lark, 4; Blue Jay, 31; American Crow, 46; Black-capped Chickadee, 24; Tufted Titmouse, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 7; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 9; House Sparrow, 52; Red-winged Blackbird, 56; Cardinal, 37; American Goldfinch, 66; Slate-colored Junco, 250; American Tree Sparrow, 695; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 7. Total, 34 species; about 7,382 individuals. — Paul Davis, Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler).

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Willow Slough State Game Preserve, Morocco, Ind. (same as 1955); **Dec. 29;** 6:45 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Clear to partly cloudy; temp. 21° to 30°, wind W, 12 to 18 m.p.h.; ground covered with 2 to 6 inches of snow, water 90% open. Two observers in 1 party. Total party-hours, 10 (7 on foot, 3 by car); total party-miles, 48 (9 on foot, 39 by car). Canada Goose, 600; Mallard, 200,000 (est.); Black Duck, 5,000 (est.); American Widgeon, 1; Pintail, 13; Green-winged Teal, 2; American Golden-eye, 1; American Merganser, 4; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 2; Red-tailed Hawk, 5; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Marsh Hawk, 9; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Greater Prairie

Chicken, 5; Bob-white Quail, 24; Ring-necked Pheasant, 32; Mourning Dove, 39; Short-eared Owl, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Horned Lark, 58; Blue Jay, 46; American Crow, 60; Blacked-capped Chickadee, 8; Tufted Titmouse, 10; American Robin, 1; Common Starling, 125; House Sparrow, 300; Eastern Meadowlark, 1; Red-winged Blackbird, 43; Cardinal, 52; American Goldfinch, 103; Slate-colored Junco, 539; American Tree Sparrow, 1,160; Swamp Sparrow, 15; Song Sparrow, 14; Lapland Longspur, 3. Total, 40 species; about 208,289 individuals. — Ted Chandik, Raymond Grow (compiler).



New Members Since December, 1956

THE I.A.S. is happy to welcome the new members listed below into our organization. We invite you to join with us in promoting the cause of wildlife and resource conservation. Please see the list of committee chairmen on the inside back cover of this issue, and offer to help those who can make the best use of your talents.

As before, the asterisk denotes a contributing member; all others are active members. All names listed come from Illinois.

Miss Louise Bahr, Chicago
Miss Edna Barnett, Park Ridge
John J. Borvansky, Chicago
Mrs. Mary L. Cleary, Chicago
*Miss Eliza E. Ellithorpe, Chicago
Miss Clara Erickson, Park Ridge
Carl Gylleck, Elgin
Helen Matthes Library, Effingham
Mr. Chris Horton, Chicago
Miss Lucy Horton, Chicago
Dr. Edward L. Kozicky, Godfrey

Mrs. Charles E. Lennox, Plano
Mr. Frank Liska, Berwyn
Marguerite Liska, Berwyn
*Mrs. Forest T. Lowell, Chicago
Odell Public Library, Morrison
Paul J. Patchen, Chicago
Paxton Carnegie Library, Paxton
Miss Ruth Power, Chicago
Catherine Schaffer, Chicago
Mrs. J. Benton Schaub, Wilmette



Refueling En Route

*In red
cap and muffler
to ward off April's chill
my sapsucker's found a filling
station.*

Free-Loader at the Fountain

*Trailing
the sapsucker
a myrtle warbler dines,
with nary a rumped feather,
on wines.*

Conservation News and Notes

By LEROY TUNSTALL

THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION of Washington, D.C. announces that March 17 through 23, 1957 has been proclaimed National Wildlife Week. This is the week in which newspapers, TV programs and radio will emphasize the importance of preserving our wildlife and natural resources. Sportsmen's clubs, nature societies, civic organizations and youth groups can help promote Wildlife Week in the following ways:

- Plan conservation meetings, with speakers and movies.
- Arrange conservation programs for school assemblies.
- Sponsor window displays built around the conservation theme.
- Promote educational tours of wildlife sanctuaries.

This is a program that should be carried on not just during Wildlife Week, but all through the year. If we are to save our natural heritage for the future, we will have to conserve it today.



SPRING IS COMING ON, and nature-minded people are already planning to get out into the forests, fields and parks. Many will be traveling to our National Parks, forests, and monuments. Then our natural resources, trees, flowers, animals and birds will again be threatened by forest fires. Let's educate the public on how to be careful of forest fires by following these rules:

1. Crush out your smokes.
2. Break your matches in two before throwing them away.
3. Drown your campfires.
4. Use caution with fires wherever you are.

Remember only *you* can prevent forest fires. If you know any group that would like to hear the true story of Smokey the Bear (a story that will touch the hearts of adults as well as young people), write to LeRoy Tunstall, 323 E. Wesley Street, Wheaton, Illinois.



IT IS ALWAYS difficult to pass water pollution control legislation. This is due to the fact that water polluters on a large scale amount to powerful vested interests in this country. Many streams are being contaminated by cities, industries or towns that are reluctant to start paying for adequate treatment of their wastes. The Illinois Legislature is in session now, and we should write to our representatives that stricter laws are needed in this state to clean up our rivers.

Huge amounts of foam were seen last month in the branch of the DuPage river that flows through Warrenville. The cause was said to be some detergent that was killing the fish. The article in the *Wheaton Daily Journal* read: "There were signs that said 'No Hunting'; they might as well have said 'No Fishing.'"

SOUTH BIRD ISLAND, Texas, a sanctuary of the National Audubon Society, is the only white pelican nesting colony on the Gulf of Mexico in the United States. . . . Eider ducks once nested from Greenland far down the Atlantic coast. Their nests, which are lined with the famous eider down, were taken by ruthless hunters until the ducks became scarce. Now the eiders are making a comeback. The National Audubon Society reports the discovery of several eider nests on their sanctuary islands off the coast of Maine.

—323 East Wesley, Wheaton, Illinois



Shell Cracking Sea Gulls

By SAMUEL I. KRUTY

TAKE A SPRING trip to Woods Hole, Massachusetts, then via ferry to the picturesque island of Martha's Vineyard. At the Moby Dick town of Oak Bluffs, rent a bicycle. Under a threatening late-spring sky set out for Edgartown, a distance of six miles, with the surf of Vineyard Sound to your right and a smooth black top road ahead. At this point you will begin to feel the charming hypnosis of the island. Presently it begins to drizzle. The sun's rays pierce through the heavy spring cloud bank here and there, lighting up patches of the ocean. In spots the water glows like the Florida Key flats — turquoise and emerald green. Far out to sea the sky is storm black. Sea gulls are plying the coast winds in all directions, creating striking images of white against the dark back drop of sky.

Several miles out of Oak Bluffs the road settles down to sea level and you find yourself bucking a fair wind on a strip of land between the Sound and Sengekontacket Pond. Ahead lies the tide cut bridge through which the salt pond tide ebbs and floods. As you approach the bridge you notice many broken shells in the road. They begin to pop under your bicycle tires. Closer inspection shows them to be small scallop shells of many and varied colors. Some are in perfect condition and still hinged. Your insatiable desire to collect things goes into action — you stop to pocket this beauty and that beauty.

The mystery of how the shells got on the road and its shoulders is just beginning to ask for resolution in your mind when you spy a gull, strikingly framed against the dark storm sky, stroking heavily and rapidly with an exceedingly large whelk in his beak. He is trying to gain altitude with his burden. When at a height of about twenty five feet he veers over to the road, arrests all directional motion, as hawks do just before diving on their prey, and releases the whelk. It falls to the black top road with a resounding clap. The gull dives after his drop by a lag of about ten feet. Landing beside the broken shell, he calmly surveys it and then proceeds to peck and pull away the exposed mollusk meat.

It is low tide. You become aware of several dozen gulls shell-fishing in shallow water. After capturing a mollusk, most of which are scallops (a quarter to a fifty-cent piece in size), each bird will fly to a height of about 25 feet, arrest his forward velocity, and make a shell drop.

After the initial awe of actually witnessing such a seemingly intelligent display of rational behavior, you soon notice a gull make a shell drop in the

sand far from any hard surface. He flies down eagerly, hunts for the fracture in the shell, appears to puzzle over its absence, and picking up the bivalve repeats the sand drop. This partly shatters your thought that the act is motivated by intelligence. The gulls you observe, however, do not drop a single shell into the water. All are dropped on land and the majority on the road. Perhaps the road is a symbol of danger to some birds. They shy from passing cars, but almost completely ignore hikers or cyclists.

This short study of an hour yields no conclusive observations, but you find it is enjoyable to make them anyhow. The shell cracking behavior is probably a result of the power of imitation most birds possess. The young or newly arrived gull observes the "goings on" of the shell crackers and eventually learns to imitate them. A kind of "peck order" is also noted. One large gull stays perched on the road shoulder and with each nearby drop proceeds to scare off the bombardier and devour the spoils himself.

It is a fascinating display the gulls put on for you that day — introduction to the shell cracking phenomenon could not happen on a more beautiful day or place than along that lovely road on Martha's Vineyard Island.

—4741 N. Kilbourn Ave., Chicago 30

Asked of a Mossycup Oak

*Do you
miss the beauty
of cedar waxwings, too,
who failed to renew last year's lease
with you?*

Paging Miss Post . . .

*Who taught
you your manners,
cuckoo with silent throat . . .
You eat, and fly, and leave no thank
you note.*

Frame of Mind

*If I could frame a memory
To hang upon the wall
And share with all the gentle folk
Who come my way to call,
I think I'd frame the moment,
To keep as souvenir,
That I first held within my hand
A newly hatched killdeer.*

—Emeline Ennis Kotula, 2949 S. Union Ave., Chicago 16

I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman, 214 W. Wesley, Wheaton

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

Mrs. Thure Waller, Chairman, 6506 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 45

Publicity Committee

Mrs. Russell Mannette, Chairman, 1608 Ashland Ave., Evanston

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Bureau Valley Audubon Club, % Carl H. Kramer, President
30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Chicago Park District, % Mrs. Grace Nelson
425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

Decatur Audubon Society, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Miss Mary H. Paul, Secretary
1118 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herrcke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Lincolnwood Neighbors, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

North Central Illinois Ornithological Society
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois

Ridgway Bird Club, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa

Wheaton Audubon Society, Dr. T. A. Fitzpatrick, President
123 W. Prairie Ave., Wheaton, Illinois

White Pines Bird Club, % Mrs. David A. Stenmark, President
Polo, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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The Annual Meeting — 1957

By MRS. ANNE DOUGLAS BAYLESS

THE NORTH CENTRAL Illinois Ornithological Society of Rockford, host group for the Illinois Audubon Society's 1957 Annual Meeting, began to demonstrate immediately the infinite care and planning they had undertaken.

When members began to arrive at the Burpee Art Gallery, Rockford, the morning of Saturday, May 18, they were greeted by plenty of hot coffee, fresh doughnuts and cookies, and a group of eager young men ready to direct them on short birding trips in the Rockford area between the time they had registered and the beginning of the meeting proper that afternoon. Registration began at 10:30 a.m., with each member receiving a name tag and an envelope containing dinner tickets, a field trip map, and a folder about Rockford. While others pursued the warblers present in Rockford in some numbers, the 11 I.A.S. directors held a board meeting.

The afternoon session began with greetings from David L. Burdick, president of the North Central Illinois Ornithological Society, and from Paul Downing, president of I.A.S. Mr. Burdick noted that his group, founded in 1945, had been a member of I.A.S. for only two years. Mrs. Bertha Huxford, chairman of the Annual Meeting committee, presided over a program devoted to bird observation and records.

John Helmer of Evanston began by telling how to get the most out of using binoculars for bird observation. Among his suggestions: Wear a hat with brim to shade the eyes; keep the strap short; try a rubber eye shield to keep out stray light if you wear glasses; use the binoculars without glasses if you can, to get full width of field. Mr. Helmer showed how he has marked the focus settings for 25 and 50 feet so he can turn to them quickly.

Karl Bartel of Blue Island told of 29 years of bird record keeping. He soon quit using 3 x 5 cards because of the difficulty of making comparisons. He now keeps a checklist card with birds for each year checked; an annual notebook with dates, numbers seen, and other data; and a master book in which all birds are listed with columns for records of each year. The first part of the page is for spring and the last part, fall; rare or unusual date records are kept on the reverse. He can compare months or years easily.

Miss Helen McMillen, president of the Evanston Bird Club, told of the club's records, dating back to the club's founding in 1919 but fairly complete only since 1948. She noted that only about half of the records tell where various birds were found. She suggested that useful records should include where birds are found, something of the weather and other nature notes, such as wildflowers blooming at the time, or indications of changes in environment of areas often birded.

Mrs. C. F. Russell of Decatur presented a comprehensive report on the need for breeding bird censuses in Illinois, pinch-hitting for Milton Thompson, who was not able to be present. Mrs. Russell called attention to Mr. Thompson's article on the subject in the last *Illinois Audubon Bulletin*. Pointing out that we enjoy good field guides today because of the records others have kept in the past, she urged local clubs and individuals to take part in breeding bird censuses in their areas. Only two were listed from Illinois last year out of thousands from all over the country in the "Audubon Field Notes!" Among Mrs. Russell's suggestions: Start early, but continue into August so as not to miss late nesters. Don't make a path or call attention to nests under observation, or predators may find them. She referred those interested to the December, 1956, "Audubon Field Notes" with a report of the 20th Breeding Bird Census, and said tabulation sheets should be sent in by Sept. 1 or after the first fall club meeting. Mr. Thompson, at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, will edit reports and put them in the *Bulletin*.

Elton Fawks of Moline told of the activities of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, of which I.A.S. is a founding member. Mr. Fawks is chairman of the N.R.C.I. this year. He invited both organizations and individuals to become members.

Le Roy Tunstall of Wheaton, conservation chairman of the I.A.S., gave a report on conservation matters — DDT spraying for Dutch elm disease, Bruce's Eddy Dam, the Smokey the Bear program, and a Boy Scout program on conservation, a poster from which he showed on the wall. Mrs. Russell told of the new junior memberships available in the National Audubon society. Distinct from the Junior Audubon Clubs, this \$1.50 membership gives children five issues a year of "Junior News," a kit of stories with color stamps to paste in, and a membership button.

The Illinois Hawk and Owl Bill

Mr. Fawks took charge of the next section of the program, on the impending hawk and owl protection bill. David Seal of Rockford, who has a special interest in these birds, showed slides of hawk silhouettes and color photos of hawks in the hand, taken at a Wisconsin trapping station.

Dr. Thomas G. Scott, head of the section of wildlife research of the Illinois Natural History Survey, was the next speaker. Before going into the subject of predation, he noted that when he joined the Survey, he found three men working on waterfowl, and one, Dr. R. E. Yeatter, working on upland game birds with a little spare time devoted to songbirds. Last fall Dr. Scott brought in Dr. Richard Graber to work full time on non-game birds. (*Ed. Note: See Dr. Graber's article elsewhere in this issue.*)

Discussing the effect of Dutch elm spraying on bird life, he mentioned that robins are especially hard hit because DDT soaking into the ground stimulates earthworms, which come to the surface and are eaten by robins. The earthworms seem relatively resistant to DDT, but the chemical in their systems is deadly to worm-eating birds. He advised DDT spraying early, before April 1, to avoid killing birds. He also said sanitation is probably more important than spraying; affected trees must be cut down and burned.

If cut up and stacked for firewood, they are a continuing source of infection. Use of a mist spray is safer than a hydraulic. Dr. Scott also said that Methoxychlor is as good for Dutch elm control as DDT and is less likely to kill birds, but is not widely used as it is more expensive.

Predation is an intricate and complex thing, he said, and sketched some of its elements: the capabilities of the predator, its food preferences, knowledge of its own environment, availability of food, changes in environment, carrying capacity of the land, and other limiting factors. Regarding hawks and owls, he noted that few people are able to tell one species from another, and if it is legal to kill one they will kill others. He and Dr. Graber analyzed Christmas bird censuses for many years back regarding hawk and owl populations, and indications are that they have declined. Illinois still has time to be a leader in having a model hawk and owl law, as only Connecticut, Michigan, Indiana and Idaho have it now. The bill is now in a house committee of the Illinois Legislature. The Conservation Department has given full support. He thinks that the bill will have no trouble in the house, although senate reaction is not known. The Grange has come out in favor of it, as have the Izaak Walton League and the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. At the conclusion of Dr. Scott's talk, Mr. Fawks distributed paper, envelopes, and lists of legislators for those living in the Chicago area, so that letters could be written on the spot.

Mr. Downing then took over for the business meeting.

John Helmer, treasurer, presented the following report:

Comparison of Ten-Month Periods, July to April, inclusive.

	1956-57	1955-56
Receipts: Dues, Contributing	\$ 805.00	\$ 823.00
Active	565.00	610.00
Total dues	1,370.00	1,433.00
Investment Income	782.47	772.59
Sales of Books, Binoculars, etc.....	1,152.43	1,398.93
Payments: Printing and Postage.....	1,163.07	1,053.87
Screen Tour Programs.....	645.85	643.20
General and Misc. Expense.....	180.72	112.15
Paid for Books, Binoculars, etc.....	1,074.80	1,047.45
Special Donations	— — —	150.00
Balance, Operating Account, end of Period.....	\$1,912.46	\$1,607.22
Added to investment account.....	\$ 135.00	
(Life Membership, \$100.00, Mrs. Hansen, and special gifts, \$35.00)		

Mrs. Ruth Waller, chairman of the nominating committee, presented ten candidates for the Board of Directors. They were elected unanimously. They are: Re-elected — Paul Downing, Mrs. Anne Bayless, John Bayless, Dr. William Beecher, Miss Frances Carter, John Helmer, Paul Lobik, and Milton Thompson. Newly elected — E. French Block, Chicago, and Dr. Warren Keck, Naperville. Terms are for three years.

Dr. Scott reported that the Green River Refuge for prairie chickens is endangered by other uses. Purchased by Pittman-Robertson funds, it is

now used as a controlled shooting area and there is pressure to open it as a field dog training area. Dr. Yeatter visited it last week and found three booming grounds in use by the chickens. Dr. Scott and Dr. Yeatter have drafted a letter to Gov. Stratton which they suggested the Society adopt. It was unanimously adopted and Mrs. Anne Bayless was directed to send a copy to the governor. The letter commends the governor and Conservation Department for preserving the prairie chickens during the 20 years in which the state has owned the Lee county area, and expresses the hope that the Conservation Department will continue to preserve this colony and others remaining in the state.

The meeting adjourned until dinner, held that night at the First Presbyterian Church, Rockford. Mr. Tunstall directed group singing. The invocation was offered by the Rev. J. Rodman Williams. After dinner, announcements were made of field trips the following day, and thanks were given to all committees responsible for the meeting. Mrs. Russell announced that the Board of Directors had accepted an offer from the Decatur Audubon Society inviting the I.A.S. to hold its annual meeting in Decatur next year on April 26. For the field trip on April 27, Mrs. Russell has invited members to visit her farm home outside Decatur, which she has made into a sanctuary.

Sherman Ehler, of Rockford, past president of the North Central Illinois Ornithological society, introduced the speakers. First Mrs. Anne Bayless, who writes a bird watching column for *The Chicago Tribune* under the name of Anne Douglas, and her husband, John, presented a skit based on some of the amusing questions asked by readers. The main event of the program was a color movie, "Four on Safari," presented by Dr. S. Glidden Baldwin of Danville and his wife, Mary, telling of their trip with their two sons to Africa last summer. It included outstanding sequences on wild animals, birds, natives, and the scaling of Mt. Kilimanjaro. It was generally agreed to be one of the best nature movies the audience had ever seen.

Two field trips were held Sunday, one at 7 a.m. and one at 8:30, under the leadership of David Seal and Lee G. Johnson of Rockford. The two groups met at noon for a box lunch after collecting a list of 121 species. Attendance at the meeting was considered excellent; 78 registered for the afternoon meeting, 106 attended the dinner, and approximately 50 went on the field trips.

Although rain fell at intervals throughout the meeting and the weather was chilly, the whole affair was considered a success in every respect. Thanks go not only to members of I.A.S. who took part in the planning — Mrs. Huxford, Mr. Helmer, Mr. Fawks, Mrs. Waller, Mr. Tunstall, and Oliver Heywood, who manned the book counter every free moment — but also to the Rockford committees. They include: Registration and Reservations — Mary Jane Jones, Harold Bennett, and Miss Florence Schenck; Program — Mrs. Norman Tester, Milton Mahlberg, and Miss Harriet Van Duzer; Dinner — Mrs. R. O. Hamilton, Mrs. Harold Bennett, and Mrs. Milton Mahlberg; Field Trip — Lee G. Johnson and David Seal. Mrs. David Burdick, wife of the president of the Rockford group, was responsible for table decorations, which included miniature birds in nests.

Sprague's Pipit and Leconte's Sparrow in Illinois

By DR. RICHARD R. GRABER

Assoc. Wildlife Specialist, State Natural History Survey

AS STATED IN the "A.O.U. Check-List of North American Birds" (fourth edition, 1931), the winter range for Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*) includes Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and also eastern and central Mexico. This species has been included in reports on Christmas censuses in Oklahoma and Arkansas in recent years. Smith and Parmalee (*Ill. State Mus. Pop. Sci. Ser.*, 4:45, 1955) summarize the three sight records of Sprague's Pipit for Illinois, and consider the species' occurrence in the state accidental. Knowing this, I was surprised to find several Sprague's Pipits at two widely separated localities in southern Illinois during the winter of 1956-57.

On January 10, 1957, while making a bird census on the flats of the Mississippi river one mile south of Cora, Jackson County, Jean Graber and I saw at least three and possibly as many as five Sprague's Pipits. I collected one of these and it proved to be an immature male with fine plumage and an almost completely ossified skull. It was extremely fat. Colors of fleshy parts were: iris, brown; feet, pale flesh yellow; upper mandible, light horn; and lower mandible, dark at tip but yellow otherwise.

The Pipits were solitary and flushed within 35-50 feet of the observers. Their flight was undulatory, the birds usually rising in great bounds high into the sky almost out of sight, then returning to the ground in a steep, graceful dive. While in flight, the birds called at intervals of a few seconds. The call was sometimes a double "chink-chink," but often only one audible note, entirely different from the call of the Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*).

A decided preference was shown for large alfalfa fields. When flushed, the Pipits invariably returned to the alfalfa though clover, small grain stubble, and grass fields were close at hand. This same habitat preference was shown by the Sprague's Pipits which I found on the eastern edge of the state on Jan. 13, 1957, 1.7 miles south of Omaha in northern Gallatin County. Here, on a large alfalfa field, there were at least four Sprague's Pipits and though individuals were flushed repeatedly they always returned to the same field.

I found Pipits in the Omaha locality again on March 6, 1957. On this occasion I observed six or seven birds in two large alfalfa fields and collected a female which had slightly worn plumage and an unenlarged ovary. It weighed 23.8 grams and was not very fat. The fleshy parts were colored as described for the male collected near Cora. Dr. Milton Sanderson of the Illinois Natural History Survey identified the contents of this specimen's stomach as follows: spider remains, curculionid weevils (larvae and adults of at least two species including an adult *Hypera nigrirostris*), and Lepidoptera larvae (at least 3 species).

I failed to find Sprague's Pipits at localities north of those mentioned though I checked a number of fields that looked suitable. What is the status of Sprague's Pipits in Illinois? Obviously this question cannot be answered with our present knowledge, but, in view of the number of birds seen in the winter of 1956-57, the species would appear to be more than an accidental visitant. It is suggested that Illinois ornithologists, particularly those in the

southern third of the state, make a special effort to find Sprague's Pipits in winter and during the migration periods. It is possible that the species has been overlooked because of its preference for a restricted habitat.

A preference for a restricted habitat is also characteristic of the Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*), a species which often escapes observation because of its small size and secretive behavior. Ridgway (*Ann. Lyceum Nat. Hist. N.Y.*, 10:393, 1874) includes Leconte's Sparrow in a list of birds to be looked for. Nelson (*Bul. Nutt. Orn. Club*, 1:40, 1876) collected a specimen at Riverdale on May 13, 1875, and considered the species rare. Ridgway (*Bul. Nutt. Orn. Club*, 5:32, 1880) recorded notes by Charles K. Worthen indicating that Leconte's Sparrows probably bred on the prairies of Illinois (presumably around Warsaw) and that they were fairly common (some twenty specimens collected) in spring, summer and fall. Ridgway (*Bul. Nutt. Orn. Club*, 8:58, 1883) found Leconte's Sparrows in great abundance on Sugar Creek Prairie in the southern part of Richland County in October of 1882. However, he stated that he was somewhat "surprised" to find them, which indicates that he did not usually find them, at least not in abundance. Abbott (*Wilson Bul.*, 23:53-54, 1911) reported that this species nested in the Chicago region in 1910, but Peabody (*Wilson Bul.*, 24:36-39, 1912) questioned this nesting record in no uncertain terms.

Leconte's Sparrows have been reported recently in spring and fall a number of times with most of the records coming from northeastern Illinois (the region with the highest concentration of observers). Ford (*Chi. Acad. Sci. Spec. Publ.* No. 12:88, 1956) considers the species a fairly common migrant and rare summer resident in the Chicago region, and Smith and Parmalee (*Ill. State Mus. Pop. Sci. Ser.*, 4:56, 1955) consider it an uncommon and irregular migrant. Hammond (*Auk.*, 60:600, 1943) reported finding a nest with three eggs on May 30, 1932, near Evergreen Park, Cook County, but additional well authenticated nesting records are to be desired.

Thus, while opinions as to the status of Leconte's Sparrow in Illinois have varied considerably from author to author, the species has never been considered a winter resident in the state so far as I know. Though I have had an opportunity to observe Leconte's Sparrows on their regular wintering grounds in Louisiana and Oklahoma, I have never seen them in greater concentration than during December and January of 1956-57 in certain fields in southern Illinois. I found the Leconte's Sparrow at the following localities: 2 miles northwest of Browns, Edwards County, December 27, 1956; 1 mile west of Royaltown, Franklin County, Jan. 8, 1957; 1 mile west of Steelville, Randolph County, Jan. 10, 1957; and 1.3 miles south of Olmstead, Pula-ski County, Jan. 12, 1957. In Edwards County I saw seven or eight birds as I crossed a small field. They were equally abundant in Franklin County, but I saw only two or three at each of the other localities.

The habitat, similar at all of the localities, could be characterized as a dense stand of mixed grasses and weeds 1-3 feet high. The Edwards County and Franklin County localities were fallow fields overgrown with foxtail grass (*Setaria*), broom sedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), golden rod (*Solidago*), and other grasses and forbs. The birds, characteristically, flushed close, flew a short distance (10-25 yards), and then dropped back into the dense cover. As always they were difficult to flush a second time.

I collected two specimens, both females with completely ossified skulls. Both had pale flesh-colored legs and feet, but the specimen taken on January 8 in Franklin County had the flesh-colored bill of an immature specimen, while one collected on January 13, when I returned to the Edwards County locality, had the bluish colored bill of an adult. This latter specimen weighed 17.2 grams, and its stomach was filled with seeds of foxtail grass. Both specimens were very fat.

Southern Illinois contains considerable winter habitat for this species, and habitat is probably available every year. Are Leconte's Sparrows present in southern Illinois every winter? This seems unlikely as based on the available records. Considering the number seen in 1956-57, it does not seem likely that they are merely accidental winter visitants.

State Natural History Survey, Natural Resources Building, Urbana

I.A.S. Fall Campout for 1957

By THEODORE R. GREER

THE RIDGWAY BIRD CLUB has kindly consented to be host to our 1957 Campout, to be held at Olney, Ill., on August 31 and September 1. We thought it might encourage a larger attendance if we met on the week-end of Labor Day. Those desiring to "rough it" will find a good place to camp in Red Hills Park. Motels are near by. Field trips will be conducted and Saturday evening an interesting program will be given in Headquarters Building. More definite information will be given at a later date.

Watch for the full details in our announcement letter early in August. We hope to make our "Campouts" an event to anticipate with keen interest and hope you will plan to attend this event for 1957.

Joy, Illinois

New Members This Spring

THE LIST BELOW covers most of the people that have joined the I.A.S. during the past three months. It does not include those that signed up at meetings in recent weeks. We are glad to have you with us, and hope that you will join our affiliated clubs on bird walks (see the list on the inside back cover), and can attend our Screen Tours. If you have the time and the desire to help, we invite you to join any committee shown on the page mentioned; merely write to the chairman involved. All of these members are from Illinois except one; an asterisk (*) denotes a contributing member.

Miss Lucille Beckstrom, Chicago
Edward R. Billings, Monticello
Thomas Ennenga, Cedarville
Mary E. Erskine, Riverside
Barbara A. Garrison, Evanston
Mrs. W. Genyk, Schererville, Ind.
Miss E. Groth, Oak Park
Katherine F. Hamilton, Downers Grove
Mrs. J. B. Holland, Winnetka
Mrs. Edward L. Kidffer, Barrington
Miss Emma Leeson, Chicago
Mr. J. E. Lundberg, Batavia

Mrs. Alice Mason, Wooddale
*Mr. J. R. Mason, Chicago
Ellen Miller, Chicago
Mrs. O. F. Schaefer, Mokena
Dr. Thomas G. Scott, Urbana
*Mr. A. E. Sharp, Chicago
Mrs. M. M. Storm, Chicago
Beatrice Tillinghast, Chicago
Mr. A. R. Waterbury, Evanston
Miss Paula Weins, Chicago
*Miss Agnes Whitmarsh, Chicago

Conservation News and Notes

By LEROY TUNSTALL

IF WE ARE TO ENJOY the beauty of forests and streams and preserve our wildlife for the future, we must begin to conserve today. Whether in our back yards, city or state parks, state or national forests, or in the fields which we enjoy while driving, we share in the responsibility for protection of our wildlife and outdoor resources. Pollution of streams must be stopped, as must excessive cutting of our forests. Reforestation must be pushed.

Our greatest hope for real conservation lies in getting our young people interested, and impressing upon them the need and value of saving natural resources before it is too late. The organizing of Junior Audubon Societies and Smokey the Bear programs are good means of teaching our youth.

AN EXCERPT FROM *Conservation News* reads as follows: "Several thousands of years ago a man named Solomon, reputed to have profound wisdom, built a temple to exalt his ego. To accomplish this he cut down the cedar forests of Lebanon, and in so doing set in motion the processes of land erosion that have cursed Lebanon up to the present day. Much of the land has been washed away to bedrock. Multitudes suffer long after the seekers of glory, pomp, and power have returned to dust."

BRUCE'S EDDY DAM was left in the Rivers and Harbors omnibus bill by the Senate Public Works Committee. Final committee action was taken on March 19. This dam would destroy steelhead and salmon migrations and flood large game feeding ranges. Conservationists have fought authorization of the project until current Fish and Wildlife studies are completed. Here is what must be done immediately: WIRE YOUR SENATOR! Urge him to be present when the omnibus bill (S. 497) is taken up on the senate floor and ask him to vote for the amendment to delete Bruce's Eddy Dam.

WHY INDUSTRIAL POLLUTORS should fight a sewage-treatment program has mystified many people. There are two obvious reasons: First, certain industrial interests fear the buildup of any strong government program to control pollution. Second, cleaning up of municipal sewage will point the finger of blame for continuing water pollution directly at offending industries. As it is now, with raw city sewage contaminating many rivers, the public cannot sort out the smell of destructive industrial wastes above the general stench.

FOREST AND GRASS FIRES are destructive. Let us be careful and help to prevent them. There is no better education method on this problem than the Smokey the Bear program. We would be only too glad to tell "The True Story of Smokey the Bear" and distribute posters, ink blotters, bookmarks, and other literature to help people become more conscious of the results of fires carelessly set. If interested in this presentation, write to Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, 323 E. Wesley St., Wheaton, Ill., if in the northern part of the state. If in the central or southern part of Illinois, write to Mrs. C. O. Russell, P.O. Box 287, Decatur, Ill.

DEVELOPMENT OF A 400 ACRE forest preserve south of Chicago was scheduled to start before this issue of the *Bulletin* went to press with the digging of an artificial lake west of the Calumet Expressway and north of the Little Calumet River. Charles G. Sauer, general superintendent of the Cook

County Forest Preserve District, said the initial project involving 17 acres may take a year to complete.

THE GREATER ROCKFORD AIRPORT AUTHORITY has pledged to protect a prairie strip of rare flowers and grasses "if at all possible." The tract is a narrow, south-facing gravelly slope between the Kishwaukee River flood plain and the glacial outwash terrace on which the airport is situated. The campaign to preserve the area was instituted by Dr. Egbert W. Fell, a Rockford expert on native plants, after he learned of plans to use the land for winter grazing of cattle. Much of his success was due to the energetic support of Hal Nelson, managing editor of the *Rockford Morning Star*.

TWO IMPORTANT CONSERVATION BILLS are now before Congress, and should come up for a vote in the next few weeks. The first is the Wilderness Preservation Bill, introduced in the Senate as S. 1176 by Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and co-sponsored by Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois and in the House (as H.R. 500) by Rep. Barratt O'Hara of Illinois. This bill will define wilderness areas, will affirm that they are to be protected (this covers major parts of 163 tracts, including our national parks, national forests, national monuments, wildlife reservations and Indian territories), and will establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council. Authority and responsibility for protection of these areas will be placed in Congress. Letters in support of this bill should be sent at once to Senators Humphrey and Douglas, to Senator James Murray, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior Affairs, and to your own representative.

The second bill, S. 846 or H.R. 3592, sponsors a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which will evaluate the outdoor recreation resources of the country, estimate our future requirements, and recommend programs for preserving natural areas, parks and wildlife according to future recreational needs. Again, you should write to the people mentioned above to express your support of this bill. And if you are serious about preserving the scenic resources and wildlife you now enjoy for the benefit of future generations, you should send contributions to the organization which is publicizing and promoting both bills, the Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearney Street, San Francisco 8, California.

323 E. Wesley St., Wheaton, Ill.

Cooperative Migration Study — Spring, 1957

By LEROY TUNSTALL and JAMES ZIMMERMAN

A WORTHWHILE PROJECT in which every bird student should participate is the Cooperative Study of Bird Migration being conducted through the Patuxent Research Refuge at Laurel, Md. It is only too seldom that the amateur is encouraged to make a real contribution to our knowledge of nature. Many persons who keep their own notes on birds observed each year may not realize how much could be learned if all of their records could be brought together and studied at one time. The observation powers of every bird watcher would be stimulated if he realized that the birds he was recording were being checked for appearance by hundreds of persons simultaneously.

This is a serious migration study, not just a list of dates of birds "First Seen." What is wanted are records of "first seen or heard" where the observer has reason to believe that the species actually arrived in his area on

that date. The following notes from Mr. James Zimmerman of Wisconsin, where the study originated, give the story:

"In 1957, this study's fifth year on a continent-wide scale, more observers than ever before — nearly 1,000 — will watch for spring migrants from the Rockies to the Atlantic and from the Gulf to Hudson's Bay. Now at last we are obtaining our most spectacular and valuable results, and we look forward to the continued reports from our network of observers.

"As before, let us emphasize that a valuable report need include *only the arrival dates of a few of the species listed*. Our ideal cooperator does not make long trips to different areas; rather, he watches and listens in his own neighborhood for at least a short time nearly every day, and he concentrates on those birds familiar to him and common in his area. We hope to have at least one observer in every county and ten from each bird club. . . . In Illinois, we have only 40 observers so far. The state ranks eighth in the list on the basis of total observers, but is lower on the basis of population.

"*Back Reports*: We will still be able to use any records you have kept but not sent in so far for the springs of 1953-4-5-6, or for the falls of 1954-5-6. Separate species are studied in the spring and fall. (See back issues of the *Audubon Bulletin* for details.) We can supply all the extra forms you need. Members of bird clubs are encouraged to bring this up at their next meeting.

"Since bird-banders have special opportunities to detect the arrival and departure of migrants, we invite you to participate in our study by contributing either trapping dates (marked as such) or observation dates, or both, for any of the species on our list, for the years 1953-57."

Forms and instructions may be obtained by writing to James H. Zimmerman, 2114 Van Hise Avenue, Madison 5, Wisconsin.

The DuPage Audubon Society

By EDWARD F. LUEBEN

ON APRIL 30, 1957, by unanimous vote of its members, the Wheaton Audubon Society changed its name to The DuPage Audubon Society. The group, which is an affiliate of the I.A.S., acted with the approval of the National Audubon Society, which issued a branch charter to the Wheaton club in 1951.

Six years ago the members came largely from Wheaton, but now the restrictions have been removed in recognition of the growing interest in the society all over the county and its increased activities. In addition, the date of the annual business meeting has been changed from November to April in order to assure correlation of activities with the tenure of the officers. After the April 30 business meeting, the following new officers were elected:

President, Mrs. Roy J. Lile, Glen Ellyn
Vice-President, Fred LaPaglia, Lombard
Secretary, Dr. Russell Mixter, Wheaton (retained)
Treasurer, Keith E. Martin, Naperville

On Saturday, May 18, the DuPage Society concluded its "Spring Lecture and Field Trip Series," ably led by Richard B. Hoyer of Westmont, with a talk on "Marsh and Shore Birds," followed by a visit to the "Little Red Schoolhouse" nature center of the Cook County Forest Preserve District.

7 S. Sleight Street, Naperville

Death of the Dove Bill

An Editorial

ORDINARILY, YOUR EDITOR does not write editorials for the *Bulletin*, preferring to let the articles and stories speak for themselves. Ordinarily, also, members of the I.A.S. would be forewarned of a piece of legislation as important as a proposal to remove Mourning Doves from the list of hunted birds in Illinois, and would not be told of the bill after it had been killed. But unfortunately, all this has taken place, and your Editor feels that some explanation is due to the members, as well as some expression of your Editor's personal feelings on the matter. Here is the story:

State Senator Jackson L. Boughner of Palatine, Illinois is a lawyer who enjoys nature during the few moments he has to spare for the out-of-doors. Acting pretty much on his own initiative, he introduced Senate Bill 644 in the Legislature, proposing that Mourning Doves be removed from the hunting list in Illinois. The bill was not widely publicized to nature groups; it came to the attention of your Editor only a few weeks before its demise. Except for the Illinois Committee for Wildlife, headed by Mrs. Pearl McNair, Secretary, 518 W. Walnut Street, St. Charles, Ill., very little was done in the way of an organized campaign to support the bill. Mrs. N. S. Dorosheff of Springfield headed a group that tried to reach the legislators in the Capitol, but again it was "too little, too few." However, Senator Boughner did obtain sponsorship of twenty-nine State Senators, which would have been a majority if the bill had come out on the floor.

On the other side, the hunting interests were well-informed, and apparently were able to organize the support they needed. Our Department of Conservation, which is subservient to the hunting and fishing groups in this state (although non-hunters outnumber the hunters 8 to 1), opposed the bill — another example of a public bureau working against the wildlife it supposedly should protect. With this opposition, there was little hope for the Dove bill, which did not even reach the Senate: it was voted out of existence in the Conservation Committee, eight to three, on May 22, 1957.

The I.A.S. board of directors was told of the impending vote in Rockford four days previously, at the Annual Meeting. Since it was obviously too late to gather adequate support for the bill, and since it was rumored that, if the I.A.S. supported the Dove bill, the hunting groups would withdraw their support of the Hawk and Owl bill, the board voted to take no action. Your Editor did not share in this vote, and is opposed to this decision.

This Society should not be forced to sacrifice one species of bird for the benefit of other species. The I.A.S. is pledged to defend *all* song birds. It should be a leader in promoting bird legislation, not a follower. Hawks and Owls should be protected in Illinois, and apparently they will be if the Legislature acts on that bill before this session ends. *But Doves should be protected also.* The Mourning Dove is not a game bird; it raises only a few young per brood; it eats countless insects and weed seeds, benefiting the farmer; it provides no more meat than a Robin; it nests late in the summer, and often nestlings die when the parent birds are shot in September.

It is too late now to revive the Mourning Dove bill. But it is not too early to begin work on a new one, for legislative action for two years from now. Senator Boughner needs your support. He needs to know that there are enough bird clubs, garden clubs, outdoor groups and just private citizens in this state to back him strongly the next time he sponsors a bill to protect a song bird. Let him know how *you* feel about Mourning Doves: write to State Senator Jackson L. Boughner, 710 E. Kenilworth Road, Palatine, Ill. Send a copy of your letter to your Editor if you like. But write *today*. The birds cannot speak for themselves — you must speak for them.

Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.



Sixty Years of I.A.S. Progress

By RAYMOND MOSTEK and JOHN BAYLESS

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY on April 1 this year reached the mature age of 60. Founded in 1897 — eight years before the National Audubon Society — our organization has attained an honored position among the many forward-looking groups throughout the United States that are working constantly toward conservation and appreciation of Mother Nature's bounties.

The Society's early objectives, as listed in the March 1951, issue of *The Audubon Bulletin* (written by Mr. C. O. Decker, former treasurer and editor, now an honorary director) have been largely accomplished. Feathers of wild birds are no longer used to adorn women's hats; most birds and their eggs are protected by law from wanton destruction; much progress has been made toward "encouraging the study of birds," and toward enforcement of laws relating to birds. These were the goals of the I.A.S. in 1897.

Through the years we have broadened our views and our objectives to include virtually all phases of conservation, emphasizing at the same time that being an ardent conservationist can also be fun. That name itself has undoubtedly scared off many persons. "Bird-Watcher," on the other hand, too often brings a smile, so some of us hesitate to proclaim ourselves thus.

Whatever we call ourselves, we are growing in number and in influence. We and others in the conservation movement have made ourselves heard and respected: in Congress, where we saved Dinosaur National Monument from destruction; in military officialdom, where we saved the wintering grounds of the whooping cranes in Texas from disturbance by aerial bombing practice; in Springfield, where we have kept inviolate the nature section of Illinois Beach State Park on Lake Michigan. These are but a few of our victories. We have also met defeats. The battle to conserve and enhance our heritage must never end.

Bringing our history up to date, we find the following:

MEMBERSHIP: This has fluctuated widely in 60 years. About 30 years ago we had 700 members. In 1946 we had 225. A vigorous membership campaign during 1947 and 1948, initiated by Director Harry Smith (later president and now an honorary vice-president), increased the roll to 335. The total

increased gradually, then became nearly static at about 420 during 1952, 1953, and 1954. A new upturn brought membership to 576 in June, 1956, and our present membership chairman, Mrs. Thure Waller, reports continued gains in the last year. In a state as populous as Illinois, and with a continuing record of progress by the Society in its work, we can and should reach a membership total of 1,000 or more if each of us will tell and show others what I.A.S. is doing.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: With a membership such as ours, spread all over the state, it has long been deemed advisable that the business affairs of the Society be placed in the hands of a board of directors. Nominations to the board are made at the annual meeting of the Society and election is by the members present. Each board member serves three years. The board at its June meeting elects officers to serve for the following year.

The board was handicapped in the early post-war years by lack of a regular meeting place. Meetings were held irregularly, usually at a restaurant or as a preliminary to a meeting of some other ornithological or conservation group. In May, 1949, the Society moved its headquarters to the Chicago Natural History Museum, where office space for regular board meetings was available. New bylaws were adopted in the fall of 1949, establishing among other things a schedule of 10 monthly meetings of the board of directors, excepting only July and August. The meetings average two hours in length, with reports from committees and discussion and action on the many problems and projects of the Society. On some of these, the board calls on the members to support its decision with letters or telegrams to their congressmen, state legislators or public officials. We hope you will respond quickly to such requests. And as the board calls on you in an urgent matter, you as a member may call on the board for action you regard as a proper matter for I.A.S. consideration. The board welcomes your suggestions.

OFFICERS: The bylaws revision in 1949 created three vice-presidencies instead of our previous one in addition to a president, secretary, and treasurer. Each vice-president was placed in charge of a committee, in order: finance, conservation, and education. A fourth vice-presidency in charge of extension work to encourage greater cooperation among affiliated nature groups throughout the state, was created in 1955, and the job of secretary was recently divided into two positions, corresponding secretary and recording secretary.

MEETINGS: Prior to the annual meetings of the membership, annual teas were held in January of 1949, 1950, and 1951 in the Art Institute of Chicago, with attendance of 64, 110, and 50 persons, respectively. The first field trip after the end of wartime gasoline rationing was held at Rockford on Sept. 18, 1949, with about 50 participating. A field trip to Allerton Park near Monticello in April, 1950, drew 80 persons. In November, 1951, 48 persons turned out for a field trip in Springfield, and 51 attended a field trip and meeting in the Moline area in April, 1953. The first of what we hope will be annual campouts was held Sept. 22-23, 1956, at New Salem State Park near Springfield, with about 60 members and friends present.

Our first annual membership meeting since the war was May 17, 1952, in the Chicago Academy of Sciences, held jointly with the Inland Bird Banding

Association. A total of 53 persons registered for the two meetings. Our 1953 annual meeting was held jointly with the Tri-City Bird Club in the Moline-Rock Island-Davenport area April 18 and 19, in connection with the field trip mentioned above. The 1954 meeting was held May 8 in the Chicago Natural History Museum, with 84 members and guests at the dinner meeting. A field trip was held next day in the forest preserves with 50 observers tallying 83 species of birds. Our 1955 meeting was held May 14-15 in Princeton, where the I.A.S. went as guests of the Bureau Valley Audubon Club, with an all day outing on the second day in which observers counted 100 bird species. More than 120 members and friends turned out for this meeting. The 1956 meeting was at Dixon, April 28-29, with the White Pines Bird Club our excellent hosts for the occasion. Registration for the meeting totaled 112 and dinner reservations 132. The field trip was marred by great quantities of rain, but we had fun and a hot picnic lunch at White Pines State Park. This year's meeting at Rockford is discussed elsewhere in this issue.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: The I.A.S. helps through membership dues or contributions the work of several other conservation groups, including the National Audubon Society, the Wilderness Society, the National Parks Association, the Chicago Conservation Council, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, the International Committee for Bird Preservation, and the Natural Resources Council of Illinois. (Mr. Mostek, then I.A.S. conservation vice-president, was the prime mover in organization of the last named group, which is working to coordinate conservation efforts within Illinois of such diverse groups as bird students, garden clubs, hunting and fishing groups, agricultural interests, and all others interested in the outdoors. Our Fourth Vice-President, Elton Fawks, is now chairman of the N.R.C.I.)

The Society presents free to the public each year a series of five Audubon Screen Tours. These formerly were presented in the Chicago Academy of Sciences, where we could accommodate only about 300 persons. Since moving to the Chicago Natural History Museum we have presented the programs in Simpson Theater. Attendance some times has exceeded 1,000 persons, and has shown an increase over the years. This is one of our costliest ventures, but we believe it is one of our best in helping to acquaint others with the need for and value of conservation efforts. I.A.S. has purchased nature books for several school libraries, and for the two years just ended has sent free copies of *The Audubon Bulletin* to 100 public libraries throughout the state. In 1955 the I.A.S. shared the cost and the preparation task with the Illinois State Museum of producing and distributing "A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois," authored by former I.A.S. President Harry R. Smith and Paul W. Parmalee of the museum staff.

FINANCES: In the fiscal year ended June, 1947, I.A.S. income from membership dues was \$491. In 1950 it was \$915; in 1954, \$1,209; in 1956, \$1,600. Investment income from endowment funds, made up principally of bequests by former members, rose from \$502.50 in 1947 to \$989 in 1956. Our 1947 income from sale of books and other articles was \$37.76. In 1956, including binocular sales, we took in \$1,804.00, not all profit, of course. Expenses have

risen to keep pace with our increased income. In 1947 the screen tour program cost us \$254. In 1956 the cost was \$643.20. Publication costs of the *Bulletin* have increased substantially in the period, as have costs of stationery and other supplies. But the generous response of members to suggestions that active members become contributing members has kept the I.A.S. solvent without any increase in dues thus far. We may have to, as our cost per member has gone far above the \$2.00 active membership rate. Investment income and sales, plus the now slight excess in the contributing member dues over cost per member, still permit us to keep the initial rate at \$2.00, which is more acceptable to would-be members than the actual cost of more than \$4.00.

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Indiana



Scraps from the Editor's Notebook

MRS. RUSSELL MANNETTE of Evanston, who has served the I.A.S. faithfully as a director and bird walk leader for more than six years, gave up her directorship this spring because of the pressure of other duties. She has been responsible for carrying out many of the exacting, seldom-noticed tasks that are so necessary for smooth functioning of an organization like ours: writing letters, keeping records, following up on membership, handling book sales, writing articles and reviews for the *Bulletin*. She will be missed by all of the members of the board; we say to her: "Well done!"



JOHN BAYLESS gave your Editor some much-needed assistance during the past two months, completely rewriting and editing two of the major articles in this issue, and helping on others. He has richly earned the title of "Assistant Editor" of this issue, as you may have noticed when you read the list of officers on the inside front cover.



IMPROPER ADDRESSING OF MAIL has become one of your Editor's problems this past year. Two important contributions, one a Christmas Census, simply did not arrive. One possibility is that contributors might be addressing letters in error to the "Chicago Natural History Museum." In all cases except for Dr. R. M. Strong (who actually has an office in one of the vast wings of the Museum), mail to any I.A.S. director should be addressed to the person concerned at his home address. See list on the inside back cover. As far as communications to the Editor are concerned, they should be sent to the address below.



CHICAGOLAND NATURE LOVERS have been enjoying the educational TV program, "Reading the Landscape" presented on Channel 11 at 7:30 p.m. Fridays by Mrs. May T. Watts, naturalist of the Morton Arboretum. This is essentially the same course she has given before her adult evening classes at the Arboretum for many years. Her book of nature lore, also called "Reading the Landscape," is scheduled for publication this June, and will soon be available at the bookstores. If the book follows the pattern of her courses, it should make wonderful reading.

4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.



Book Review

Mass Waterfowl Migration

A SPECTACULAR WATERFOWL MIGRATION THROUGH CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA, compiled and written by Frank C. Bellrose, Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois, 1957. 24 pages, including halftones, duck population charts, and weather maps. "Survey Biological Notes No. 36." Submitted by Dr. Thomas G. Scott, head of the Section of Wildlife Research at Urbana.

Although this is simply a report of an unusual biological event, it makes exciting reading. About October 31, 1955, as a massive low pressure area and cold weather front swept down from northern Canada, a tremendous migration of ducks took place. Biologists in the field had seen nothing like it since the great flight ahead of the Armistice Day storm of 1940. It was as if most of the ducks in the Canadian breeding grounds decided to rise and fly south at the same time, down the celebrated Mississippi Flyway. As luck would have it, November 1 was the day all the field biologists in the Middle West were to take a census, and so highly accurate observations and reports were made. Mr. Bellrose has gathered all of this data into an impressive story.

For anyone who has spent some days along the shores of the Illinois and other rivers on the Mississippi Flyway during fall migration, the account stirs up vivid memories of V's of ducks stretched across low hanging gray clouds as far as the eye can see. The pictures give some idea of the great concentrations of ducks of all species, notably mallards, that swept past in almost a continuous flock for the greater part of a day. Some idea of the great volume of this migration can be gained from the statistics: in Illinois (round numbers) the duck population rose from 359,000 to 815,000 between November 1 and 2, 1955; in Louisiana, between October 31 and November 4, the figures went from 1,152,000 to 3,407,000. This is the kind of booklet that hunters and birdwatchers alike can read and enjoy.

Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Ill.

I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee

Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman, 214 W. Wesley, Wheaton

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

Mrs. Thure Waller, Chairman, 6506 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 45

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- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, % Carl H. Kramer, President
30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois
- Cahokia Nature League*, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois
- Chicago Park District*, % Mrs. Grace Nelson
425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society*, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois
- DuPage Audubon Society*, Mrs. Roy J. Lile, President
408 Pennsylvania Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois
- Evanston Bird Club*, % Miss Mary H. Paul, Secretary
1118 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois
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- Lincolnwood Neighbors*, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois
- Little Garden Club of Evanston*, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois
- Nature Club of Hinsdale*, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois
- North Central Illinois Ornithological Society*
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois
- Ridgway Bird Club*, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois
- Tri-City Bird Club*, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa
- White Pines Bird Club*, % Mrs. David A. Stenmark, President
Polo, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
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Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor at his home address, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Illinois.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 103

September, 1957

HISTORY
JANUARY

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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PAUL H. LOBIK, *Editor*, 4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Number 103

September, 1957

Our New Hawk and Owl Law

By ELTON FAWKS

EARLY IN JULY Governor William Stratton signed into law House Bill #1063. This bill not only protects all hawks and owls but also protects the blue jay, cowbird, and grackle. If my reading of the new bill (a copy of which has just been received) is correct, then the crow is also protected. At this writing I am disturbed and surprised by this addition. I have nothing against the crow, but only hope that groups that hunt them will not reopen the new law in the next General Assembly in order to permit crow shooting.

Credit is due to many people and groups for the success of total protection for all our hawks and owls. All were protected before except the sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks and the great horned owl. With so few people able to tell them apart, no law enforcement was possible. Now with all hawks and owls protected, law enforcement should become a reality.

A brief history of the path to success is in order. The matter had been discussed at various board meetings of the I.A.S. At the Annual Meeting of the I.A.S. in Dixon in 1956 a motion was made for us to try for a "Model Hawk and Owl Law" similar to the ones in Michigan, Connecticut and Indiana. The writer was appointed chairman of the organizing committee by Ray Mostek, then Conservation Chairman for the I.A.S. When he left for his trip abroad, LeRoy Tunstall, the new Conservation Chairman, again appointed the writer.

Acting on the theory that support from sportsmen and the Izaak Walton League was needed, and that the leaders of those groups were conservation-minded, an attempt was made to enlist support on a local level where trouble could start. In October of 1956 the Izaak Walton League, under the able leadership of President Frank Marquis, passed a resolution in their Rockford Convention supporting the I.A.S. They were listed as our co-sponsors.

Ray Mostek had contacted the Department of Conservation, who informed us that they would not oppose us but would not actively help us. However, when the bill was presented in the House Conservation Committee they gave the measure full support.

Much credit must go to Dr. Thomas Scott, Head of the Section of Wildlife Research, Illinois Natural History Survey, whom I first met at the Natural Resources Council of Illinois meeting last October. He gave an outstanding paper on predation and had much to do with the Council recommending to member clubs that they give the bill favorable consideration. Letters of support came from many clubs and groups. Dr. Scott had Dr. Richard R. Graber, Associate Wildlife Specialist, Section of Wildlife Re-

search, prepare data on the decline in numbers of our hawks and owls. This was done by using the Christmas Counts for the past 50 years. It is the writer's hope that this valuable data will soon be published. It is also the writer's belief that this data had much to do with winning the support of the Department of Conservation.

Valuable help came from various people in the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs. Royal McClelland arranged for Dr. Scott to write an article for *Illinois Wildlife*. This was published in March, 1957, Volume XII, Number 2. Anyone with an interest in the role of the predator in nature should read this valuable paper. Milton Thompson of the Illinois State Museum, a Board Member of the I.A.S., must be given credit for writing the bill and getting it through the Legislative Research Bureau. Credit must also go to all officers of the I.A.S. and to many Audubon members and clubs who supported my efforts.

House Bill #1063 was introduced in the Legislature by Reps. Bob Austin, Republican of East Moline, Ralph Stephenson, Republican of Moline, and Paul Rink, Democrat of Rock Island. After passing the Conservation Committee unanimously, it was introduced in the House May 7, 1957. It passed the House with no opposition and was sent to the State Senate on June 5, 1957. In the Senate the measure was handled ably by Senator Morris E. Muhleman, Republican of Rock Island. Arrangements were made in advance to have a fact sheet on the bill on the desk of each Senator when the bill was to be voted on. The bill passed the Senate unanimously.

The bill as first presented by us gave a landowner or tenant the right to destroy harmful individuals. This was taken out. We therefore have a stronger bill than other states. However, our job of education to really protect the birds (a law is just the first step) must now start in earnest. Now that we have a law giving total protection we **MUST** do all we can to educate farm people, our youth, our hunters, and in fact everyone about the worth of these birds.

We in Illinois now protect more species of birds (unless new laws have been passed elsewhere) than any other state. The only birds not protected now are the English sparrow, starling and domestic pigeon. The dove, classed as a game bird, is not protected except during the closed season.

It has been a pleasure to work for this new hawk and owl law. Many people came forward to help. To give credit to all would be impossible. To everyone, thanks. To everyone — let's go to work now to protect our birds through education and law enforcement.

Box 112, R.R. #1, East Moline

Ed. Note: As this issue goes to press, we are still awaiting information from Springfield regarding the status of the crow under the new law. It is difficult to believe that this species was put on the protected list. The I.A.S., the N.R.C.I., and the Conservation Department had no intention of protecting crows when the bill was proposed. If this is the case, we will support an amendment to permit crow hunting as before.

Annual Meeting of the N.R.C.I.

By ELTON FAWKS

THE NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF ILLINOIS invites members and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society to attend the N.R.C.I. Annual Conference on October 4, 5 and 6, 1957. This, the fourth annual Conference will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield. The theme of this Conference will be "Conservation Education." The program at this writing is rapidly taking shape; key people from various fields will appear on the program.

This Forum of Outdoor Conservation Organizations was founded in 1954 largely through the efforts of Mr. Raymond Mostek, then a vice-president of the Illinois Audubon Society. Various groups like the Izaak Walton League, Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, local Audubon clubs, Garden Clubs, and key individuals are meeting in the N.R.C.I. to discuss common problems and exchange ideas dealing with conservation.

This Forum is fairly new; it is growing; some of our plans and desires are just beginning to take shape. We need to do much if we are to work together. We want your suggestions and ideas. There will be ample time for you to state them at one of the several "round table discussions." The program will start Friday evening with talks by Conservation Department people and a forestry movie. We hope that the meeting will be opened by a few remarks from Governor Stratton. Saturday morning will be the time for round table meetings. After luncheon Royal McClelland, Executive Secretary, Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, will preside over several talks by experts on our theme of Conservation Education.

The Saturday evening program is still being developed. We will try to have an outstanding presentation. Sunday morning we will have field trips led by our hosts, the Springfield Nature Club. We urge anyone or any group interested in conservation to attend. Cost will be kept low. Hotel reservation should be made direct to the St. Nicholas Hotel in Springfield. Additional information may be obtained by writing directly to:

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, R #1, East Moline, Ill.



Dove Nesting Reports Wanted

By PAUL H. LOBIK

SINCE THE PUBLICATION of our editorial on the "Death of the Dove Bill" in the June 1957 issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*, important events have taken place which may determine the course of Mourning Dove protection plans in Illinois for many years to come.

State Senator Jackson L. Boughner, who proposed the dove protection bill that was defeated in the Legislature this spring, has been working to see what steps might be taken in the next Legislature to provide tangible help for Mourning Doves. In June he and Senator McClory (who promoted the dove bill in the 1953 Legislature) met with the Springfield Nature League to decide on a course of action.

It was quickly agreed that the strongest argument in favor of dove pro-

tection is the humane one: that we should not shoot doves while they are nesting. Our laws do not permit the taking of rabbits, squirrels or deer during the breeding season — hence, why shoot doves while their young are still helpless?

This was the argument that Sen. Boughner laid before Mr. Glen Palmer, State Director of Conservation, the next day. Director Palmer said that as far as he knew, doves do not nest in Illinois during the breeding season. However, if this were the case, some changes should be considered. Other state senators, approached on the matter, agreed that doves should not be hunted during their nesting period.

Sen. Boughner concluded that, if it could be proved that doves nest in Illinois in September, there would be a sound basis for changing or delaying the hunting season until the young are out of the nest. Seeing that there is too much opposition to outright prohibition of dove hunting in Illinois, Sen. Boughner has decided to work for the next best solution: delay of the hunting season. While many I.A.S. members, including your Editor, would much prefer to see complete prevention of dove shooting in this state, we are agreed that some measure of protection is better than none at all.

Hence it becomes important to obtain accurate data on how late the doves actually nest in various parts of Illinois. On this point, no one seems to have exact information. Several Illinois bird banders report that they have banded Mourning Doves in the nest after September 1. Some inferences may be drawn from a thesis published by Dr. Elliott McClure in February, 1943, in Ames, Iowa. His paper, *Research Bulletin 310*, is entitled, "Ecology and Management of the Mourning Dove in Cass County, Iowa." It was printed by the Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Entomology and Economic Zoology Section.

Dr. McClure's studies covered three years (1938-39-40) on an area in and around Lewis, Iowa. In Table 25, summarizing observations on 220 acres, Dr. McClure found 166 active nests in September-October of 1938, and 94 active nests in the same period of 1939. Total nests found, May through October, were 947 in 1938 and 1085 in 1939. On the basis of these figures, 17.5% of all dove young in that part of Iowa were reared after Sept. 1 in 1938, and 8.7% in 1939.

However, Dr. Thomas G. Scott, Head of the Section of Wildlife Research, State Natural History Survey Division, at Urbana, Ill., reports that studies carried on by his section in certain parts of the state since 1948 do not show a comparable percentage of dove nesting in Illinois in September. Hence it becomes doubly important that we obtain complete figures during the next two years on how late doves are actually nesting in the various Illinois counties.

Conservation Director Glen Palmer, in a recent letter to Sen. Boughner, writes that this year the Game Management Division of the Conservation Department, and also the State Natural History Survey, will make a special check during September to determine how many doves are nesting.

I.A.S. members can help, too, by reporting all active dove nests found during their field observations. This can be carried on as part of the

breeding bird census now being conducted by Mr. Milton Thompson of the Illinois State Museum, Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois. All that is needed is a simple statement regarding the approximate location of the dove nest, the dates on which it was observed, the number of young, and the date on which the young left the nest (if known). Similar reports will be needed next September, also. It is not too late to make your studies and send in your reports now.

This information should be sent to Mr. Thompson at the above address; he will forward his figures to the Conservation Department, and we will be happy to report the results here as well. We appeal to all members who have knowledge of nesting Mourning Doves to take part in this important project.

4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39

Correction, Please!

YOUR EDITOR HASTENS to correct a serious error that slipped into his editorial on "Death of the Dove Bill" in the June issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*. The statement was made that Mourning Doves consume "countless insects." The dove is a great eater of weed seeds, including the obnoxious ragweed, whose pollen causes hay fever. But doves simply do not eat insects. Dr. Thomas G. Scott, of the Illinois Natural History Survey, reports that examinations of the contents of hundreds of dove stomachs reveal dozens of different weed seeds — but negligible animal matter.

Ed. Note: One point that we do not make, and have not attempted to make, is that Mourning Doves should not be hunted because they are in danger of extinction. This year, in fact, doves seem to be near the peak of their population cycle; we have never seen more doves than we have noticed in the suburbs of Chicago this fall. However, the present state of abundance still does not prevent us from being strongly moved by the poem that follows:

The Mourning Dove Pleads His Cause

By EMELINE ENNIS KOTULA

Speak for me! You, who profess to love me.
You, who have warmed to ventriloquous notes
From distant woods at dawn. Give me your votes.
You, who have marked my nest, if nest it be,
And banded nestlings still too young to fly;
You, who've paused at a river's stony brink
And humbly watched wild doves that came to drink:
It's time to read the writing in the sky.

Speak for me, that my days may yet be long
Upon the earth, and wide the waiting skies
To welcome wings still egg-wrapped, and to prize
The solemn tenderness of my love song.
Speak! You, who know what man's indifference brings,
Before I, too, am doomed to silent wings.

2949 S. Union Ave., Chicago 16

“Anting” of Starlings

By RICHARD BREWER

ABOUT 11:30 A.M. CST, June 4, 1957, I observed the action referred to as “anting” in a Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) feeding on a lawn in Murphysboro, Jackson County, Illinois. Two birds of this species were feeding near a soft maple (*Acer saccharinum*), when one picked up a large ant and rubbed it on the leading edge of the raised right wing. The bird folded the wing against the body, raised it again, and once more rubbed the ant on the leading edge and possibly on the dorsal surface. After repeating the procedure a third time, the bird walked on, still carrying the ant. I could not see whether the ant was eaten or discarded, but the bird resumed feeding immediately. The whole performance took less than a minute. I collected several large ants from the area, and these were identified as carpenter ants (*Camponotus herculeanus*) by H. H. Ross, Head of the Section of Faunistic Surveys and Insect Identification, Illinois Natural History Survey.

“Anting” by Starlings has been reported several times in Europe, Australia, and the U.S. (McAtee, 1938, *Auk*, 55:98-105; Brackbill, 1948, *Auk*, 65: 66-77). Utilization of *Camponotus herculeanus* appears not to be previously reported, although in one instance (Chisholm, 1944, *Ibis*, 86: 389-405) another member of the same genus (*C. consobrinus*) was used. Bent (1950, *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 197: 206) records a case of Starlings “anting” with oil from husks of English walnuts (*Juglans regia*).

Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Champaign

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1957 Campout Date Changed

THE I.A.S. FALL CAMPOUT DATE has been changed from Aug. 31 - Sept. 1 to the week-end of October 12-13, 1957. This supersedes the announcement in the June issue of the *Bulletin*. The new date was preferred by our hosts, the members of the Ridgway Bird Club.

Registration will be Saturday, Oct. 12, at the Headquarters Building, north of the intersection of State Route 130 and U.S. Highway 50. Come in the morning if you can. Be sure to bring your binoculars, bird guide, and hiking clothes. The program for Saturday evening will consist of color slides and talks, including a special feature on Spring to Fall entitled “Down the Garden Path,” with emphasis on birds.

Camping is permitted in Red Hills Park, with firewood available. Good motels are nearby for those who do not “rough it.” Olney City Park has facilities for outdoor cooking. The Olney members have planned some interesting bird walks. All I.A.S. members and friends are invited to come out for fun, frolic, and rejuvenation.

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Autumn Bird Watchers Wanted — VI

By JAMES H. ZIMMERMAN

THE COOPERATIVE MIGRATION STUDY for the fall of 1957 hopes to have an even greater number of observers in Illinois in order to complete its investigations of southward flight patterns in the Middle West. Our appeals for help have resulted in fine cooperation from a large number of Illinois bird watchers, but we still do not have adequate coverage in the central and southern counties. There can never be too many reports.

A valuable report only has to include the arrival and departure dates of a handful of the species listed below. Daily observations of the same species in the same area provide the most useful data. Random "birding" notes covering widely scattered areas at irregular intervals are not especially helpful. Counts or estimates of the numbers of birds seen, and the dates on which these numbers reached a peak, give us some assistance.

For this year, the fall list includes nocturnal and diurnal migrants, early and late travelers, solitary and flocking species — each one included for a specific purpose. In some cases, we are attempting to correlate bird movements with weather conditions. In other cases, we are gathering data for technicians studying a particular species. These are the birds on which reports are wanted:

Canada Goose	Catbird	Rose-br. Grosbeak
Mallard Duck	Hermit Thrush	Evening Grosbeak
Broad-winged Hawk	Golden-cr. Kinglet	Slate-col. Junco
Wilson's Snipe	Myrtle Warbler	Am. Tree Sparrow
Mourning Dove	Red-winged Blackbird	White-cr. Sparrow
Common Nighthawk	Baltimore Oriole	White-thr. Sparrow
Chimney Swift	Purple Grackle	Fox Sparrow
Crested Flycatcher		

Forms may be obtained from your *Audubon Bulletin* editor in Chicago. The special forms for bird-banders can be obtained directly from me. Your reports should be sent to Mr. Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Md. For additional information or forms, please write to me as shown below.

2114 Van Hise Ave., Madison 5, Wisconsin

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New I.A.S. Members

THE SUMMER LULL has apparently affected our membership applications, for we have received only four since we last reported to you. However, we welcome this four as enthusiastically as if they were four dozen. As usual, the asterisk indicates a contributing member:

- *Jackson L. Boughner, Palatine
- Mrs. N. A. Hollenbeck, Marshall
- *Mrs. F. H. Hollingsworth, Hinsdale
- Miss Thelma A. Nelson, Chicago

Going South to Meet the Summer

By MARIE NILSSON

IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING a May vacation in 1958 and do not want to spend most of it in driving, plan a circle tour of the state parks in Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Illinois where the climate is weeks ahead of Chicago. The trip can be made in easy stages because at this season reservations are not required and the highways are not crowded.

Last May 2nd I left Chicago, making my first stop at The Shades State Park, Waveland, Indiana. En route the spring migration pushing north was evident. A humorous scene, proving anything can happen in migration, was a horned grebe swimming serenely in a flooded roadside ditch, near the busy highway.

Route 234, a twisting back country road leading into The Shades, was a pleasure. There were birds galore, and here the first contrast was noticed — all the trees were in bursting leaf buds and leaf, including the oaks. The coloring of the smaller trees caught the eye — the white of the dogwood and the red of the redbud (and in one woman's opinion, the dogwood here was more beautiful than that in either the Ozarks or the Smokies.)

However, the tall, impressive trees are the outstanding feature of The Shades. In walking the trails, I saw no evidence of the tree cutting scandal which was currently being publicized and investigated in Indianapolis. The park has a large area "back-in" where the illegal lumbering supposedly took place. The wild flowers blooming were more advanced than those left behind — fire pink, golden groundsel, nodding trillium, the Dutchman's-breeches making seed. The bird list was gaining — turkey and black vultures, pileated woodpeckers, blue-gray gnatcatchers nesting, goldfinches in yellow and singing. A new life-list bird was added — the Swainson's warbler. The red-bellied woodpeckers were vocal and playing tag all day. After a profitable two-day visit, I continued south, stopping over one night at Audubon State Park, Henderson, Kentucky.

The Audubon museum in this park is worth a long visit. The carefully planned exhibits convey pioneer living realistically, and give a visual biography of John James Audubon. It is also a natural history museum. There are four comfortable housekeeping cabins situated in a woodland setting near Wild Life Lake. The park no longer operates a restaurant. The trails are supposed to be the same frequented by Audubon. The black locust was blooming and all the trees were in full leaf. The wood thrushes, mocking birds, several varieties of warblers were singing — this is truly a well populated bird sanctuary.

The delightful drive from Henderson to Pennyryle Forest State Park, Dawson Springs, Kentucky, revealed an abundance of local birdlife, more so than in our area — blue birds, meadow larks, mourning doves, loggerhead shrikes to mention a few. The unusually attractive Pennyryle Lodge with its well-run dining room overlooking Pennyryle Lake is situated in the heart of the fifteen thousand acre Pennyryle Forest. There are many guest cabins spaced in a wide area. Some are equipped with modern appliances for housekeeping, and all have attractive furnishings.

The summer tanagers were numerous. There was a pair nesting in the sugar maple outside my screened-in porch, which made a perfect blind for birdwatching in comfort, or for just sitting and looking at the lovely land. At night, the whip-poor-wills and the mocking birds gave me a serenade. Because of a scarcity of wild flowers blooming, it was thrilling to come upon a stand of the colorful birdsfoot violet, the variety with the two upper petals dark velvety violet.

After several days, I went on to visit Paris Landing State Park, Buchanan, Tennessee. The drive through the scenic, rolling countryside brought summer in a rush — roses blooming, lightning bugs and monarch butterflies. The Inn at the park is a modern building, five years old. It is situated on an open rise, overlooking the Tennessee River and Kentucky Lake, created by TVA. The lower grounds are wooded, with a trail leading around the bays and inlets. All the Inn rooms face the water, and each bedroom has a private balcony. Here I could view a meadow where the birds were constantly feeding or passing through.

At Paris Landing I tallied the greatest number of species and total birds seen. Bird songs all day and night. It was fascinating to observe the antics of the mocking birds as they fed in the meadow. Their habit was to spread their wings as they moved about, opening and closing them repeatedly. When two would meet, a ritual took place. They would square off and assume battle-like positions — then a sparring dance would begin — two paces to the left, then to the right (grab your partner). Menacing jabs would be made until the maneuvers would break up by one moving off with the other in hot pursuit, but never a real, feather-flying fight. The mockers would imitate the killdeer, also feeding in the meadow, and it was startling to hear them “whip-poor-will.” The study of bird behavior patterns should make an absorbing, full-time hobby. The orchard orioles were numerous, also bobwhites and Carolina chickadees. After a week of enjoyable southern hospitality at this charming inn, I started north with Giant City State Park, Makanda, Illinois, in mind.

The park Lodge is reached after a long, winding drive through a wide, deep valley enclosed by richly wooded hills. The twelve newly furnished cabins are spaced in an oval away from the Lodge, providing restful privacy — all in rustic setting. The trails are endless, winding through the forests and interesting, unusual sandstone rock formations. These are covered with ferns, mosses, lichens, stonecrop, and with lizards and skinks darting into the crevices. The Bewick's wren (one family nested outside my cabin) and the yellow-breasted chat dominated the air waves.

The bird list climbed rapidly — the blue grosbeak, the chuckwill's-widow and the little blue heron. Trees uncommon to me were the black jack oak, post oak, pecan hickory and cypress. The tulip trees in bloom surpassed those at Paris Landing. The silverbell, pawpaw, persimmon, and sassafras were long past blooming but the multiflora rose, wild honeysuckle, trumpet creeper and many others blooming made up for it. I remained in this happy situation for almost two weeks.

On an early evening hike I came upon a brown thrasher attacking a black snake on the ground. The snake was loosely coiled with head raised, striking back. The thrasher moved quickly around and around, jabbing

at the head and body. I found a long stick to separate them, but neither contestant paid any attention to me. This continued until dark. The next morning, before breakfast, I dashed to the spot expecting to find at least one body, but the only sign of the struggle was the long stick. They settled it their way.

Within easy driving distance of the park are Crab Orchard Lake, a national wildlife refuge, Ferne Cliffe State Park, and Little Grassy Lake. Miss Esther Bennett, director of the museum, Southern Illinois University, guided me to the nesting cliff swallows at Crab Orchard. Under a bridge were rows of the jug-like nests, each with a mother sitting on the eggs and a father flying in and out or resting alongside. This scene was one of the trip's best moments. Ferne Cliffe (no lodge) has interesting trails leading up and around rock formations. Under one overhanging rock, forming a perfect background, were blooming hundreds of the exquisite jewel shooting-star (*D. amethystinum*) — a new wild flower for me.

The last evening at the park, in taking a farewell walk, I stopped to listen when a brown thrasher began to sing in the top of a tall tree. The concert lasted thirty minutes without intermission. When the music ended abruptly there was a long, complete hush. I had the fleeting impression that all of the creatures nearby had stopped whatever they were doing to listen. A memorable experience.

In conclusion, the trip was not marred by bad weather — it was mostly fair and mild. There were a few brief showers and only one full day of rain.

6034 No. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 45



DDT Sprays and Bird Mortality — III

By PAUL H. LOBIK

DR. JULIAN A. STEYERMARK, curator of the herbarium at the Chicago Natural History Museum, recently added his criticism to the practice of spraying trees with DDT to curb Dutch elm disease. In an interview published in the *Chicago Tribune*, August 11, 1957, Dr. Steyermark pointed out that spraying kills thousands of songbirds but does not halt the spread of the disease. In spite of the sad experience in Elmhurst last year (see the Sept. 1956 *Audubon Bulletin*), Barrington sprayed its trees and killed large numbers of birds this summer.

Dr. Steyermark said that each community must decide whether it wants to sacrifice its elms or its songbirds. He observes that there are many other shade trees as valuable and beautiful as the elm, and concludes that: "Inasmuch as we cannot replace the birds, but can replace the elms with other kinds of trees, and inasmuch as the birds help to control the balance of nature, it would seem . . . unwise to make a fetish of trying to save the elm at all cost."

The original article on "Bird Mortality in Elmhurst" has generated some serious thinking in many parts of the country. The article has been

quoted in many nature magazines (the most recent request came from the New Hampshire Audubon Society). Mr. James Zimmerman wrote from Wisconsin that he has conferred with the officials at Madison so that they are aware of the dangers to birdlife that might result from improper spraying. He states that Dutch elm disease has almost reached his city.

Along these same lines, Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington introduced a bill recently directing the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing research on the effects of chemical pesticides upon fish and wildlife resources. A major purpose would be the discovery of methods and rates of spraying that would cause minimum losses of wildlife. Unfortunately, this bill did not come up for consideration before Congress adjourned. You should urge your Senators to vote for this measure when Congress convenes again in 1958.

4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39

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Protection for Prairie Chickens

WE FEEL THAT all I.A.S. members will be interested in the copy of the letter printed below:

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR SPRINGFIELD

June 26, 1957

Mrs. Anne Bayless, Secretary
Illinois Audubon Society
Chicago Natural History Museum
Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Bayless:

"This will acknowledge your recent letter commending the Department of Conservation for preserving one of the few remaining colonies of prairie chickens in the Lee County Conservation Area.

"I have noted the recommendation of the Illinois Audubon Society that the Department continue to preserve this colony of native prairie chickens and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in taking the time to send me your letter."

Sincerely

(Signed) William K. Stratton
Governor

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Conservation News and Notes

By LEROY TUNSTALL

VACATION DAYS ARE over for most of us, but we have memories of outdoor holidays to remember the summer by. My vacation was spent back in the hills of Pennsylvania in my old home town at the gateway to the Allegheny National Forest. As conservation chairman and a lover of nature I would like to share some of the interesting areas with others who are concerned with nature and natural resources.

We visited the Kinzua Valley of the Allegheny at Devil's Elbow, a scenic area enjoyed by many each year. Sad to say, the government is considering construction of a dam that would cover this valley and dispossess many people who have made their homes here.

Letchworth State Park near Buffalo, New York, a beautiful area known as the Grand Canyon of the East, was also a sight to be remembered. Waterfalls, canyons, and birds in abundance made this a haven for nature lovers. In the Allegheny National Forest we were often forced to slow down for a deer crossing the road. I heard that the wild turkey is now abundant enough to permit an open season for hunting. On our way through Ohio we noticed many quail on the highways, and we were told that it was just recently that the quail have started to come back in this area.



THE FIRST SESSION of the 85th Congress, in spite of strong "economy" opposition, enacted some outstanding conservation measures. The most notable of these were the granting of funds to start a five-year program of improving public recreational facilities in our National Forests, and the voting of appropriations for control of water pollution.

In an action that seemed to surprise both proponents and opponents, the Senate voted on June 21 to pass S-555, the bill authorizing the Bureau of Reclamation to construct a high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River, near the boundary between Idaho and Oregon. The vote was 45 to 38; a similar bill was defeated in the Senate last year by almost the same margin. Hells Canyon is above the mouth of the Salmon River. While a dam there would flood a spectacular section of the deepest river gorge in North America, the fisheries and wildlife values that would be lost are minor compared to those of the Salmon and Clearwater rivers.

Another conservation victory came on August 13, when the House of Representatives voted 363 to 23 to deny an appropriation of \$500,000 for advance engineering planning for the proposed Bruces Eddy dam on the north fork of the Clearwater River. Wildlife groups have asked that the Clearwater dam be neither authorized nor started until current government studies are completed to show what the effect of this dam might be on migratory fish runs and the winter feeding ranges of big game. The study should be completed in about 18 months. Proponents of the dam, probably fearful of what the study may disclose, have been trying desperately to get the project started at once. The attempt to slip through an appropriation for engineering design funds was the latest device to be defeated.

OUR LAWMAKERS SHOULD also be applauded for establishing a 1,000-acre Federal Refuge for the nearly extinct Key deer of Florida. This has ended nearly a decade of meek submission to a small group of local opposition. Unfortunately, the conservation measures not acted upon overshadow those that were successful.

Here are some of the important problems that will have to be held in abeyance until Congress takes them up again in January: 1. The Military Lands Withdrawal Bill, which would place Congressional curbs on Pentagon requests for public land areas, and would require compliance with state game laws on military reservations. 2. Strengthening of the Coordination Act, a 1946 measure designed to protect fish and wildlife resources at water development projects. 3. A bill to protect designated wilderness areas in federal lands and National Forests. 4. Legislation to speed up the preservation and acquisition of waterfowl marshes threatened by drainage projects. 5. A bill to establish an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. 6. Control of billboards on the new federal system of interstate highways. 7. Legislation to make the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal along the Potomac River into a national historical park.



SENATOR GORDON ALLOTT of Colorado introduced a bill into the Senate that would make Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado and Utah our 30th National Park. This was the area that was so bitterly contested just two years ago, when local groups tried to force the building of a dam that would have destroyed the series of spectacular canyons on the Green and Yampa Rivers. We have an illustrated bulletin discussing this bill which we will send to anyone on request. Senator Allott will need all the help he can get if his bill is to succeed in the next session of Congress. Send him a letter of encouragement; his address is: Hon. Gordon Allott, U.S. Senate, Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C. Copies of your letter should go to your own Senators and Representatives to let them know of your interest. Let's show everyone that we are as much in favor of making Dinosaur a National Park as we were against the building of Echo Park Dam.



THE BOYKIN DUCK STAMP BILL has been reintroduced as H.R. 8699. It maintains the Duck Stamp at its present price of \$2.00, but will allocate 65% of receipts for the study and acquisition of more waterfowl refuges. Duck hunters and conservationists have been dismayed to find that of the \$52,000,000 collected from hunters since the Duck Stamp Act was passed in 1934, less than 15% has been spent for addition of lands to the National Wildlife Refuge System. The original purpose of the bill had been the acquisition of waterfowl refuges.



RANCHERS IN THE TOPONAS district of Colorado, wishing to protect their cattle, exterminated the coyotes. They soon noticed that their pasture land was no longer able to support as many animals as before. With nothing to interfere, rabbits, gophers and other rodents began to over-run the meadows. Now the ranchers are encouraging coyotes to breed.

WYOMING GOVERNOR MILWARD L. SIMPSON recently signed a bill to prohibit the hunting of mourning doves in that state. We hope that other states will follow this move.



THE DUPAGE AUDUBON SOCIETY had a booth at the DuPage County Fair and passed out a great deal of conservation literature. Many children were signed up as Junior Forest Rangers. Information about both the Junior and the National Audubon Clubs was distributed. Mrs. Roy Lile, president of the society, had an interesting display of poison ivy and plants that look similar. The Junior Audubon Society loaned us an attractive bird nest exhibit that attracted much attention.

214 W. Wesley Street, Wheaton



Protecting Birds at Your Window

MANY I.A.S. MEMBERS have homes with large picture windows that look out on a shrub-bordered lawn, a garden, or a patch of forest. This is as it should be for someone that appreciates the out-of-doors. But a few members have reported with dismay that a number of songbirds dash themselves to death each year against those handsome picture windows. The species that have come to our attention so far have ranged in size from redstarts to Wilson's snipes; the most frequently injured have been warblers, vireos and thrushes. Most accidents occur during spring and fall migrations.

The problem has become serious enough so that the *Audubon Magazine* and other national outdoor magazines have carried suggestions from field naturalists on how to cut down on the bird mortality rate. They have found that at certain times of the day, sky, trees, and shrubs are reflected from the windows in such a manner that birds think they are flying through an open space. The only solution, apparently is to break up these reflections.

Mr. James Zimmerman, of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, suggests a screen, such as gauze, nylon, dacron marquisette, netting, or similar cloth-like material, tied or tacked in front of the window. This keeps the birds off and still permits people inside to enjoy the view. Streamers, plastic pennants, or ribbons of cloth or paper, dangling in front of the glass, are also effective. These devices are needed for only about a month in the spring and fall — a small sacrifice and a little trouble on the part of the home-owner if some valuable songbirds can be saved.

Your Editor would appreciate hearing from members who have encountered this problem — both regarding numbers and kinds of birds killed and any protective measures attempted.



Advantages of 6 x 30 Binoculars

By JOHN HELMER

IF YOU ARE USING 6 x 30 military type binoculars and wish you could afford one of our favorite German 7 x 35's, you need not feel too bad about it. There is much less difference than you think.

Optically, a 7 x 35 is superior only in having the one-sixth greater magnification. Otherwise the advantage is all with the 6 x 30. It has a wider field of view, is smaller and lighter, and there is no difference in brightness. Few 6 x 30s are being sold because the 7 x 35 has been widely advertised as the best all-purpose size, yet it is fair to say the two sizes are about equal in overall performance. There are many situations where the lower magnification and wider field can give better results, as when observing a bird in flight, or when the binoculars are unsteady in a wind.

Mechanically there is more of a problem, because the military binoculars all have individually focusing eyepieces. For young people this is no objection at all. With their young eyes they can see as close as about 25 feet without needing a change of focus, but this eye "accommodation" lessens as we grow older and then we find the center focus more efficient and convenient. Bird watching seems to be about the only common use that calls for repeated changes of focus at short distances. Can you think of any other?

Except for close-ups, the army style individual focus (I.F.) has every advantage over center focus (C.F.). It is much more rugged, more dust and moisture proof. Having no center screw mechanism with sliding eyepiece assembly, it is much less subject to damage and mechanical failure. It is quicker and more accurate to use at ordinary distances, and this is something not generally appreciated. For example, with C.F. you might be having trouble in a dull light or against a bright sky so you run the focus back and forth trying to improve the image when it just can't be done. But with I.F. you know your exact eyepiece settings, you check them at a glance, and that is all — no waste of time or extra eye strain, no annoying uncertainty.

So it comes down to this, we think, that the 6 x 30 I.F. is the ideal glass for young people and except for bird watching it is satisfactory for older members of the family. It is perfect at the races! As a family glass or all-weather companion glass for the more expensive 7 x 35 C.F., it can be extremely useful and should not be underrated.

Wartime binoculars carry the names of Bausch & Lomb, Universal, Westinghouse and Nash Kelvinator, also the German "Dienstglas." An average price, depending on condition and whether coated or uncoated, would be about \$25.00. For economy these binoculars are far superior to the cheap imports now flooding the market, and if you know of any for sale or are interested in buying, let us hear from you.

847 Ridge Ave., Evanston



Book Review

MR. AUDUBON'S LUCY, by Lucy Kennedy. Crown Publishers, Inc., New York.

The Chicago Public Library describes this book as: "A pleasant, entertaining, fictionalized biography of the wife of John James Audubon, the man who became the greatest bird artist the world has known." But to the interested bird student the book should reveal a new Audubon — an Audubon seen through Lucy's eyes. Husband and wife were a team and one is held spellbound by the story of the tremendous effort behind "The Birds of America." They suffered hardships and disappointments constantly, such as the calamitous loss in Henderson of one thousand drawings. It happened while Audubon was away on one of his many journeys; he returned to find that rats had nested in the portfolio storage box, destroying all.

Perhaps Audubon was the first bird-bander when he, at age nineteen, showed Lucy, at sixteen, the nest of the phoebe and told her of his observations. He was sure the same ones returned to the site of hatching but he longed for proof. He said: "Perhaps some kind of wire which the older birds could not peck off. . . ." Lucy offered her bracelet of braided silver wire: "Could not a wire be drawn out?" The cause being good, he gratefully took it. Thus for Lucy began a lifetime of service to the shared goal, publication of "The Birds of America."

We in Chicago are fortunate to have access to the rare volumes of Audubon's work, known as the "Elephant Folio." They are owned by the John Crerar Library, 86 East Randolph Street. Requests to view the drawings should be made to the head librarian.

Marie Nilsson, 6034 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago 45, Ill.

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Thanks to Mrs. Waller

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the I.A.S. last month accepted with regret the resignation of Mrs. Ruth Waller as chairman of the membership committee. During the past three years, Mrs. Waller has been responsible for maintaining the mailing records of the Society, inviting people to join, and taking memberships at the Screen Tour Lectures. She has resigned because moving to Hammond, Indiana will make it impossible for her to give this office the time it deserves. However, she will continue to serve as a Director. She has spent many hours performing her valuable work, and she will be sorely missed. President Paul Downing has appointed Mr. E. F. Block of Chicago to serve as membership chairman in Mrs. Waller's stead. In another appointment, Mr. Harold Lenz of Chicago was named publicity chairman, replacing Mrs. Russell Mannette. Mr. Lenz has been an active Director of the Society for more than 10 years, and should fill the job admirably.

I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee

Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman, 214 W. Wesley, Wheaton

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

E. French Block, Chairman, 1366 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10

Publicity Committee

Harold Lenz, Chairman, 2241 N. Racine Ave., Chicago 14



Bureau Valley Audubon Club, % Carl H. Kramer, President
30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Chicago Park District, % Mrs. Grace Nelson
425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

Decatur Audubon Society, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois

DuPage Audubon Society, Mrs. Roy J. Lile, President
408 Pennsylvania Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Miss Mary H. Paul, Secretary
1118 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herrcke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Lincolnwood Neighbors, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

North Central Illinois Ornithological Society
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois

Ridgway Bird Club, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa

White Pines Bird Club, % Mrs. David A. Stenmark, President
Polo, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00

Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor at his home address, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Illinois.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



Number 104

December, 1957

NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone Wabash 2-9410

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December, 1957

Natural Resources Council Meeting — 1957

By MRS. ANNE BAYLESS

"CONSERVATION EDUCATION" was the theme of the fourth annual conference of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Springfield, Oct. 4-6. The theme was carried out with reports on the conservation education programs of the Department of Conservation, the Department of Public Instruction, 4-H Clubs, and Boy Scouts, as well as a panel discussion on means of bringing conservation more fully to teachers and thus to youngsters.

The meeting opened Friday night with a discussion of the N.R.C.I.'s place in Illinois conservation by **Milton Thompson**, Assistant Director of the Illinois State Museum and a delegate from the Illinois Audubon Society. Mr. Thompson reemphasized the purposes and method of operation of the N.R.C.I. Pointing out that many groups in the state are interested in conservation, he noted that the Council was conceived as a clearing house where these groups could present their programs. The history of similar organizations has shown that, in view of the independent and often opposing actions and philosophies of the member groups, the Council could take no stand in its name or bind its member organizations to act on a conservation issue.

"This last is the hardest point for many groups of action-prone Americans to understand and accept," said Mr. Thompson. "It is vital to our survival as a Conservation Council! We never have the right to say that the N.R.C.I. supports or fosters this idea or that program. But we can go back and say: 'We, as a representative of our home group, heard this delegate of a given organization present a problem and state what action they intend to take. They requested our support. What is your pleasure?'"

". . . Yet that does not mean that this is a powerless, ineffective group. The N.R.C.I. provides the opportunity for persuasion. We are neither a supreme court nor an executive department. We are simply a clearing house and a very important one. I feel strongly that many of the bills presented to the last session of the Illinois Legislature received support from a more widely distributed and informed citizenry than if the council had not met."

James Helfrich, superintendent of education of the Conservation Department, reported on recent conservation legislation, such as the increase in cost of hunting and fishing licenses, with funds thus obtained earmarked for improvement to existing areas and acquisition of more land areas "before it is too late." He discussed the Hawk and Owl Bill (which was sponsored by the Illinois Audubon Society and which gained wide support from groups large and small through publicity spread by the N.R.C.I.). The bill is designed to protect all hawks and owls in the state, removing the three

exceptions (Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawks, and great horned owl) formerly not protected.

The Saturday morning session opened with a discussion of the ambitious program of conservation education now being undertaken by the Department of Public Instruction, by **Vernon L. Nickell**, superintendent of public instruction. Each summer, two three-week sessions are held at the State Fairgrounds, for which college credit is given. All who have attended so far have been on all-expense scholarships provided by various clubs and organizations. In addition, a program of organizing county conservation groups is being pushed, and conservation exhibit areas are being set up. The goals include a conservation group in each county, conservation exhibit areas all over the state so that teachers can take pupils to displays of conservation in action, and a 13-year program of conservation in every school in Illinois. Mr. Nickell said that adult conservation education must not be forgotten, but as yet has not been explored. The Departments of Conservation and Agriculture are assisting with the program.

A question and answer period afterward, conducted by **B. K. Barton** of the Office of Conservation Education because Mr. Nickell had to leave, included discussions of how to get more teachers to take an interest in the conservation sessions, and how to influence them to pass on more of what they learn to their pupils. Textbooks also are a problem. Barton quoted one science textbook that started its final chapter by saying conservation of natural resources was a major problem of the day and devoting a page to it, while devoting seven pages to directions on how to make soap!

The morning session concluded with separate round table discussions on teachers, on N.R.C.I. bylaws, on future growth and plans, and on the newsletter and other publications. The afternoon session included a report on educational work of the Conservation Department, by **James Helfrich**; on the 4-H Clubs' conservation projects, by **Hubert Wetzel** of 4-H Extension, University of Illinois; and on the Boy Scouts, by **Bernard C. Rodenhizer**, Quincy, Scout executive with the Sauklee Area Council.

The business session included a majority and a minority report from the bylaws session: the majority report to recommend amending Article II, Purpose, as follows: "The purpose of the organization shall be to serve as a forum for the purpose of exchanging information and ideas, concerning problems, activities, and programs in the field of conservation of natural resources for all the diverse groups. Its members shall not have the power to advocate nor to promote ideas or programs in the name of the N.R.C.I."

The minority report: "Resolutions with respect to conservation questions may be adopted by the organization, recommending that member organizations support them, which resolutions shall not, however, bind these organizations to do so, such support being within their sole discretion. Minority resolutions also shall be submitted to the member organizations."

The publications round table members suggested that newsletters not be issued on a regular schedule, but rather when a member organization had something it wanted to tell others. It would then pay postage and paper cost for mailing the letter to the 165 groups and individuals on the mailing list.

A large display of conservation material was shown by **Mrs. C. F. Russell** of Decatur, and the drive to raise \$40,000 to purchase and preserve the Volo and Wauconda peat bogs was explained by **Robert Bullington** of Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, representing the Nature Conservancy. The treasurer, **Lucas Wrishnik**, reported a balance of \$69.45 as the meeting opened. He reported an attendance of 78, and said 30 clubs and organizations are paid members.

Dr. Bullington invited the group to meet next year at the Lorado Taft property near Oregon, owned by Northern Illinois University. The invitation was accepted for one of the first three week-ends in October.

Officers elected were: **Elton Fawks**, East Moline, Illinois Audubon Society, chairman (reelected); **William McGowan**, Joliet, Will County Sportsmen's club, 1st vice chairman; **J. W. Galbreath**, East St. Louis, Cahokia Nature League, 2nd vice chairman; **R. H. Rodrian**, Caseyville, Cahokia Nature League, treasurer; **Miss Lois Drury**, Champaign, Champaign County Audubon Club, corresponding secretary, and **Mrs. Anne Bayless**, Chicago, Chicago Ornithological Society, recording secretary.

The banquet program in the evening included a talk by **Mrs. C. F. Russell**, Decatur, on the making of her farm into a wildlife sanctuary, and one by **George Hockenyos**, Springfield, of his work in conservation and tree planting on his farm, which is becoming nationally known. A trip to the Hockenyos' farm on Sunday morning concluded the conference.

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Indiana



Preserving Our Bogs

BY THIS TIME, most members of the I.A.S. will have received a folder from the Volo and Wauconda Bogs Preservation Committee of the Nature Conservancy. This group is attempting to raise \$40,000 to purchase these two bogs and keep them in their natural state. The Society has made a substantial contribution to this fund, and urges every member to do likewise.

Each bog is near the Northern Illinois town after which it is named. Each one is threatened by real estate developments. The Volo Bog, of 47 acres, has open water, mats of floating moss, tamarack trees, blueberries, pitcher-plants, sundews, and such typical wildlife as herons, egrets, fox, and mink. The Wauconda Bog, of 67 acres, has one of the few remaining stands of showy lady's slipper and fringed gentians in Illinois, and families of marsh birds. The owners of both bogs are selling them to the Nature Conservancy for less than their market value because they, too, would like to see these areas preserved.

Generous donors have already made the necessary down payments. The Committee is working hard to raise the balance. Donations are income tax deductible, and should be made payable to the Nature Conservancy, Volo and Wauconda Bogs Fund, Box 471, 1900 Dempster Street, Evanston, Illinois. Won't you do your part to preserve two of the last remaining wilderness bogs in Illinois?

Illinois Breeding Bird Record for 1957

Compiled by MILTON D. THOMPSON,

Assistant Director of the Illinois State Museum

THIS IS A FIRST attempt to encourage the membership of the Illinois Audubon Society and its affiliated clubs to record and report all data on the evidence of bird nesting throughout our area. I am appreciative of those who have gone to the effort of reporting their observations and frankly disappointed that more of you did not send in information. The reported observations are so few and so scattered that they are of value only to the extent that more of you will feel compelled to note the date, location and condition of nests that you observe in your future birding pursuits.

In this summary are reports of nesting records of only 39 species of Illinois birds. Certain reports seem to be particularly noteworthy: **First**, the continuing work on the part of Mr. T. E. Musselman to increase the population of bluebirds and the evident success he is having in that effort in the Quincy area; **Second**, the rather late nesting of quail in the Quincy area as pointed out by Mr. Musselman. One can't help but wonder if the repeated heavy storms of late spring and summer did not destroy many of the earlier clutches of eggs or broods of chicks, causing the adults to re-nest at this late time. I wish we had more reports so that we could learn how widespread this late nesting of quail has been this season;

Third, the observations of the nesting of the blue grosbeak are of interest, not as a new nesting record for Illinois, but because central Illinois is definitely a northeastern fringe area of its range and we would like to see it prosper and become more abundant. Like the other grosbeaks, it is a beautiful bird with a pleasing song and habits definitely beneficial to man; **Fourth**, the predominance of late (September) records of nesting mourning doves is undoubtedly a result of the reminder that went out in early fall to send in nesting reports for this article. Persons who had not been keeping regular nesting records had their memories jogged, noted the ones they came in contact with and sent them to me. There is no doubt that many mourning doves are still nesting in Illinois in September.

Doves, like pigeons, are almost continuous nesters from April through September in Illinois. If it were not for this habit they would not survive, as they lay but one or two eggs per clutch on a poorly constructed twig platform which we dignify with the name nest. If they are lucky and escape the ravages of storms and predators, they raise one or two helpless young on partially predigested "pigeon's milk."

I want to express appreciation to the persons who have helped me launch this effort — to **Mr. Paul Lobik**, editor of *The Audubon Bulletin*, to **Mrs. C. F. Russell** of the Decatur Audubon Society, who helped to advertise the project by her presentation at the annual meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society, and especially to the contributors for their observations.

The contributors to this report are: **Mrs. Alfred Dyke** of Princeton, reports on 3 nests; **Mr. G. E. Farmer** of Morris Court, Warrenville, observations on 42 nests; Benjamin Gault Bird Club, **Shirley R. Fulton**, Vice-president, Glen Ellyn, observations on 5 nests; Decatur Audubon Society, **Myrtle**

J. Cooper, President, one report; **Mr. T. E. Musselman** of Quincy, reports on bluebirds, quail and doves; **Mr. William A. Sausaman**, Springfield, reports on banding of two nests of doves; and **Mr. Milton D. Thompson**, Springfield, observations on 14 nests.

I recognize the incompleteness of many of these reports and urge more careful recording of date and location next summer. We should have between 100 and 200 nesting species for Illinois if our membership will just note and report what they see in their trips afield. The nesting species recorded and reported are as follows:

WOOD DUCK — one nest, seven young, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

LITTLE GREEN HERON — one nest, one young, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

RING-NECKED PHEASANT — two nests, 25 young, Warrenville, no indication of number of young per nest, no date or location (**G. E. Farmer**).

BOBWHITE — observed one hen with twelve 3-day chicks September 30, 1957, Big Lake Hunting Club, three miles south of Quincy; observed one hen with nine 2-day old chicks October 10, captured in banding trap by **T. E. Musselman**, Quincy, Big Lake Hunting Club; observed one male with eight half-grown chicks just able to fly, October 11, Grove Lake, five miles northeast of Quincy (**T. E. Musselman**).

MOURNING DOVE — nest with young, September 1, Princeton; another nest with two eggs, September 7, Princeton (**Mrs. Alfred Dyke**); banded nest of two young doves, September 7 and again on September 11, Quincy (**T. E. Musselman**); two one-week old fledglings, June, Springfield; two one-week old fledglings, September 1, Springfield (**William A. Sausaman**); one young fledgling flushed from nest by fox squirrel April 10, second egg did not hatch, Springfield; adult feeding two young that had recently left nest, April 17, on the grounds of Judge Riess' yard, Red Bud, Randolph County; two eggs in nest, three miles south of Athens, Menard County, June 22, ten feet from nest of blue grosbeak; adult feeding two young just out of nest, September 22, Springfield (**Milton D. Thompson**).

RINGED TURTLE DOVE — pair billing, cooing, and copulating, August 12, observed and photographed in oak trees on the grounds of the Langdon Robinson estate, Springfield, (**Milton D. Thompson**); others who observed and identified the birds were **Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Robinson**, **Miss Sally Robinson**, and **Dr. Richard Allyn**, all of Springfield.

BARN OWL — nesting on farm north of West Chicago, no date (**Mrs. Shirley R. Fulton**, Glen Ellyn).

CHIMNEY SWIFT — several reported nesting in West Chicago, no date or numbers given (**Shirley R. Fulton**, Benjamin Gault Bird Club).

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD — in yard at 3301 Palmer Avenue, South-lawn, Springfield; the bird incubating eggs, July 29, later the resident reported only one young hatched (**Milton D. Thompson**); one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no location or date given (**G. E. Farmer**).

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER — one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER — one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**); one nest, 543 Highland, West Chicago, no date (**Shirley R. Fulton**, Benjamin Gault Bird Club).

HAIRY WOODPECKER — one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

DOWNY WOODPECKER — one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

CRESTED FLYCATCHER — one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

EASTERN PHOEBE — four nests, Morris Court, Warrenville, no dates or locations given (**G. E. Farmer**).

WOOD PEWEE — one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

BARN SWALLOW — one nest with four young over door of school, seven miles west of Murphysboro in Jackson County (**Milton D. Thompson**).

BLUEJAY — one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE — one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

TUFTED TITMOUSE — one nest, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH — one nest, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

HOUSE WREN — two nests, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**); one pair of wrens produced two broods during June and July in the same wren house in the yard of **Milton D. Thompson**, Springfield.

BEWICK'S WREN — one nest, four young, Princeton (**Mrs. Alfred Dyke**).

CAROLINA WREN — three nests, one produced seven young in nest at front entrance to his house at Morris Court, Warrenville, no dates or other data (**G. E. Farmer**).

CATBIRD — one nest in forsythia bush under window of **Mrs. Gardner**, Decatur, Macon County, building nest May 1, three eggs laid and hatched, fed young for three weeks, young left the nest some time after June 1; one nest in hedge, 543 Highland, West Chicago, no date or other data given (**Shirley R. Fulton**); two nests, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date, location, or other data given (**G. E. Farmer**).

BROWN THRASHER — three nests, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

ROBIN — one nest in spruce tree in the backyard of **Milton D. Thompson**, Springfield, April 19, building nest, produced four young birds; one nest in red cedar tree in front yard of **Milton D. Thompson**, Springfield, four eggs in nest April 19, nest produced four young birds; one nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**); one nest in apple tree, 543 Highland, West Chicago (**Shirley R. Fulton**, Glen Ellyn).

WOOD THRUSH — three nests, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

BLUEBIRD — **T. E. Musselman** of Quincy reports on his continuing experiments on encouraging bluebirds with nesting boxes. "Bluebirds did well. I banded several hundred birds in my boxes, but hundreds more were fledged. They are back to about 70% of their normal abundance in this territory." One nest, Morris Court, Warrenville, no date or location (**G. E. Farmer**).

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE — two young out of nest and being fed by parents June 6, two miles south of Athens, Menard County (**Milton D. Thompson** and **Dr. Richard Allyn** of Springfield).

YELLOW-THROAT — two nests, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

SCARLET Tanager — one nest, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

CARDINAL — five nests, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**); a nest being built in spruce tree on April 19, four eggs were later laid, three eggs hatched and young successfully left the nest (**Milton D. Thompson**, Springfield).

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK — one nest, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

BLUE GROSBEAK — pair produced a nest for the fourth consecutive year, three miles south of Athens in Menard County (**Thompson**, **Allyn**, and others); pair was present on June 6, declaring territorial rights and male driving off Indigo Buntings on June 16, nest almost completed but no eggs on June 22, later data not available.

INDIGO BUNTING — one nest, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

AMERICAN GOLDFINCH — one nest, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

EASTERN TOWHEE — two nests, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**).

SONG SPARROW — one nest, Warrenville, no date or location given (**G. E. Farmer**); one nest in juniper hedge in Springfield, six eggs in nest on July 13, six young on July 21, young out of nest and conspicuous in the neighborhood on July 29 (**Milton D. Thompson**, Springfield).

Illinois State Museum, Springfield



State to Get Wildlife Area

SEN. EVERETT DIRKSEN of Illinois has announced that the state will soon receive 3,800 acres of Federal land near Kankakee for use as a wildlife preserve. Part of the Joliet Arsenal, the land will be transferred to the Illinois Conservation Department. The land is west of Highway 66 and is bounded on the north by the Des Plaines River and on the south and west by the Kankakee River. The width varies from one to two miles. The land adjoins the nearby State Public Hunting grounds.

The transfer was proposed several years ago by Glenn Palmer, Conservation Director. The land has not been used since the end of World War II. We would like to suggest to Mr. Palmer that this area would make an excellent preserve for prairie chickens, if a colony could be transplanted there.

The Christmas Bird Census — 1957

By PAUL H. LOBIK

THE WINTER HOLIDAYS are almost upon us, and once again it is time to plan our Christmas Bird Censuses. We would like our cooperators to follow the procedure of the past few years and observe the rules and methods of the National Audubon Society in taking our counts. Each participating group should obtain Census Forms and instructions from Miss Elizabeth Manning, % National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N.Y. Original Census Forms are free; extra copies may be purchased at the same time for 10c each. Your Editor would prefer that you obtain at least two forms, use the original for the National Society, and send the duplicate to the Illinois Audubon Society.

Miss Manning will send you a copy of the "Christmas Bird Count Rules," the two-page Census Form, a remittance sheet for the census takers, and a list to be filled in with the names and addresses of all participants. The Census Form has spaces for the name of the group, the area covered, time, temperature, weather, number of observers, number of parties, and total party-hours and party-miles on foot or by car. Next the form lists all American birds in A.O.U. order, with spaces for the numbers of each species observed; the totals by species and individuals; and spaces for notes and the names of the observers.

IMPORTANT: If you want your census to be published in the *Illinois Audubon Bulletin*, you must send a copy to the Illinois Audubon Society, Paul H. Lobik, Editor, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Ill. *Do not send your reports to the Chicago Natural History Museum.* If you do not want to use the Census Form of the National Society, but still want to have your report published in this *Bulletin*, please type the information, double spaced, on 8½ x 11 paper, in the same manner as shown in our Christmas Census in the March, 1957 issue, and send your report to the Editor.

For the benefit of those who do not use the Census Form, here is a digest of the "Bird Count Rules:" (1) the count area must fill or fit within a circle 15 miles in diameter; (2) the count may cover only one calendar day in the period from December 21, 1957 through January 5, 1958; (3) the count should cover dawn to dusk, or at least 8 daylight hours; (4) details of unusual species or observations should be given, with names of observers; (5) census areas may not overlap, and established counts have priority; (6) deadline for sending in reports is January 15, 1958.

As always, the Chicago Ornithological Society invites birders from the Chicago area to participate in its Christmas Census at the Morton Arboretum on Sunday, Dec. 29, 1957, beginning at 9:00 a.m. The Arboretum is 25 miles west of Chicago on Highway 53, one mile north of Lisle, Illinois. For non-motorists, the Burlington train leaving Chicago's Union Station just after 8:00 a.m. will arrive in Lisle in time to meet the drivers. The observers start from the main parking lot just inside the east entrance. Bring your lunch, and dress warmly.

Other Christmas Censuses are scheduled by the Evanston Bird Club, the Bureau Valley Audubon Club, the Decatur Audubon Society, the Ridgway

Bird Club at Olney, the Springfield Bird Club, the Tri-City Bird Club, and the White Pines Bird Club. Please write to the officer listed on the back page of this *Bulletin* under "Affiliated Societies" if you would like to join one of these groups in your area. Good birding and Merry Christmas to all!

4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39

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Bird Finding in Illinois

By PAUL H. LOBIK

A NUMBER OF STATES have published books on "Where to Find Birds" within their borders. Minnesota apparently was the first, and its book has become a model for others. The project of preparing such a booklet for Illinois has been proposed a number of times before the Board of Directors of the I.A.S., but nothing tangible has been published so far.

Your Directors feel that such a guide would be highly desirable for this state. Ideally, the book should list the outstanding areas for birding in each county. Because of the size and population of our state, it would be difficult for any one person to compile such a book. However, it should be possible for us to create such a publication as a cooperative venture.

Each bird club or nature study group affiliated with the I.A.S. will be called upon in turn to prepare a "Bird Finding Guide" for its local area. The guide should cover the best spots for birding within easy driving range; specific directions for reaching each area; what species may be expected at various times of the year; and additional notes on local people to contact, landmarks, restrictions, vantage points, etc. If one of the members is adept at drawing, a pen-and-ink map of the area will be most welcome.

The "Bird Finding Guides" from each affiliated group will be published in succeeding issues of the *Audubon Bulletin*. It is hoped that in four or five years, enough guides will be available to permit an editorial board to compile an official *Guide to Bird Finding in Illinois*. Necessary changes and corrections will be made at that time to bring each section up to date before the book is published. The completed book should prove valuable to all of our members, as well as to visitors from outside of our state.

Our affiliated clubs should appoint a member or committee at once to begin the task of preparing the guide for its local area. Other clubs not now affiliated with the I.A.S. are invited to volunteer their services. We will go down the list roughly in alphabetical order; the first groups to receive the call will be the Bureau Valley Audubon Club, the Cahokia Nature League, and the Chicago Ornithological Society.

Your reports should be sent directly to your Editor. If any of you complete your guide before you are called upon, just send it in. You will receive notices approximately three months in advance of the date your report will be due. Let's all get together to produce a *Guide to Bird Finding in Illinois* — something we can all use and enjoy!

4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39

I.A.S. to Sponsor Scholarship

By PAUL H. LOBIK

TO PROMOTE THE STUDY of ornithology and the writing of essays on bird life by the young people of Illinois, the Illinois Audubon Society is sponsoring a contest for the best original essay or article on ornithology by a young person in Illinois, with the first prize to be a two-weeks' scholarship to the Wisconsin Audubon Camp in the summer of 1959. Additional prizes are offered for other articles or essays of merit, and if interest warrants, the contest will be repeated in subsequent years. Details of the contest are given in the following:

CONTEST RULES AND REGULATIONS — 1958

1. Contestants must be not under 18 years of age or not over 23 years of age as of June 1, 1959, and must be residents of Illinois or students in a college or secondary school of Illinois.
2. Persons employed full time as field naturalists, biologists, or teachers of natural history, now or within the past four years, are not eligible.
3. Essays must be between 1,000 and 2,000 words long, and must be based on original observations, investigations, or field work on wild birds performed by the writer. Illustrations or black and white photographs, charts and/or drawings may be included as part of the article or essay. The style in general should be similar to articles published in the *Audubon Bulletin* or equivalent nature magazines.
4. All manuscripts become the property of the I.A.S.
5. The winning article will be published in the Illinois *Audubon Bulletin*, as will other articles of suitable merit. No manuscripts will be returned.
6. The winner of the first prize will receive a free two-weeks' scholarship to the Audubon Camp of Wisconsin. This covers the \$95.00 camp fee for board, lodging, tuition and field trips during a full session at the camp. The award does *not* include transportation to and from the camp.
7. Second, third, and additional prizes for worthy essays will be appropriate books on wildlife or conservation, to be awarded upon publication.
8. The first prize winner may choose any session he cares to attend in 1959, but he must notify the I.A.S. of the session of his choice by April 15, 1959.
9. Winning articles will be selected by a committee of three judges, who will be the President, the Education Committee Chairman, and the Editor of the I.A.S. Decision of the judges will be final. Results will be announced in the *Bulletin*.
10. Manuscripts must be submitted to the Editor or his representative on or before March 1, 1959, which is the closing date of the contest. While this gives contestants 14 months to prepare entries, the articles should be submitted as early as possible.
11. If response warrants, the I.A.S. will repeat this contest in 1960, but any first prize winner will not be eligible for another first prize award.
12. Manuscripts must be typed or written in ink, on one side only of 8½ x 11 paper.

13. Each manuscript must be submitted with a completed official entry form, obtainable from the Editor of the I.A.S. or his representative.

14. The entry form will call for the name, address, and date of birth of the contestant, his or her school affiliation if any, and affirmation that the manuscript is the contestant's own original writing and is based on his or her personal observations and study covering dates specified in the essay.

Additional information about the Scholarship Contest will be published from time to time in the *Audubon Bulletin*. Young persons who wish to enter are invited to send their inquiries to the Editor at the address below.

4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39

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Our New Hawk and Owl Law — II

By ELTON FAWKS

WHEN I REPORTED on our new Hawk and Owl Law, House Bill #1063, in the September issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*, I could not give a clear opinion about crow protection. The new law added the crow to Section 21 of the Illinois Game Code so that the Department of Conservation could demand a hunting license of everyone afield. Before, a gunman could always say he was shooting crows if found hunting out of season. Another section of the Game Code permits the taking of crows — but now with a license. It is my opinion that this change is all to the good. A separate section still permits farmers to shoot hawks found damaging their livestock.

In House Bill #1063, all hawks and owls were added to the list of birds that are protected under Section 21. However, no provision was made to add the names of the Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, and horned owl to Section 36, which specifically enumerates all birds of prey for which there will be no open season. The writer must take the major blame for this omission. When I first started to work on the bill I was aware of both sections. The Legislative Research Bureau failed to catch the omission.

No blame can be given to the Department of Conservation. They came out in full support of the bill only three days before it started through the Legislature. They had no time to check the bill thoroughly. We are indebted to them for their support. They have assured me that unless something unforeseen happens, they will give us support again in 1959, when the Legislature reconvenes and we will try to make the necessary changes.

We have pledges of full support for a corrected bill from the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, the Izaak Walton League, and the Department of Conservation. I can see no trouble in making the new Hawk and Owl law all it ought to be.

N.B.: In my previous article on the Hawk and Owl Law in the September *Bulletin*, page 1, paragraph 4, the third line should be corrected to read: "... NO attempt was made to enlist support on a local level where trouble could start." We had full support all along from the leaders of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and the Izaak Walton League, as we have today.

Box 112, R.R. #1, East Moline

Conservation News and Notes

By LEROY TUNSTALL

I.A.S. BOOK AWARDS: It has been a policy of the Illinois Audubon Society to present \$25.00 worth of books on bird life and conservation each year to schools, colleges, and public libraries in the state. We are happy to announce that this fall the Wheaton Public Library, Wheaton College, North Central College in Naperville, and Decatur High School will receive these complimentary volumes.

SCOUTING PROGRAM: Recognizing the need for intelligent use of our natural resources, the Boy Scouts of America have integrated conservation into their teaching program. A scoutmaster's "Program Kit of Wildlife Conservation" has been issued which I feel should be used by every scout executive. The Kit has been prepared with the assistance of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Soil Conservation Service, and Forest Service. It consists of a conservation chart and a 32-page booklet.

Some of the projects are: Make a Back Yard Sanctuary for Birds; Stream Bank Erosion Control; Improve Conditions for Wildlife; Outdoor Safety and Good Manners. A Conservation Award is given upon completion of the projects. I have had the privilege of teaching nature study to scout troops, and I have found that many boys know very little about our natural resources, birdlife, wildflowers and animals. As Conservation Chairman, I feel that we should back all youth groups to promote conservation education.

WHOOING CRANES: Many people have asked me about the celebrated whooping crane chicks that hatched this spring at the New Orleans Zoo. I am happy to report that the two parent birds, attended by ornithology expert George Scott of the Bronx Zoo, to date have reared successfully their two offspring. Of the three whooper chicks previously hatched in captivity, none has lived longer than a few weeks.

THE CONSERVATION THEME: I have heard some members of Audubon Societies say that we hear too much about conservation and not enough about birds at our meetings. In a recent issue of the *Audubon Magazine* a letter from a subscriber said: "We want more about birds and more birds!" Yes, we might think so, but do we? The *Audubon Magazine* at one time was called *Bird Lore*, but its name was changed because of wider interests.

In 1892 just one of the feather markets in Jacksonville, Florida, shipped 130,000 scalps of the egret to New York for the millinery trade. Even more thousands of young birds must have starved to death, as the parents have plumes only at nesting time. This species became almost extinct; thanks to the National Audubon Society, it has become common again. The bluebird, which used to be so common along our highways and fencerows, now is rarely seen. The only reason for this is that man has taken away the natural nesting places of the bluebird — including old wooden fenceposts. The alarming decline in numbers of our Prairie Chickens, Bald Eagles, and Key Deer may also extend to other forms of bird and animal life if we do not become more conservation-minded.

WARBLER DECLINE: Records on the Eastern Seaboard show the smallest migration of Myrtle Warblers in years. This might have resulted from adverse weather conditions, but perhaps many have been killed by search lights and tall buildings. We wonder also if insecticide sprays do not account for some of the decrease.

LOOKING BACKWARD: It is easy for us to see why erroneous ideas about the treasures of the earth were almost universal in colonial times. The pioneers never realized that the great forests could possibly be used up, when they were a handful of lonely people in a vast continent so smothered with trees that it was necessary to cut them down to get sunlight. For the sake of ourselves and our descendants, we must not make the same mistakes. We can no longer believe that what man consumes, nature will replenish.

COMEBACK OF THE TURKEY: In the Shawnee National Forest in southern Illinois the Conservation Department is experimenting with restoration of the turkey. In *Outdoors in Illinois* Mr. William H. Casey, game biologist, said that the reason for the disappearance of the turkey in Illinois was the destruction of too much forest. This destruction has been going on since the first influx of settlers about 1800. Mr. Casey wrote that the native turkey has been extinct since the last one was felled by a poacher's bullet in Union County.

POLLUTION CONTROLLED: Is Public Law 660 a success? According to state and municipality figures, yes. Four years ago, fifty Chicago conservationists — the Cook County Clean Streams Committee — decided that pollution was damaging one of the county's top recreational assets, the 42,000-acre Forest Preserve District. Through it flow 125 miles of streams. In one area the pollution was so bad that a girl scout troop had to be inoculated against typhoid before taking a canoe trip. Largely through the Committee's efforts, 25 new disposal plants have been built and 40 miles of befouled streams have been greatly improved.

SMALL ZOO PLANNED: Recently the DuPage County Forest Preserve Commission authorized its Conservation Committee to investigate the possibility of erecting a structure in the Willow Brook Forest Preserve, south of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, to be used as a small zoo. The preserve is being used as a bird sanctuary at present. The Commission also approved the hiring of Mr. Richard B. Hoger of Westmont as caretaker of the preserve. Mr. Hoger, who is well known for the many birds and wild animals he has nursed back to health at his home, is an excellent choice.

CONSERVATION AWARENESS: Only recently has conservation been recognized as a need by the schools, Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, and so on. We cannot stop the population influx into rural areas today, or the housing projects that are so rapidly covering our prairies and other wildlife habitats. We must take steps now to preserve areas for our native animals and birds if we wish them to remain. This may mean writing to our Senators and Congressmen once in a while to pass certain bills. But we will have to work today for conservation of our forests, prairies, swamps, and streams if we want to enjoy the bluebird, the tanager, and other songbirds tomorrow.

Care and Feeding of Injured Wild Birds

By MRS. WALTER HUXFORD

MEMBERS OF THE Illinois Audubon Society will find assistance in answering questions about helpless birds from the article, "We Run a Hospital for Birds" by Arline Thomas in the August 10, 1957, issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*. George and Arline Thomas answer calls received through the National Audubon Society about caring for orphan birds and helping injured adult ones. Their "ambulance" is a cardboard carton and their hospital beds are boxes covered with cotton netting. The interiors of these improvised cardboard cages are fitted to the species or age or injury of the bird occupying them.

Mending the injured wing of a one-eyed nuthatch; hand-feeding every half hour three baby robins until they could fly; and rescuing a young kingbird from some neighborhood children who had tried unsuccessfully to feed him bird seed are a few of the experiences which Mrs. Thomas describes. She and her husband even mended the broken leg of a robin with long match sticks and adhesive tape. These friendly bird doctors learned how to tape a broken wing from the bird expert at the Bronx Zoo. They sometimes consulted him about other difficult problems.

Regarding care and feeding of wild birds, the author cautions with a few nevers. "Never put any more food into a bird's throat until it has swallowed the previous morsel. Never give a baby bird water or milk from a medicine dropper. When they're old enough to perch, offer water in a shallow dish." The menu suggested for songbird nestlings is "... a basic food of equal parts of hard-boiled egg yolk and finely sifted bread crumbs. Mashed together and slightly moistened with milk or cod-liver oil, the mixture agrees with robins, catbirds, orioles, bluebirds, thrushes, tanagers, cardinals and towhees. It is also fine for woodpeckers, flickers, sparrows, starlings, waxwings and other small garden birds, as well as the injured adults of all of these species."

Further information on the care and feeding of injured or orphan wild birds can be had from a pamphlet prepared on this subject by The National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N.Y.

3027 Thayer St., Evanston



Audubon Junior Clubs

THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY is again inviting new leaders to form Audubon Junior Clubs among the young people of their community. School teachers, scout masters, Camp Fire Girl leaders, 4-H Club executives, and Sunday school teachers are ideal candidates as sponsors of these clubs.

All that is needed is a leader, a group of ten or more children, an interest in nature, and plenty of enthusiasm. The National Audubon Society will provide the materials you will need to keep the children fascinated. Each month a new project sheet is distributed to each club. Some recent ones have been, "Let's Adopt a Tree," "Let's Have a Weather Station," "Let's Take

a Winter Field Trip," and so on. The children also receive magazines, bird pictures to color, a nature scrap book, cut-outs, and stories. If you would like to form a club, ask for the free information kit for potential leaders. Write directly to Miss Shirley Miller, Director, Audubon Junior Clubs, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N.Y.



Nature Photography Exhibition

ONCE AGAIN THE Chicago Nature Camera Club invites members and friends of the I.A.S. to submit pictures for the 13th International Exhibition of Nature Photography at the Chicago Natural History Museum this February.

Any nature photographer may enter either or both of two divisions, prints or slides. Four pictures are permitted in each division. Only nature subjects are eligible — flowers, birds, trees, fungi, fossils, rocks, clouds, insects, marine life, snow and ice, and so on. The exhibition is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Photographic Society of America. Medals, ribbons and certificates are awarded for the best slides and prints in each of the three sections — Botany, Zoology, and General Nature. The print at the right received an honorable mention ribbon in the Zoology Section of the 12th Exhibition last February.



Blue Jay No. 2 · H. S. Barsam, Calif.

Judges of the coming exhibit will be Philip Lewis, Assistant Curator of Primitive Art, and Dr. G. Alan Solem, Assistant Curator of Lower Invertebrates, of the Chicago Natural History Museum; Ramon Swisher, of the Biology Department of Wilson Junior College; Anne P. Dewey, F.P.S.A., and Edward Kloubec, Jr., outstanding photographers of the Chicago area. Accepted prints will be displayed in the main hall of the Museum from February 1 through 23, 1958, while accepted slides will be projected in James Simpson Theater of the Museum on two Sundays, Feb. 9 and 16, 1958, at 2:30 p.m. Photographers who wish to enter the contest should write for entry blanks to Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Ill. Deadline for entries is January 11, 1958.



Shore Birds at the Cinder Flats

By PAUL H. LOBIK

ONE OF OUR MEMBERS, Mr. Harold Fetter of the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A., Chicago, reported in September that migratory shore birds were being killed on the Calumet Cinder Flats by waste oil dumped on standing water in the area. He promptly notified the Conservation Department, officials of the Sanitary District (a city waste disposal area is nearby), the Illinois Audubon Society, and the patrolling officer of the Nickel Plate Railroad, which owns the property.

According to Mr. Fetter, the sandpipers and plovers wading in the polluted water became so covered with oil that they could not fly and sometimes died on the spot. His warning was transmitted to one of our Directors, Mr. Alfred Reuss of Blue Island, who has been acting as liaison man on any problems arising in this area. Mr. Reuss immediately contacted representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Richard B. Hoger family at Westmont, who have been responsible for saving the lives of many shore birds in this area during the last few years.

The Cinder Flats, at 103rd St. and Doty Ave. on the south side of Chicago, have long been a favorite gathering spot for migrant shore birds (and bird watchers). In recent years, this has also been a source of high bird mortality. Thousands of shore birds here have been stricken by a perplexing and often fatal illness each fall. The Hogers have rescued many. Chemical analysis of the crops of dead birds eventually revealed lead poisoning. The source of the lead was never clearly determined, but a bulldozer worked over the Cinder Flats last fall and winter, and apparently the poisonous chemicals were covered over.

The Hogers did not have a single sick shore bird this fall. High water levels may have accounted for part of this happy change. This new threat to shore birds posed by the waste oil was also handled effectively, as the source of the oil was located and buried by a tractor. Unfortunately, the oil-soaked birds could not be rescued, but had to be destroyed by the Conservation Department. Since quick action was taken, not many birds died.

The Society appreciates the prompt action of Mr. Fetter in notifying the proper authorities of the danger. Splendid cooperation of this type should benefit many more of our wild birds.

4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39



I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee

Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman, 214 W. Wesley, Wheaton

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Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

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Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

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Bureau Valley Audubon Club, % Carl H. Kramer, President
30 Thompson St., Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Chicago Park District, % Mrs. Grace Nelson
425 E. 14th Blvd., Chicago 5, Illinois

Decatur Audubon Society, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois

DuPage Audubon Society, Mrs. Roy J. Lile, President
408 Pennsylvania Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire, Secretary
7441 Ridge Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herrcke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

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3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois

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1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

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128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

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2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa

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Polo, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor at his home address, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Illinois.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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PAUL H. LOBIK, *Editor*, 4835 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago 39, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

Number 105

March, 1958

The 1958 Annual Meeting

By MRS. WALTER S. HUXFORD

"LET'S-GO-AHEAD-AND-MAKE-IT-HAPPEN" that the Illinois Audubon Society has an excellent annual meeting at Decatur, Saturday, April 26, 1958. Formal invitations will be sent to all members in April but the following are some of the tentative plans.

The host organization, The Decatur Audubon Society, (**Miss Myrtle Cooper**, President) will start the day off about 10 o'clock with an informal coffee hour at the Y.M.C.A. where all the day sessions will be held. Departing from the usual procedure, the rest of the morning will be occupied with the annual business meeting session. Your attendance at this brief but comprehensive conference will show creative interest in I.A.S. and will help our Society move ahead with fresh ideas in the months to come.

A symposium on Illinois will take up a large part of the afternoon. This will include a panel discussion on "Our City and State Museums" which **Mr. John Helmer** has arranged and on which he will preside as moderator. Since the Illinois Natural History Survey is 100 years old this year **Dr. Thomas G. Scott** (Game Specialist and Head, Section of Wildlife Research) has made a special study of the Survey's contribution to ornithological science. He has uncovered some interesting facts which he will share with us during this part of the program.

The annual banquet will be held Saturday evening at the Decatur Club. Several special features will make up a short after dinner program. Some member of our Society will be honored for doing an outstanding job in arousing interest in birds and their conservation. **Wesley F. Kubichek** of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. has been scheduled for the evening program to give an illustrated talk on "The Whooping Crane's Wintering Domain." The whooping cranes wintering at Aransas Refuge have been photographed by **Mr. Kubichek** over the past four years. His movies include other birds and scenes of the area, with roseate spoonbills, wild turkeys and cattle egrets.

There will be interesting exhibits. If you have something which you think would be appropriate to exhibit, please write to **Mrs. C. F. Russell**, P.O. Box 287, Decatur, Ill. **Mr. Oliver Heywood** will have the books handled by I.A.S. available for sale. **Mr. Helmer** will be happy to discuss binoculars.

The usual Sunday field trip will be to Breeze Hill, (Moweaqua, Ill.), a farm now converted into a wild life sanctuary, on which stands the 121-year-old Russell home. Visitors to our Annual Meeting are always welcome. Information about meals and lodging reservations will be included in the invitations. Please cooperate and make these reservations early. We hope

many representatives from bird clubs, garden clubs, nature organizations, camera and hiking clubs will come to Decatur, Saturday, April 26, and stay for the interesting field trip on Sunday, April 27. Further inquiries should be addressed to **Mrs. C. F. Russell**, P.O. Box 287, Decatur, Ill. or to **Mrs. Walter S. Huxford**, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston, Ill. (Greenleaf 5-1487).

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January 21, 1958

Dear Friends:

I meant to do my work today — but we awoke to find a big snow. Breakfast at our house was late, as the birds needed theirs first. All twelve feeders had been filled Sunday, but with the heavy snow the birds were finding it difficult to get the food. After clearing the snow away, our breakfast still waited, as this was a perfect winter morning to watch the birds feeding and to day dream.

Day-dreaming about Sunday, April 27th, when our old house and gardens will ring with happiness, laughter, friends and bird song. The Decatur Audubon Society will be your host on Saturday. On Sunday the field trips will include a visit to Breeze Hill Farm and Gardens, our country home near Moweaqua, Illinois. Breeze Hill is an old farm. In its center stands a house 121 years old. The Hill is a wild life sanctuary, full of birds.

As I day dream I always turn back the pages of time. A long, long time ago Elizabeth and Ellington Adams came up from Kentucky and settled on this hill. They built a log cabin and lived in it many years. Elizabeth had tenderly cared for the root of a lilac she had brought in their covered wagon. While it grew, Ellington was busy, working and saving to secure a land grant for his ground. Finally, in 1837, they secured a grant for forty acres. The price, one dollar per acre. Ellington was ready now to build his house. (This land grant, signed by President Van Buren, is one of our prized possessions.)

First came four rooms, each 16 x 16 feet, two below, two above, and a large fire place for heat and cooking. Ellington became more prosperous, and eventually owned thousands of acres. The family grew, and four more rooms were added to the front, two below, two above. Ellington had chosen his site well. To protect the house from the winds he built it at the foot of a higher hill. When death claimed their young son, the hill became the burial ground. Time marched on, and Elizabeth and Ellington were buried at the top of the hill. Their tombstones are now so weather-worn you can hardly read the dates. Their land passed from sons to grandsons. Each one sold a little more until, when we arrived, only 65 acres remained. *And now the pages of time turn back to the Spring of 1940.*

We drove down a country lane, which suddenly rose in a steep incline. Rounding a curve we saw an almost abandoned old house. It was the most forlorn place I had ever seen. Its occupant was a lone man. Weeds and trash were abundant; I had no desire to give the place a second glance, but my husband quickly disappeared, looking for the owner

It took me only an instant to decide that my husband had surely lost his mind. He refused to answer my call, and growing more impatient, I

decided to wander around. Near an open door I saw chickens roaming through a room filled with tools and grain sacks. As I entered, the chickens flew out where a door hung on one hinge. Looking into the kitchen, I thought the plaster would choose that moment to fall down. A bit of ceiling paper hung over an old table set with cold boiled potatoes and a raw onion.

I rushed for the nearest exit, bent on getting away. I was convinced that my husband had gone mad to want the old house. But once outside, I paused to stare at an old lilac bush. It seemed to say, "I will not die, there are many years ahead of me yet, my roots are deep and strong and I will not die."

I stood beside the old bush, admiring its determination to live. The house was forgotten. Without realizing it, peace, contentment and happiness were filling my every thought. I turned around to face the house again. It stood there like a giant, defying me to believe that it, too, would fail to survive. Suddenly I recalled what I had been told. The joists were a foot thick; the wood work, floors, and weather boarding, solid walnut. Something drew me back into the old house, and as I chased the chickens out, I seemed to be defending its right to be something better than a chicken coop.

I climbed the groaning stairs. Here were barren rooms, and ceilings only a foot above my head. Then up a step into the higher front rooms. Empty, but what a view over the distant fields! And then I took a fatal step toward a south window. I looked down and found my eyes resting again on that old lilac bush. At that moment I decided that my husband had not lost his mind, and I became a willing partner in his desire for the old house on the hill.

My husband is much wiser than I. As a boy he had enjoyed a part of each summer on the hill while an uncle lived there. He was the one who had the vision for the future of the old house, and he knew that if I inspected it alone, I would love it as he had. My roots are buried so deep now in the country that I pray I shall still be on the Hill when I'm carried to the burial ground near Elizabeth and Ellington. *Time marches on in my dreams!*

Trees and shrubs were planted, and the birds soon found nesting sites. The fence allowed only a small yard; it was set out farther, then was completely removed as we made the hill into a wildlife sanctuary. A border line of shrubs and trees marks the edge of the gardens near the house. A meadow borders this, then a planting of thousands of evergreen trees and multiflora rose. This soon brought the birds and other wildlife — raccoons, possums, a few skunks, rabbits, pheasants, and quail. And on the farm pond, ducks and muskrats. To add a bit of atmosphere, we have a pair of peacocks and pet geese. The old house will never be lonely again.

Appropriate signs mark a nature trail. At the entrance a weathervane eagle stands guard over a sign: "This Is a Wildlife Sanctuary. Look, Learn, Love, Leave."

After you walk through the gardens and nature trail, you return to the higher lawn and see what at first you think is a new lilac bush. No, this is the one Elizabeth planted, the root that refused to die! Through our gardens and fields you walk, pausing to read the signs or admire a blooming shrub, and then you are at our door. A sign welcomes you: "We are happiest when sharing the old house with friends." The latch string is always out and on Sunday April 27th, the door will be wide open.

The winds may be blowing, it may be cold or raining on April 27th, but

inside a huge fire will be glowing in the fireplace. After a tour of the old house, you will heed the call, "it's lunch time!" Then you'll take your box lunch and hope you will be lucky enough to find a spot near the fire.

Breeze Hill is not a show place; it does not boast of formal rose beds or neatly trimmed shrubs. It is, however, a refuge for wildlife, a place of peace and beauty in the eyes of its owners who love it so much. It's a garden of the open country. When you come to Breeze Hill it is hoped your time will permit you to linger. There is much to see and enjoy. A walk to the higher hill to the old burial ground. Trees and shrubs will be bursting with spring, and the birds should be back in great numbers.

As you leave, we hope you will pause at our garden gate and read: "My garden is to me like sweet music; I leave my cares at its gates." Below Breeze Hill, at the foot of the lane, the last sign reads: "Come often to thy friend's house."

Mrs. C. F. Russell, Breeze Hill Farm, Moweaqua, Illinois

Hanson Receives Arctic Institute Grant

By DR. THOMAS G. SCOTT

MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY will be pleased to learn that Harold C. Hanson, associate wildlife specialist in the Section of Wildlife Research of the Illinois Natural History Survey, has received a grant of \$5,200 from the Arctic Institute of North America for further field studies of Canada geese in the Hudson Bay and James Bay region of Canada. Hanson has become a recognized authority on Canada geese through his sustained studies on the geese wintering on Horseshoe Lake Game Refuge in southern Illinois.

Hanson's first arctic experience dates back to 1936, when he went to northeast Greenland with Captain Robert Bartlett, navigator for Commander Robert E. Peary. In 1946, Hanson received the first grant for research made by the then newly formed Arctic Institute of North America. The grant was for research to supplement investigations on Canada geese.

Again, in 1949, the Institute sent Hanson to the Perry River region of the arctic seacoast of Canada with Paul Queneau, a geologist from Fairfield, Connecticut, and Peter Scott, artist and director of the Severn Wildfowl Trust of England, and son of Captain Robert F. Scott, Antarctic explorer. The results of this expedition have been published (*Spec. Pub. No. 3, Arctic Institute, 1956*).

Hanson plans to leave in late May or early June of this year to conduct an aerial reconnaissance of the Hudson-James Bay area, the breeding grounds of four flyway populations of Canada geese. Particular attention will be given the Mississippi Flyway population that nests west of James Bay. The aerial observations will be followed by intensive studies on the ground. Nesting habits, productivity, parasitology, and certain aspects of the physiology of Canada geese are the chief study objectives. Arrangements have been made for collaboration with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

Section of Wildlife Research, State Natural History Survey, Urbana

Dr. Strong Honored

By MRS. ANNE DOUGLAS BAYLESS

DR. R. M. STRONG, PAST PRESIDENT and now honorary president of the Illinois Audubon Society, was named one of "Chicago's 100 outstanding citizens" by the Society of Jesus last December. The selection and honoring of the group was the climax of a celebration of the Jesuits' 100th anniversary in Chicago.

More than 9,000 persons submitted nominations for the citations, said Charles F. Murphy, chairman of the observance. Chosen for "distinguished achievements and for contributions to their city," the group was picked by a jury of prominent persons. Dr. Strong was identified as "now retired . . . former professor and chairman of anatomy of the Stritch School of Medicine of Loyola University, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Chairman of the Conservation Council of Chicago." Dr. Strong also is a fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union, a founding member and former president of the Wilson Ornithological Society, and founder of the Chicago Ornithological Society.

The citations were presented by Samuel Cardinal Stritch, archbishop of Chicago, at a dinner attended by 1,600 leaders of Chicago's civic, professional, and business life, held in the Palmer House, Chicago, on Dec. 12, 1957.

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Indiana



Chicago Area Field Trips

THE SOCIETY'S OFFICE at the Chicago Natural History Museum often receives calls from beginning nature students that would like to go on sponsored field trips in this area. While the I. A. S. conducts trips only in connection with its annual meetings and camp-outs, we do have an active affiliate, the Chicago Ornithological Society, which schedules well-attended field trips all through the year. Probably the most popular of these is the noted "Warbler Day" at Waukegan, where individual bird lists of 100 species and over are common. Here is the schedule for the next two months:

Eggers Woods and Torrence Ave., Sunday, May 4. Meet 9:00 a.m. at Eggers Woods field house. Featured species: sandpipers, warblers.

Waukegan Area: Sunday, May 18. Meeting place to be announced later.

Indiana Dunes: Sunday, June 1. Meet 9:45 a.m. at Tremont Station, South Shore Line.

Saganashkee Slough to Parker Road: Sunday, June 15. Meet 9:00 a.m. at dam on Willow Springs Road north of Route 83. Chats, orioles, Bell's vireo.

Pottawattamie Woods, Wheeling: Saturday, June 28. Details to be announced later.

For more information, write to Mr. Alfred Reuss, President, 2908 Edison St., Blue Island, Illinois.

Christmas Census — 1957

Tabulated by PAUL H. LOBIK

AN ERROR IN THE TABLE: This year we must admit to an error in our tabulation of the Christmas Bird Census for Illinois. There simply was not enough room to print the total number of Mallards reported from two areas. The count for Mallards under "Princeton" should be **500,000**, not 50,000; and under "Seaton" should be **155,600**, not 15,560. Our table can expand no further. The total at the right of the table for "Mallards" should be **657,637**, not 67,597. Similarly, the complete "Total Individuals" at the end of the table should be **739,928**, rather than 149,888.

This gives us something serious to think about. After five years of tabulating our censuses, we find that the numbers of birds, with Mallards omitted, has leveled off at about 82,500. The number of species has gone down slightly (from 119 to 110). This variation in numbers is not especially great, and the physical limits of our table definitely have been reached. Your Editor now feels that the tabulation is not worth continuing. It requires an excessive amount of time; no one else has come forward to do the job; the findings are no more than anyone could obtain from individual reports by a little digging. Hence we plan to drop the tabulation next year, and go back to the system of listing each report in detail. If you have any great objections to this, please write to the Editor.

Once again, we note with regret that the Prairie Chicken is absent from our Census. So are the Goshawk, the Wilson's Snipe, the Loon, the Green-winged Teal, and the Snow Bunting. We are pleased to see the Wood Duck back on the list, as well as the Brown Thrasher and both species of Crossbills. Probably the most unusual report was that of Gray (Hungarian) Partridges at White Pines State Park.

As before, we have included separate reports from several areas which have been omitted from the table because of a lack of room. The counts for Clinton, Glen Ellyn, Jasper-Pulaski and Michigan City are given at the end of this write-up. As usual, the code names of the summaries that follow are the same as the names at the top of the table on pages 8 and 9. Please note that the order of listing of each species has been revised in accordance with the Fifth Edition of the *Check-List of North American Birds*, published in 1957 by the American Ornithologists' Union. Also, common names of all birds have been revised to agree with the official A.O.U. nomenclature, except for a few in parentheses. Now for the reports:

CODE: **Arboretum**, *Lisle, DuPage County*; entire 800 acres of Morton Arboretum, the Saganashkee Slough and forest preserve to its north, and Bemis Woods forest preserve (in Cook County) — same as last year. Semi-open area 15%; open fields and farm land 10%; oak woods 35%; pine and spruce stands 30%, river bottom 10%. **Dec. 29**; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sunny first hour, overcast balance of day; temp. 20° to 28°; wind, North, about 3 m.p.h.; ground covered with snow, 1 inch to 4 inches deep, crusty from recent sleet storm. 29 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 34 (25 on foot, 9 by car), total party-miles, 58 (23 on foot, 35 by car). — Chicago Ornithological Society members and guests: Kenneth Anglemire, Bertha Bannert, Karl Bartel, L. C. Binford, Catherine Campbell, Charles

T. Clark, Mrs. K. B. Frost, Mr. & Mrs. Oliver C. Heywood, O. C. Hynning, Dr. Warren N. Keck, Lloyd Kern, Harry Kurshenbaum, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), John M. LeVett, Jr., Paul H. Lobik, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Montgomery, Alfred H. Reuss, Jr., G. B. Schenong, Paul Schulze, Marguerite Shawvan, Roy Smith, Charles A. Westcott, Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Westcott, Helen Wilson, Kenneth Wilz, John Yondorf.

CODE: Channahon, Will County. South along tow-path of I. & M. Canal, on northwest side of DuPage river and along Illinois river, to Morris (in Grundy County). Then from Morris on southwest side of Illinois river, following Kankakee river and DesPlaines river, to Channahon. River edge 60%, deciduous farm woodlots 15%, plowed fields and pasture 20%, cattail marsh 5% — **Dec. 28;** 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Clear; temp. 29° to 34°; wind S.W. 5-8 m.p.h.; ground in morning $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of snow, mostly gone by noon; all water free of ice. Fifteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$; (4 on foot, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ by car), total party-miles, 65 (4 on foot, 61 by car). — Amy G. Baldwin, Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Kay Binder, Shirley Borchardt, John Dull, Dick Hoger and his two daughters, Thelma Jones, Margaret C. Lehmann, Mary Ryan, Catherine Schaffer, Paul Schulze, Mr. & Mrs. Orville Smith, Floyd A. Swink, Karl Wilm, Dr. J. O. Young.

CODE: Decatur. Circle 15 miles in diameter, centered on the Decatur Transfer House (same as last year); around Lake Decatur and parts of the Sangamon river. **Dec. 28;** 3:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; weather fair, temp. 30° to 40°; wind WNW 5-10 m.p.h. — George E. Chanot, Dean Gorham, A. Irwin, Frank Irwin, Richard P. Kirby (compiler), P. Nearing, Turner Nearing, Mrs. C. F. Russell, Roger Simpson, Paul Smith.

CODE: Evanston. (15 mile diameter circle centering at Touhy and Lincoln Aves., Lincolnwood, Ill.) All Lakefront and Forest Preserve District in the area; Graceland, Rosehill, and Memorial Park Cemeteries; city streets 13%, lakefront and harbors 16%, golf courses 3%, deciduous woods 38%, rivers and canals 1%, open fields 8%, cemeteries 6%, clay and gravel pits 6%, city parks 8%, feeders 1%. **Dec. 28;** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear; temperature 26° to 33°; wind NW 24 m.p.h.; lake, harbors, rivers and canals open; ground partially frozen and covered with one inch of snow in Forest Preserves. 20 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 42 (35 on foot, 7 by car), total party-miles, 131 (25 on foot, 106 by car). Seen in area during count period: Black-crowned Night Heron, Cedar Waxwing, Purple Finch. — Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire, Mr. Ormsby Annan, Mr. Laurie Binford, Mrs. T. K. Boyd, Van A. Bradley, Mrs. Catherine Campbell, Mrs. Doris Clements, Mr. Hugh Gillilan, Mr. John Janusz, Mr. Joe Healy, Mr. & Mrs. Russell Mannette, Miss Helen McMillan, Mrs. Laurence Nobles, David Schaeffer, Mr. Philip Steffen, Brother I. Vincent, F.S.C. (compiler), James Ware, Francis Whitehead (Evanston Bird Club).

CODE: Lake Geneva; Lake Geneva, Wisconsin (same as last year); around entire lake, stopping at suitable localities for observations; towns and suburbs 35%, deciduous woods 25%, open water 30%, pasture 5%, cat-tails and spring-fed streams 5%. **Dec. 22;** 7:15 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.; perfect weather; temp. 35°-52°, wind south 5-10 m.p.h., no snow, lake free of

AREA	Arboretum	Channahon	Decatur	Evanston	Lake Geneva	North Ind.	Oleyn	Princeton	Seaton	Springfield	Tri-City	Waukegan	White Pines	TOTALS
Horned Grebe					3	5								
Pied-billed Grebe					3									
Great Blue Heron	1		1								2			
Canada Goose				25	1			500		65	25			
Mallard	12	460	306	138	100		50	50,000	15,560	432	47	17	475	67
Black Duck		875	391	21	58	3			55	152	3	1	6	1
Pintail		3	3								1			
American Widgeon		4	1									2		
Shoveler									5					
Wood Duck			1							1				
Redhead					2	6			32	4	1	1		
Ring-necked Duck				2							4			
Canvasback					600					8	1			
Greater Scaup				1									25	
Lesser Scaup		4	1	1,258	20	75	1				20	150		
Common Goldeneye		37	5	925	200	2			88	25	170	255	7	
Bufflehead				5	7						10			
Oldsquaw				425									36	
White-winged Scoter				79	1									
Surf Scoter					2									
Ruddy Duck						2				2	1	2		
Hooded Merganser					2									
Common Merganser		12	16	370	35	210	1		12	15	283	1,214		
Red-breasted Merganser		7		357	16	3				1		2		
Sharp-shinned Hawk	1											1		
Cooper's Hawk	2			1	2		1	1	1		3	1	3	
Red-tailed Hawk	4	4	4	5	2		39	22	10	3	47		23	
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	3			3		4	2	1	3	17	1	1	
Rough-legged Hawk	2	2	3	2			3	1	2		4		6	
Bald Eagle								1	32		31			
Marsh Hawk		1	13				13	4	2	3	2		2	
Peregrine Falcon									1		1	3		
Pigeon Hawk														
Sparrow Hawk	3	4	31	2	1	2	40	4	11	9	9	1	6	
Bobwhite (Quail)		8	37				5	20	106	41	31		11	
Ring-necked Pheasant	51	28	3	18	5						26	1		
Gray Partridge													26	
American Coot			2		451	1				5	3	5		
Killdeer			1							7	2			
Glaucous Gull											1			
Herring Gull	33	20	18	2,274	15	100		5	8	7	1,202	173	60	
Ring-billed Gull	200	3	750	99	478	250		44	15	700	248	167	11	
Bonaparte's Gull				150		3								
Mourning Dove	6	40	24	23			187	12	14	55	6		33	
Barn Owl								1						
Screech Owl			10						2	1	7			
Great Horned Owl			3						6		3		2	
Barred Owl			4				2		2	2	7		2	
Long-eared Owl				1	1				9		6			
Short-eared Owl			4		1				1				4	
Saw-whet Owl									1				1	
Belted Kingfisher		3	1				2		3	3	7		4	
Yellow-shafted Flicker	2	4	28		1	1	39	5	16	32	27		5	
Pileated Woodpecker			2						4					
Red-bellied Woodpecker	7	2	104	1	5		18	34	32	27	57		20	
Red-headed Woodpecker			11		6		28	2	6	3	8	1	28	
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker							1	1		3			1	

RD CENSUS, CHRISTMAS 1957

AREA	Arboretum	Channahon	Decatur	Evanston	Lake Geneva	North Ind.	Olney	Princeton	Seaton	Springfield	Tri-City	Waukegan	White Pines	TOTALS 1957
Grey Woodpecker	11		9	3	1	1	5	10	20	3	45	3	23	134
Downy Woodpecker	41	5	88	19	15	3	45	39	48	34	173	2	55	567
Hermit Lark	36		565				115	25	36	62	61		2	902
Blue Jay	25	4	221	6	15	8	266	18	77	72	123	4	114	953
Common Crow	159	53	5,153	192	99	9	127	235	503	171	450	300	202	7,653
Black-capped Chickadee	88	8	156	127	50	3		75	214	31	254	3	264	1,273
Indiana Chickadee							68		68					136
Red Titmouse	18	1	233	6		3	36	64		72	173		72	678
White-breasted Nuthatch	11	3	21	14	35	3	3	57	54	8	108	1	91	409
White-breasted Nuthatch	26		5	2				3	25	4	15	3	16	99
House Wren	5	2	6	1	5		2	1	2	10	12		11	57
Winter Wren		1									1		1	3
Indiana Wren	5	2	42				24	1		4	3		4	85
Mockingbird			24				96		3	6				129
Chimney Swift										1				1
House Wren									1		1			2
Robin	63	2	5		1	1	5	1	10	3	17		11	119
Hermit Thrush	1										1			2
Eastern Bluebird							98				1			99
Golden-crowned Kinglet	11		14		6		5	6	12	14	23	1	5	97
Grey-crowned Kinglet											1		1	2
Starling	43		4		21		1		19	7			67	162
Northern Shrike											1			1
Loggerhead Shrike			3				9		1		1			14
Starling	57	22	2,852	6,187	19	300	815	562	1,122	12,700	3,529	36	351	28,552
House Sparrow	281	400	747	144	9	300	1,070	1,050	786	638	3,176	6	549	9,156
Eastern Meadowlark		1	2		1		499		29	3	59		2	596
Western Meadowlark									3		5			8
Ring-billed Gull	107	1	4	8		78	115	1,005	50	1	84		2	1,455
Ring-billed Gull													1	1
Common Grackle			2				4	13		350	29	2		400
Ring-necked Pigeon			8				5	500			1			514
Cardinal	103	6	261	48	17	2	365	64	142	111	202	3	67	1,391
Eastern Grosbeak				16									10	26
Pile Finch	26		104		6	3	14		13		4		16	186
Pile Finch					1							10	5	16
Common Redpoll	1				11					7				19
Pile Finch	92				57	2				1	98		8	258
American Goldfinch	33	7	137	27	61	1	107	4	59	63	601	7	206	1,313
Red Crossbill	1													1
White-winged Crossbill	25				1						38			63
Ring-billed Gull	1		2				10							13
Blue-colored Junco	170	39	366	70	30	6	678	248	145	321	675	78	209	3,035
Junco	2								1		6		2	11
Tree Sparrow	85	114	377	11	80	200	365	177	265	41	557	59	142	2,473
Chipping Sparrow			1										25	26
Field Sparrow			3				28	2					5	38
White-crowned Sparrow			1			3	70							74
White-throated Sparrow	1						5			1	1		10	18
Field Sparrow			2											2
Swamp Sparrow		2	3			8					3			16
Song Sparrow	18	4	67	4	2		36	5	15	18	64	1	3	237
Land Longspur			3								6			9
TOTAL SPECIES IN AREA	46	41	64	41	50	33	49	42	59	56	77	39	58	110
TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	1,883	2,201	13,269	13,067	2,563	1,597	5,525	54,824	19,763	16,366	12,926	2,596	3,308	149,888

ice. — Earl Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Karl Bartel, Margaret Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist (compiler), Robert and Ronald Palmquist, Alfred Reuss, Karl Wilm, John Yondorf.

•**CODE: North Ind.; Northern Lake County, Indiana** (same area as 1956). **Dec. 29**, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear to cloudy; temp. 30° to 36°; wind W, 8-15 m.p.h.; ground with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. snow; water frozen except Lake Michigan. Three observers in 1 party. Total party-hours, 9 (3 on foot, 6 by car), total party-miles, 50 (5 on foot, 45 by car). — Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler), John Louis.

CODE: Olney; Bird Haven Sanctuary, Richland County (same as last year); $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centering on Bird Haven, including New Olney Lake, Weber-Shaw Refuge, Big Creek; open farm lands 85%, deciduous forests 15%; water open; 30 observers in 5 parties; total party-hours, 35 (8 on foot and 27 by car); total party miles 471 (10 on foot and 461 by car); **Dec. 28**; 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 36° maximum; wind NW 15 m.p.h. — Mr. and Mrs. William Bridges, Roy Lathrop, Robin and David Lockwood, Charles and Kenneth Stangle, Mrs. Lucille Smith, Hermina Fehrenbacher, June Badger, Robert Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Scherer, Mrs. Minnie Hundley, Mrs. Leo Dehlinger, Tom and Beverly Nix, Lee Scherer, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Anderson, Mrs. Wm. Redman and Mildred, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Holloway, Clifford, Christian, Ronnie, Kay Scherer, Sam Resor, and Mrs. Howard Shaw (compiler).

CODE: Princeton; $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius including Thomas Woods, Callinan Woods, red covered bridge, Lovers' Lane, Tiskilwa area, Illinois river bottoms; town 10%, farms 15%, woods 25%, highway 30%, river bottoms 20%. **Thursday, Dec. 26**, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 29° to 34°, wind SW 25 to 30 m.p.h., gusty; 13 observers in 5 parties; total party hours 72 (7 on foot, 65 by car) total party miles 241 (7 on foot, 234 by car). The conservation officers estimated that there were 500,000 ducks and 500 Canadian geese in the area. — Bureau Valley Audubon Club, Princeton, Illinois: Edith and John Callinan, Alfred and Vinnie Dyke, Donnabelle Fry, Carl H. Kramer (compiler), Margaret H. Paden, Ellis Rudiger, Ruth Skinner, Mary Smith, Ellen and Harry Thomas, E. W. Whitten.

CODE: Seaton: Western section of Mercer County. (Same area as last year). **Dec. 22**, 1957; 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 32° to 45°; clear until late afternoon; wind SW, 2 to 8 m.p.h. 14 observers; total party hours, 104; total party miles, 274 (66 on foot, 208 by car). There is a large concentration of ducks this year in the 4,000 acre refuge north of Keithsburg, Ill. They go out every afternoon to feed in corn fields, sometimes going 25 or 30 miles. They concentrate here every year but leave as soon as we have enough snow to cover the fields. This year due to lack of snow, we had the high count of Mallards, Black Ducks, Redheads, and a few Shovelers. Our count is actually low according to the local warden; he estimates 200,000 to 250,000. There seems to be an unusual number of Red-breasted Nuthatches this winter. Wherever there is a group of pines or cedars they are a common sight, with 4 to 6 in flocks of Chickadees and Golden-crowned Kinglets. Three mockingbirds were observed again this year in or near grape vines. The Brown Thrasher was observed at a feeding station where he has been all fall. — Participants: Carroll and Rodney Greer, Dr. Nellie

Marsh, Donald, Helen, and Tommy McIntyre, Marjie and Robert Trial (compiler), of Aledo, Ill.; May, Richard, and Ted Greer, Gary and Lee Schrader, and Earl Tomlinson, of Joy, Ill.

CODE: Spr'gfield; Springfield, Illinois. 7½ mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon river (same as last year). Water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%. **Dec. 22;** 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; weather clear, temp. 39° to 59°, wind S, 5-25 m.p.h.; ground bare and unfrozen, lakes and rivers open. Nineteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 34 (25 on foot, 9 by car); total party-miles, 195 (20 on foot, 175 by car). — Dr. Richard Allyn, Wayne Bailey, Maurice Cook, Beatrice Foster, Vernon Greening, Lena Hardbarger, Lois Hogan, Ellen Hopkins, Beatrice Hopwood, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Irwin, Al Kaszynski, Emma Leonhard, Mr. and Mrs. Turner Nearing, William O'Brien, Opel M. Rippey, W. A. Sausaman (compiler), Richard Ware (Springfield Nature League). Seen during census week but not on census day were the Bluebird, Brown Thrasher, Towhee, and Myrtle Warbler. The seven redpolls were observed on census day in a clump of white birch trees adjacent to the Naval Training Center on Lake Springfield. They were first observed on December 8 by Al Kaszynski. At this writing (December 29) they are still at the same location, feeding on the birch seed. This is the first indisputable record for the redpoll in the 23 years the League has conducted Christmas bird censuses.

CODE: Tri-City; Rock Island-Moline-Davenport Area (7½ mile radius centering on Memorial Bridge tollgate — same as last year). **Dec. 29;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; overcast, snow flurries in p.m.; wind NE, 9-11 m.p.h.; temp. 21° to 31°; ground bare, river open. 54 observers in 20 parties. Total party-hours, 106 (46 on foot, 60 by car); total party-miles, 513 (71 on foot, 442 by car). Deciduous woods 35%, open farmland 30%, river and shoreline 25%, evergreen woods 5%, urban 5%. — 54 members of the Tri-City Bird Club; Dale Dickinson, compiler; Mr. & Mrs. James Hodges, tabulation supper hosts.

CODE: Waukegan; Waukegan harbor, Lake front, woods and fields north of Waukegan, Public Service cooling pond, bird feeder in Lake Bluff, and St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary Woods. Lake edge 60%, pine and other evergreens 10%, open fields 15%, inland lakes and creeks 15%. **Jan. 1;** 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., clear to partly overcast; temp. 5° to 9°; wind N.W., approx. 5 m.p.h.; 4 to 14 inches of snow on ground; trees and bushes heavy with snow. Water at lake front open; inland creeks and ponds frozen to partly frozen. Twelve observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 10½ (2½ on foot, 8 by car), total party-miles, 37 (7 on foot, 30 by car). — Karl E. Bartel, Catherine Campbell, Margaret C. Lehmann (compiler), Paul Schulze, Roy Smith, Charles Westcott, Helen A. Wilson, John Yondorf, Dr. J. O. Young, Ann Young, Mr. & Mrs. Albert J. Zimmermann.

***CODE: White Pines; White Pines State Park** and bluffs and flats along Rock river between Oregon and Dixon. **Dec. 22;** 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; fair in a.m., light snow in p.m.; temp. 30°, 6 m.p.h. wind. — Mrs Karl Priemer (compiler); Vic Eichler Jr., Mrs. Gronberg, Mrs. Roe, Richard Finch, Bill O'Connor, Warren Stultz, Mickey McCardle, Craig Olney, Jack

Keegan, Justine and Leila Parrah of Dixon; Mr. and Mrs. Ragnar Erikson, Duncan Rowles of Grand Detour; Mr. and Mrs. Max Hagans, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw of Sterling; Mrs. D. A. Stenmark, Mrs. J. G. Seise of Polo; Mr. and Mrs. Glen Schnadt of Barrington; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Vietmeier of Forreston; Mrs. Martin Peterman, Mrs. Arthur Carpenter, Mrs. Robert Maxson, Miss Gertrude Cann, Bill Hooks, Keith Eyrick of Oregon.

Supplementary Reports

THE FOLLOWING COUNTS were not included in the table because they overlapped areas previously reported, or were outside of our state borders.

Clinton, Iowa: 7½ miles radius centering on Iowa bank of Mississippi river 7 miles north of Clinton-Fulton Bridge, including Lock 13 and Spring Lake Refuge in Illinois and Eagle Point Park in Iowa; open farmland 45%, deciduous woodland 30%, river shoreline 10%, coniferous woodland 10%, residential area 5%. **Dec. 28;** 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear; temperature 28° to 40°; wind N-NW; ground bare; river open. Total party-hours, 15 (7 on foot, 8 by car); total party-miles, 179½ (9½ on foot, 170 by car). Observers (5) in two parties. — Lewis Blevins, James Lewis, Fred Leshner, Maurice Leshner, Peter Petersen, Jr. (compiler). Canada Goose, 2; Snow Goose, 42; Blue Goose, 2; Mallard, 452; Black Duck, 5; Pintail, 1; Common Goldeneye, 154; Common Merganser, 66; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 27; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 50; Marsh Hawk, 5; Bobwhite, 1; Herring Gull, 17; Ring-billed Gull, 536; Mourning Dove, 4; Barred Owl, 2; Long-eared Owl, 1; Short-eared Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 7; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 12; Hairy Woodpecker, 10; Downy Woodpecker, 9; Blue Jay, 42; Common Crow, 27; Black-capped Chickadee, 17; Tufted Titmouse, 15; White-breasted Nuthatch, 14; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 6; Winter Wren, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 15; Starling, 164; House Sparrow, 199; Meadow Lark, 1; Red-winged Blackbird, 2; *Rusty Blackbird*, 1; Cardinal, 70; Purple Finch, 2; Pine Siskin, 35; American Goldfinch, 46; Slate-colored Junco, 160; Tree Sparrow, 395; Swamp Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 10. Total, 48 Species, 2636 individuals. (Seen in area count period: White-winged Crossbills, Red Crossbill, Lesser Scaup Duck, Male Wood Duck.)

• **Glen Ellyn, Morton Arboretum, and Warrenville, Ill.** (Same as 1956.) **Dec. 30;** 8:45 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; temp. 28°; wind gentle, scattered clouds with some sun. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 5; Red-Bellied Woodpecker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Blue Jay, 2; Common Crow, 10; Black-capped Chickadee, 14; Tufted Titmouse, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Brown Creeper, 1; Carolina Wren, 3; Robin, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 39; Cardinal, 10; Purple Finch, 8; Slate-colored Junco, 10; Tree Sparrow, 2; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 1. Total, 21 species, 133 individuals. — Irma Choyce, Mildred Davis, June Farmer, Shirley Fulton (compiler), Marjorie Jorgeson, Pat Lambert, Claire McKnight, Mrs. Stuart McLain, Francis Velde, Edzie Wolf, Martha Wood (Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club).

• **Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve, Indiana** (same area as 1956). **Dec. 21;** 7:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Clear and sunny; temp. 38° to 52°; wind SW to W,

10-20 m.p.h.; ground bare, water open. Three observers in 1 party. Total party-hours, $9\frac{1}{2}$ (7 on foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by car), total party-miles, 40 (7 on foot, 33 by car). Canada Goose, 252; Mallard, 228; Black Duck, 50; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Bald Eagle, 1; Marsh Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Mourning Dove, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 2; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Horned Lark, 7; Blue Jay, 21; Common Crow, 19; Blackcapped Chickadee, 15; Tufted Titmouse, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch 6; Brown Creeper, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 11; Starling, 12; House Sparrow, 50; Red-winged Blackbird, 3; Rusty Blackbird, 6; Cardinal, 34; American Goldfinch, 12; Slate-colored Junco, 240; Tree Sparrow, 141; Song sparrow, 16; total 32 species, 1,154 individuals. — Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler), Jean Segal.

•**Michigan City, Ind.;** (same area as 1956); — **Dec. 22;** 6:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Clear and sunny; temp. 40° to 55° ; wind W, 5-10 m.p.h.; ground bare, water open. Seven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, $10\frac{1}{2}$ (6 on foot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by car), total party-miles, 51 (10 on foot, 41 by car). Horned Grebe 6; Mallard, 127; Black Duck, 50; Lesser Scaup, 18; Common Golden-eye, 28; Bufflehead, 62; Oldsquaw, 750; Ruddy Duck, 3; Hooded Merganser, 3; Common Merganser, 250; Red-breasted Merganser, 28; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 11; Bob-white, 17; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Killdeer, 1; Herring Gull, 170; Ring-billed Gull, 355; Bonaparte's Gull, 25; Mourning Dove, 11; Great Horned Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 6; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 16; Horned Lark, 36; Blue Jay, 114; Common Crow, 192; Black-capped Chickadee, 43; Tufted Titmouse, 35; White-Breasted Nuthatch, 26; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 9; Carolina Wren, 2; Mockingbird, 2; Robin, 4; Cedar Waxwing, 10; Starling, 700; House Sparrow, 600; Red-winged Blackbird, 106; Rusty Blackbird, 1; Purple Grackle, 1; Cardinal, 34; Evening Grosbeak, 22; Purple Finch, 19; Pine Grosbeak, 8; Common Redpoll, 22; American Goldfinch, 68; Rufous-sided Towhee, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 212; Tree Sparrow, 470; Field Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 9; Lapland Longspur, 1; Snow Bunting, 18. Total, 59 species, 4,724 individuals. — Nora Grow, Raymond Grow (compiler). James Landing, Ted Nork, Virginia Reuter-skiold, Jean Segal, Simon Segal.

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Dr. Walter S. Huxford

We report with deep regret the death of Dr. Walter S. Huxford, 65, last February in Evanston, Illinois. A professor of physics at Northwestern University since 1939, Dr. Huxford was well known to many of us as an active member of the Society, a capable observer, and the husband of our vice-president, Mrs. Walter Huxford.

Not many of us were aware that he had been Director of Research of the National Defense Council (1943-45) and was an authority on the study of heat rays, gaseous electronics, and infra-red communications systems. Dr. Huxford was a co-developer of a machine that measured ultraviolet rays, and was awarded the Army and Navy Certificate of Merit for his research contributions. To Mrs. Huxford and her family we extend our sincere sympathy.

Unusual Birds in the Chicago Area — 1957

By HAROLD FETTER

REVIEWING MY RECORDS for 1957, I find some of these of interest:

Snowy Egret — Aug. 4, Calumet Expressway. With 4 American Egrets.

Laughing Gull — Sept. 26, Calumet Park.

Great Black-backed Gull — Sept. 4, Nov. 5, Cinder Flats at 103rd Street.

Glaucous Gull — Nov. 30, Cinder Flats at 103rd Street.

Little Gulls (2) — Nov. 23 through Nov. 29, Jackson Park.

Whistling Swans (9) — Oct. 26, Michigan City, Indiana.

Bald Eagle (Immature) — Nov. 19, Montrose Beach.

Red Phalaropes (2) — Oct. 25, Michigan City, Indiana.

— Oct. 29, 77th Street Beach. One of these was a typical Red Phalarope; the other was smaller, but had the bill and leg color of the Red Phalarope.

Duck Hawk — Sept. 30, Oct. 3, Cinder Flats at 103rd Street.

Duck Hawks (2) — Oct. 6, Oct. 10, Cinder Flats at 103rd St.

The one seen on Sept. 30 was chasing a Golden Plover. Both birds were coming straight at me; when the Duck Hawk was close enough, I threw up my hands and started to wave. He practically stopped in mid-air, turned about, and was off in the other direction in nothing flat.

% Hyde Park Y.M.C.A., 1400 E. 53rd St., Chicago

Data on Chickadees Needed

By RICHARD BREWER

TO ILLINOIS BIRD WATCHERS: I am studying the relationships of Black-capped and Carolina Chickadees, and would appreciate any records that readers of the *Audubon Bulletin* would be able to provide. Information is particularly desired on the ranges of the two species in Illinois and on their nesting habits.

The ranges given in *A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois* by Smith and Parmalee are a bit confusing. My own work seems to show that the two species are separated by a line running northeast from Alton to Vandalia and then angling steeply northward through Champaign County and ending near the northern border of Vermilion County. Black-capped Chickadees occur north and west of this line, Carolinas south and east. I would like to know of any records either supporting or disagreeing with this distribution. Accurate comparisons of chickadees within 15 or 20 miles of this dividing line would be especially helpful.

This area includes parts of Jersey, Madison, St. Clair, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, Effingham, Shelby, Moultrie, Champaign, Piatt, Vermilion, Iroquois, and Edgar Counties. Please send any details you have showing where both species occur or have occurred. Nesting records from any part of the state are also wanted. Date, locality, habitat, height of nest hole, the direction it faced, whether young or eggs are present — all such details add to the value of the record. Please send your information to the writer at the address below:

University of Illinois, Zoology Dept., Wright and Healey Sts., Champaign



New I. A. S. Members

WE ARE HAPPY to welcome the new members listed below. These persons joined our Society during the six months from September, 1957 through February, 1958. The asterisk* denotes a Contributing Member.

Mrs. Della H. Abbey, Chicago
 Mrs. Gladys Anderson, Chicago
 Robert C. Baker, Chicago
 Miss Bertha Bannert, Homewood
 Mrs. Otto Berg, Chicago
 Richard Brewer, Urbana
 Henry R. Cotton, Kankakee
 *E. A. Dupper, Chicago
 Mrs. H. Ward Eldred, Chicago
 Dr. and Mrs. Egbert W. Fell, Rockford
 *Mrs. Edward Finnegan, Chicago
 Mrs. Audrey D. Freeland, Chicago
 *Miss Edith Frish, Chicago
 Miss Barbara Goede, Oak Park
 Susanna B. Gustafson, Park Ridge
 W. Ann Hagans, Sterling

James D. Harvey, Chicago
 Richard B. Hoyer, Westmont
 Burton S. Kennedy, Lansing
 Mr. and Mrs. Lothar Kieson, Wheaton
 Mrs. Peter Kreten, Chicago
 *Ernest E. Lilliander, Chicago
 Frank J. Reekie, Chicago
 Mrs. Charles S. Salmon, Chicago
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, Sterling
 Mrs. B. Shortz, Gary, Indiana
 David Smith, Chicago
 Edward Stuemke, Chicago
 Mrs. E. B. Tolman, Winnetka
 *John Yondorf, Chicago
 Walter Zillman, Chicago



Book Review

BIRDS OF MIDWAY AND LAYSAN ISLANDS, by Alfred M. Bailey. Published by the Publication Department, Denver Museum of Natural History, City Park, Denver, Colorado. 130 pages, 82 illustrations, paper-bound, \$2.00. 1956.

Mr. Bailey needs no introduction to our readers. A life member of this Society, and a former associate of the Chicago Natural History Museum, he has presented "Audubon Screen Tours" before us, and at least one of his books, *Red Crossbills of Colorado*, has been reviewed in these pages. This is the 12th in the "Museum Pictorial" series, which began in 1951 with his *Nature Photography with Miniature Cameras* (now out of print).

Like all of Mr. Bailey's work, this book is illustrated with superb photographs, mainly by the author. The book covers a span of 58 years pictorially, and includes two chapters on the history of the Leeward Island chain, and on plants recorded from Midway and Laysan, by E. H. Bryan, Jr., of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. The major part of the book, besides the pictures, consists of detailed descriptions of every species of birds found on Midway and Laysan Islands.

Alfred Bailey, as a boy of 18, spent three months on Laysan in 1913, and subsequently visited Midway, Pearl and Hermes, and other atolls in the chain. He was a member of an expedition sent out to destroy the rabbits that were then consuming the vegetation on Laysan. Not all of the rodents were killed at that time, but in 1923 they destroyed themselves by devouring every growing plant on the island. As a result, the Laysan Honey-Eater (beautifully illustrated in color on the frontispiece), the Laysan Rail, and other species endemic to the island became extinct. Returning in 1949 to cover this same island chain, Mr. Bailey found that another introduced species, the brown rat, had finished the work begun by the rabbit. All too many of the birds portrayed in this book have not been seen alive again. Some, like the Laysan Teal, have been much in the ornithological news lately because of their precarious struggle for existence.

In spite of its unhappy recital, this little volume is a valuable addition to any nature-lover's library. It is worth obtaining for the pictures alone, to say nothing of its absorbing narrative of the author's expedition as an eager college student on his first sea voyage. And *Birds of Midway and Laysan Islands* has great value as an object lesson of the evil that man can do to native birds and animals by the introduction of foreign species.

Paul H. Lobik, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39

New Officers Elected

We have received notice of new officers of two I. A. S. affiliates, as follows:
Bureau Valley Audubon Club: Mr. Hiram Piper, President; Mr. E. W. Whitten, Vice-President; Mrs. E. W. Whitten, Secretary; Miss Ethel Sharp, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Ellis Rudiger, Treasurer, all of Princeton, Illinois. **White Pines Bird Club:** Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, President, Sterling; Mrs. J. G. Seise, Vice-President, Polo; Mrs. Oscar Vietmeier, Secretary-Treasurer, Forreton.

I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee

Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman, 214 W. Wesley, Wheaton

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

E. French Block, Chairman, 1366 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10

Publicity Committee

Harold Lenz, Chairman, 2241 N. Racine Ave., Chicago 14

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Bureau Valley Audubon Club, % Mr. Hiram Piper, President
R.F.D. # 3, Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Chicago Ornithological Society, % Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois

Decatur Audubon Society, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois

DuPage Audubon Society, Mrs. Roy J. Lile, President
408 Pennsylvania Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire, Secretary
7441 Ridge Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herrcke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Lincolnwood Neighbors, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

North Central Illinois Ornithological Society
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois

Ridgway Bird Club, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa

White Pines Bird Club, % Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, President
1304 - Fourth Ave., Sterling, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor at his home address, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39, Illinois.

THE
AUDUBON
BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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PAUL H. LOBIK, *Editor*, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois

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The Annual Meeting — 1958

By ANNE DOUGLAS BAYLESS

THE ANNUAL MEETING in Decatur, attended by approximately 130 persons, continued the record of other I.A.S. meetings — bigger and better every year. Registration began at 10 a.m. Saturday, April 26, with coffee and doughnuts provided by the Decatur Audubon Society, host organization, in the Decatur Y.M.C.A. Each registrant received an envelope containing a name badge, meal tickets, a map of the Decatur area, and a detailed list of field trips planned for the next day.

The business meeting opened at 11:15 a.m. with Paul Downing, president, welcoming those in attendance. John Helmer, treasurer, presented a report with charts showing how income and outgo have compared in the last five years. He noted that the Society will have a bank balance of about \$1,700 at the end of the fiscal year. Oliver Heywood, first vice-president and finance chairman, told of the books and other literature available from the Society. LeRoy Tunstall, second vice-president and conservation chairman, had brought a quantity of conservation literature and invited those attending to make full use of it. Mrs. Bertha Huxford, third vice-president and education chairman, told of educational work being done through the quarterly *Bulletin*; through the Screen Tour Lectures, and through various low-cost or free material available at the book tables. Elton Fawks, fourth vice-president and extension chairman, invited ideas from the membership on a location for the 1959 Annual Meeting.

Announcement was made of the study completed by Dr. Richard Graber of the Illinois Natural History Survey on the status of Illinois hawk and owl populations through the years, a study bound to prove valuable when the hawk and owl bill comes up for correction in the next session of the legislature. (The protection bill passed by the last legislature has a flaw that must be corrected before it can be enforced.) Mr. Fawks also announced plans to assemble a guidebook to birding areas in Illinois from reports to be published in the *Bulletin*.

Mr. Downing introduced some other members: Mrs. Vinnie Dyke, Mrs. Pauline Esdale, Mrs. Ruth Waller, Dr. Warren Keck, Miss Margaret Lehmann, Mrs. Freda Russell, Mrs. Anne Bayless, and Milton Thompson. Other board members attending included Dr. R. E. Yeatter and John Bayless. Nominations for new directors were presented by Mr. Bayless, chairman of the nominating committee, as follows: Paul Schulze, Chicago; Floyd Swink, Willow Springs, and Raymond Mostek, Chicago. Mr. Heywood, whose term expires, was renominated. The four were unanimously elected. Mr. Bayless tendered a vote of thanks to retiring directors, whose other duties prevented

their continuing to serve: Mrs. Bertha Huxford, Mrs. Vinnie Dyke, and Mrs. Ruth Waller.

The afternoon session opened with a welcome by Myrtle Jane Cooper, president of the Decatur Audubon Society. Mr. Bayless took over as chairman, and presented Mrs. Naomi McKinney of Arthur, Ill., a member of the Decatur Society, who told of a study of owl pellets she initiated while teaching at Atwood. She showed samples of both pellets and the bones and fur they contained, classified as to species. These were mounted on an elaborate display board. A pellet study, she pointed out, proves conclusively the value of owls in controlling mice and shrews.

Mrs. Harry Shaw of Sterling, president of the White Pines Bird Club, reported on a program of putting up nesting boxes for bluebirds. She and Mr. Shaw have a "bluebird trail" north of Elizabeth, Ill., which began with six houses six years ago, and has now grown to 23 boxes. Last year in 20 boxes they had 96 baby bluebirds. From experience in having nests destroyed, they now mount boxes on metal posts protected by pronged steel strips, and put them high enough that they must use a ladder.

Elton Fawks reported on a study he had made on the disturbing shortage of young bald eagles. His counts along the Mississippi river show an average of 28 adults to one immature, where he used to see about the same numbers of each. He pointed out that the young and old birds are easily distinguishable, as the young do not get the white head and tail of the adult until four or five years old. Other eagle experts find the same situation. He quoted a letter from Charles Broley, who bands in the Tampa, Fla., area each year. He knew of only four young eagles there this year, one of which he was able to band.

Mr. Broley said it was his belief that 80% of the Florida birds are sterile. He wondered if it might be from insecticides. He pointed out that thousands of fish were killed on the Gulf coast by insecticide, and that the eagles ate the dying fish. Other reports on eagles, from Canada, the east coast, and Hawk Mountain sanctuary, also show an alarming decline in the young. Fawks concurred with Broley that a careful study of the effect of insecticides on eagle breeding should be made by a responsible agency.

Milton Thompson called on everyone interested in birds to make breeding bird censuses in Illinois this year. He would like to have the material by Sept. 1 if possible. Mr. Thompson expressed regret that last year's reports were so meager; only 39 species were reported on, while Illinois has probably 200 nesting species. He asked the audience to make observations and send them in to him in any form desired.

Mr. Bayless then turned the meeting over to John Helmer, who presided over a session devoted to nature education at our Illinois museums. He first paid tribute to the Chicago Natural History Museum, in which the Society has its headquarters, and mentioned a film, "Through These Doors," telling about the museum and available free of charge to any club. He also mentioned the Chicago Academy of Sciences, which is to undergo a program of renovation. Dr. William J. Beecher, one of our directors, is new acting director of the Academy.

Mr. Helmer also mentioned what influence a museum can have on a

young person, using Dr. R. M. Strong, honorary president of the Society, as an example. As a young man Dr. Strong frequented the Milwaukee Museum from its opening in 1884. He went on to take his doctorate at Harvard, has been on the faculties of 10 schools, and has retained his interest in nature throughout his life.

Milton Mahlborg, director of the Rockford Natural History Museum, told how it is housed in an old mansion on Rockford's "Gold Coast" with the Rock river in its back yard. It is run very informally, and most of the youngsters in town make use of it. The Museum contacts the schools, especially the rural ones, and through it several nature clubs have been formed — the North Central Illinois Ornithological Society, a gem and mineral society, and an archaeology society. It has sponsored Screen Tours for 10 years, and the bird collection includes 1,400 specimens, some of them Herbert Stoddard's work.

Miss Cecilia E. Peikert, director of the Museum at Illinois State Normal University, pointed out that the institution is a part of the university. Although its first responsibility is to the students and faculty, it does try to be of service to the public in many ways. It works with students from kindergarten through graduate school, including student teachers. The museum has a collection of mounted birds, some mammals, and displays on prehistoric life, rocks and minerals, shells, etc.

Reporting on the Illinois State Museum at Springfield, Milton Thompson, assistant director, noted that museums in general are changing tremendously. State-supported ones are relatively few, especially in the natural history field. The museum now has larger attendance in a year (1 million) than the Detroit Tigers, he said. Tours are offered with members of the Junior League acting as guides. Special programs on Saturday mornings attract 1,100 to 1,300 students. The State Museum has a school loan program, reaching 60,000 students a month; the traveling museum, in a trailer, visits rural communities; and the publication, "Living Museum," is sent to 33,000 a month.

Mrs. Pauline Esdale presided to introduce Dr. Thomas G. Scott of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, who gave a report of its history. It began in 1858 with the founding of the Natural History Society and Museum, and later became the State Laboratory of Natural History. In 1885 it was moved from Normal to Urbana. In 1917 the laboratory and the office of state entomologist were combined into the Natural History Survey, with Dr. Stephen A. Forbes as chief. Dr. Scott traced its expansion and paid special tribute to Dr. Forbes. In 1880, for example, he said that annihilation of predators would have no effect on numbers of prey.

Dr. Forbes also was an authority on the insect food of birds. He carried out the first systematic bird censuses. He found an average of 852 birds per square mile in the state in summer. Areas of highest bird populations were orchards, with 3,943 per square mile, and yards and gardens, with 3,418. Dr. Richard Graber is attempting to duplicate some of this early work and compare figures. Dr. Forbes found 520 birds per square mile in the winter of 1906-'07; Graber found 1,469 in 1957. In 1907, summer, Forbes counted 644 birds per square mile; Graber counted 1,403.

Dr. Scott traced the studies made by Dr. Forbes first, and since 1934 by Dr. Yeatter, on the prairie chicken in Illinois. The survey has been doing research on wide row corn culture, with 40 to 60 inches between rows and grass between, which is attractive to wildlife, especially prairie chickens. Dr. Scott suggested the Society might write to Glenn Palmer, head of the State Conservation Department, encouraging the department to carry on with such a project. He stopped his talk long enough for the Society to take action. A motion to write to Palmer to this effect was passed unanimously.

Mr. Tunstall called attention to the drive being made to preserve the Volo and Wauconda bogs in northern Illinois, and said \$18,900 of the \$40,000 needed has been donated so far. He invited all who were interested to go on a field trip of the area June 15 guided by Floyd Swink.

Mrs. Huxford called attention to the Audubon Camps sponsored by the National Audubon Society. Miss Helen McMillen, president of the Evanston Bird Club, told of her plans to attend the Wisconsin Camp this summer. Mrs. Huxford reminded members of the contest the Society is sponsoring for young people, who are invited to submit original essays on bird studies they have made. First prize will be a trip to the Wisconsin Camp.

The evening program was held at the Decatur Club. The program included singing by the Choral Teens of Woodrow Wilson Junior High School. Mr. Tunstall presented a copy of "Reading the Landscape" by May Watts, to Miss Edna Earle Weld, teacher at McArthur High School, Decatur, who accepted on behalf of the school.

The high point of the evening was the color movie on "The Whooping Cranes' Wintering Domain," by Wesley F. Kubichek of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington. He was introduced by Dr. Keck. Mr. Kubichek, a graduate of the University of Iowa, taught at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, and founded the Cedar Rapids Bird Club before joining the Fish and Wildlife Service 27 years ago. He had photographed the cranes when Aransas Wildlife Refuge, near Austwell, Tex., was first opened. He told of spending several months there each fall for the last several years, and his problems in luring the wary birds to his blind. Mr. Kubichek's films were outstanding, showing every detail of the cranes. He also had some shots of some other birds and wildlife of Aransas.

Field trips on Sunday started with chilly, rainy weather, but attracted such a large number of birders that Breeze Hill Farm, Mrs. Russell's home outside Decatur where the various trips converged for lunch, was filled to capacity with 120 persons. The largest number of species, 71, was compiled by the group led by Harry R. Beeson, co-chairman with Mrs. Frank Irwin of the field trip activities. Many birds were found at the farm, where a box lunch was served on the grounds.

The Society wishes to thank all persons who made the Annual Meeting such a success. In top charge as chairman of the committee were Mrs. Russell, for the Decatur Audubon Society, and Mrs. Huxford, for the Illinois Audubon Society. Local committee chairmen for the Decatur Society were Mrs. James Redding, registration; Mrs. Harold Rhodes, social; Mrs. H. J. Snider, coordinator; Mrs. W. S. Burlingame, banquet table decorations, and Mr. Beeson and Mrs. Irwin, field trips.

Conservation Award

THE FIRST OF WHAT is expected to be an annual series of awards to amateurs in Illinois for outstanding work in ornithology and conservation was made at the Annual Meeting in Decatur April 26. The award was a handsomely lettered, framed citation to be hung on the wall. The following, taken from the text of the award presentation, tells something of the accomplishments of the winner and why he was chosen:

The Illinois Audubon Society is pleased and proud to present its first annual award for outstanding work in ornithology and conservation to Karl E. Bartel of Blue Island, Ill. All members and affiliated clubs were invited to submit nominees for this award several months ago. Mr. Bartel was the nominee of the Evanston Bird Club, though not a member. He was chosen from an impressive field of candidates. As the board of directors read about the qualifications of each one, it was impressed by the great amount of selfless work in ornithology and conservation being done in Illinois.

Mr. Bartel's achievements date back many years and read like the accomplishments of a professional. Karl's formal education may have ended with high school, but he has never stopped learning. He is employed as maintenance repair man for the General Biological Supply House, Chicago, a company for which he has collected thousands of botanical specimens.

His first interest in birds was stimulated in 1928 by his eighth grade teacher, who offered to lead the class on a bird walk. When it became apparent that the walk was going to be on a Saturday, only two wanted to go, Karl being one. He soon began to keep migration records, collect books on birds, and set up feeding stations. He became interested in bird banding after reading about this activity in *The Chicago Tribune*. On Feb. 11, 1933, he banded his first bird, a junco. In all he has banded 38,500 of 159 species; he has had 300 returns and about 250 recoveries. He operates from 100 to 300 traps, and tries to band 1,000 birds a year. In addition to the usual songbirds, he bands sandpipers and great blue herons.

Karl joined the Chicago Ornithological Society in 1932 and was its field secretary for many years; he is a past president. He also is treasurer of the Inland Bird Banding Assn., a member of the A.O.U., the Wilson Ornithological Club, the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, and other groups. He has attended all A.O.U. and Wilson meetings since 1936, and it was because he had already committed himself to attend the Wilson meeting, which was held the same week-end, that he was not at the meeting in Decatur. His award was accepted on his behalf by Miss Helen McMillen, president of the Evanston Bird Club.

Karl is active also in the Nature Conservancy, both nationally and in Illinois. Through his sole efforts, Ben Warren of Warren's Turf Nursery was persuaded to set aside 1½ acres of his land as a wildflower preserve, to save a few rare plants that are found there and nowhere else in Cook county. These include the Grass of Parnassus, Queen-of-the Prairie, Small Fringed Gentian, Sage Willow, and others.

He has taken an active part in the Nature Conservancy's drive to save the Volo and Wauconda bogs in northern Illinois. At his own expense he

helped build a miniature Volo bog for display at the recent Modern Living Exposition Home and Garden show held on Navy Pier in Chicago, and manned the booth for five nights and four days.

One of Karl's other interests is nature photography. At present he has more than 2,100 slides of plants of 275 species, and it is his ambition to record all of the approximately 2,000 flowering plants of the Chicago area in color. He also photographs birds. With his pictures he has prepared seven lectures which he gives to garden, nature, and other clubs.

Karl has been honored in the botanical field by having a plant named after him. A white-flowered form of *Liatris*, it was found by Karl northwest of Gary, Ind., in 1953, and observed again in 1955. The holotype is in the Chicago Natural History Museum herbarium. It is *Liatris cylindracea Michx.*, *forma Bartelli*, technically described as "a varietate *cylindracea recedit floribus albidis*." When he has time Karl spends evenings building banding traps. It is his ambition to be able some day to spend all his daylight hours in bird banding and photography.



The I.A.S. Fall Campouts

By THEODORE R. GREER

THE CAMPOUT FOR 1957 was held at Olney, Ill., on October 12 and 13. We had excellent weather for the event. Twenty-five registered for the afternoon hikes; 32 were present for the evening meeting. The program was most enjoyable, including slides of various nature subjects. The Olney folks had gone to considerable trouble to make the meeting interesting. Tables contained mounted birds, nests and eggs as well as books and other literature on bird study. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent visiting the home of Robert Ridgway and his burial place. It is most appropriate that he rests amid the beautiful woods he loved so well. Later we tramped through the woods and meadows where he had so often hiked and found better than fifty varieties of birds. Sunday afternoon another hike went to the lake at Red Hills Park. The lake had much to offer in beauty.

If you somehow failed to make the 1957 Campout, now is the time to plan on attending the 1958 event which will be sponsored by the Tri-City Bird Club. This will be held on **September 20 and 21**. Tentative plans are being made to meet at the Y.W.C.A. camp "Archie Allen" just above the Tri-Cities. A worthwhile program is being planned for Saturday evening. A formal invitation will be extended to the Iowa Ornithological Society members to join us in this Campout.

Excellent birding territory is available. River Lock 13 offers splendid sites for bird study as well as Thompson further up. Perhaps the folks from the Chicago area could continue from this jaunt to their home. Possibly a trip to the Joy area may be scheduled where pileated woodpeckers are found. Remember the dates and plan on being with us.

Bell Bowl Prairie

By EGBERT W. and OLIVE E. FELL

BELL BOWL IS a natural amphitheater formed by a bend in the terrace bluff of the Kishwaukee River valley west of New Milford and five miles south of Rockford, Illinois. It was a part of Camp Grant during World War I and was named for General George Bell, the camp commandant. The gravel bluff which extends southeast from the Bowl for one-half mile is about 150 feet wide, the elevation increasing 30 feet between the flat prairie at the base and at the crest of the bluff. These flat areas are in cultivation. The bluff was used for the training of troops in trench warfare maneuvers but it has since been untouched except by an occasional burning. It is now a part of Greater Rockford Airport. The chairman of the board which operates the Airport has agreed that, because of its educational value, the bluff will be used by the Airport only for some essential operation. The steepness of the terrain makes such use unlikely.

This prairie is one of the best preserved in northern Illinois. In physical features and biota it resembles other gravel hill and bluff prairies in the Rock River valley but it has the advantage of being in public ownership, while the others are fast succumbing to road building and urbanization.

The dominant grasses on this prairie are those of mid-height, such as little bluestem, side-oats grama and prairie dropseed. There is an understory of low panic grasses, three-awns and annual dropseeds. Tall grasses are not plentiful; there is some switch grass on the top of the slope extending over the flat prairie, and Indian grass and big bluestem on the lower slope tend to extend over the lower flat area. Beside the grasses there are rare prairie plants which are found on the prairies in the far northwest and which are near their eastern limit here. Among these are pasque flower, old-man-whiskers, false dandelion, downy gentian and the little green milkweed. There are some very uncommon species of grasses and sedges, and southern plants like ruellia and Carolina anemone are found. These rarities with the abundance of common prairie plants and grasses make this an attractive area for botanists. It is used by Rockford school and college nature study classes and it has had some attention from botany and ecology teachers at Northern Illinois University at DeKalb.

Milton Mahlberg, Curator of the Rockford Natural History Museum, and other local nature lovers are familiar with the fauna of the area, but the animals of this strip have had no special study except for the brief attention of the Audubon winter bird count of the North Central Illinois Ornithological Society. It is an ideal setting for horned lark and killdeer, and eastern and western meadowlarks both come here early. Juncoes, sparrows, mourning doves and many other birds find grass and other seeds abundant in winter and summer. Cotton-tails, striped and Franklyn ground squirrels, and field mice find that they are not disturbed here except occasionally by a scouting red-tailed hawk.

It is to be hoped, and it seems likely that Bell Bowl bluff will continue for many years to furnish our children's children a glimpse of one type of the prairie that made the Rock River country so attractive even to very early travelers and settlers.

Audubon Screen Tours, 1958-59

THROUGH THE GENEROSITY of one of our members, Dr. Alfred Lipsey of Chicago, the Illinois Audubon Society will be able to present **six** Audubon Screen Tour Lectures this season instead of the usual five. As before, these will all be Sunday matinees, to be presented in the James Simpson theater of the Chicago Natural History Museum at Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive. All programs are free, and the public is invited. Members will receive the usual cards giving complete details early this fall.

October 5, 1958 —	Cleveland P. Grant.....	"Land of Early Autumn"
November 16 —	Patricia Bailey Witherspoon.....	"Kiwi Commonwealth"
January 4, 1959 —	Charles Mohr.....	"Outdoor Almanac"
February 22 —	Howard Cleaves.....	"Animals at Night in Color"
March 8 —	G. Clifford Carl.....	"Secrets of the Sea"
April 19 —	Robert C. Hermes.....	"Animals at Home and Abroad"

The Earliest Published Article on Illinois Birds

By ORMSBY ANNAN

WERE AN HISTORIAN of ornithology to consult either Cory or Ridgway, he would be led to believe that the first article on Illinois birds appeared in 1853 or 1854. Cory (1909: 740) cites an 1853 paper by Dr. William LeBaron, a physician of Geneva, Illinois: "Observations upon some of the birds of Illinois most interesting to the agriculturist." This appeared in Volume I of the *Transactions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society*. Ridgway (1881: 168, and also 1889, part 1, Vol. I: 36) cites this paper under 1853-54.

Recently I obtained some early volumes of the *Transactions*, and noticed that LeBaron's article was dated, by him, December 12, 1854, and that the *Transactions* were published in Springfield in 1855. Since it is the actual date of publication of a journal which establishes the date of an article, it appears that the earliest article to appear in print, devoted to Illinois ornithology, should be credited to 1855, and not to 1853-54.

Many more people will read Cory or Ridgway than will consult LeBaron's original article. Perhaps it would be easier to find an article earlier than LeBaron's than it will be to correct the impression that published ornithology in Illinois commenced in 1853. Do any of the members of the Illinois Audubon Society know of material earlier than LeBaron's?

1059 Chatsfield Road, Winnetka

- 1909 Cory, Charles B. "The Birds of Illinois and Wisconsin." Field Museum of Natural History, *Publication 131*. Zoological Series, Vol. IX.
- 1855 LeBaron, William. "Observations upon some of the birds of Illinois most interesting to the agriculturist." *Trans. Ill. State Agri. Soc.*, 1:559-565.
- 1881 Ridgway, Robert. "A Catalogue of the Birds of Illinois." *Ill. State Lab. of Nat. Hist., Bulletin 4*: 163-208.
- 1889 Ridgway, Robert. *The Ornithology of Illinois*. Part 1, Vol. I.

SOME CORRECTIONS TO "A DISTRIBUTIONAL CHECK LIST OF THE BIRDS OF ILLINOIS"

By RICHARD BREWER

THE FOREWORD TO "A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois" by Smith and Parmalee (1955, *Illinois State Mus. Pop. Sci. Series*, IV: 1) expresses the intent of revising the publication with each reprinting. In view of this, it seems worth-while to place on record some observations which have not been presented elsewhere and to call attention to a few apparent errors and omissions.

Glossy Ibis, *Plegadis falcinellus*. This species is included on the basis of two or more sight records and a specimen taken by Julian Hurter in 1880. The bird was identified as *P. falcinellus* by Robert Ridgway, but Ridgway later decided that his identification was open to question and that the bird might actually represent the White-faced Ibis, *Plegadis chihi* (1895, *Ornithology of Illinois*: 112). He suggested that the specimen be carefully re-examined. This 60-year-old suggestion still seems reasonable.

Brant, *Branta bernicla*. In addition to the single report listed by Smith and Parmalee, there is a record by Dreuth from Lincoln Park, Cook Co., October 9, 1932 (Clark and Nice, 1950, *Chicago Acad. Sci. Spec. Publ.* 8: 12).

Mississippi Kite, *Ictinia mississippiensis*. Perna M. Stine has pointed out (in litt.) that the statement by Smith and Parmalee that "Cahn and Hyde (1929) list five sight records of this bird on their trip through southern Illinois. . ." is not correct. Cahn and Hyde (1929, *Wil. Bull.*, 41: 36) list the species with a parenthetical five following the name, but this numeral refers to the habitat in which they encountered the species. Habitat number five is "local situations," in this case "the Great Cliffs bordering the Mississippi." There is no mention of the number of times the species was seen.

Ferruginous Hawk, *Buteo regalis*. Although this species is marked by an asterisk, indicating "an accidental species included in this list on the basis of a sight record," at least two specimens have been taken in Illinois. Cooke (1888, *U.S. Dept. Agric., Div. Econ. Ornith. Bull.*, 2: 117) has stated that a male Ferruginous Hawk was taken by John A. Balmer at Paris, Edgar Co., on January 19, 1886. A female was found by C. B. Blake in Cook Co., on April 21, 1939, and has been reported by Gregory (1948, *Auk*, 65: 317) as being in his collection.

Gray Hawk, *Buteo nitidus*. This species is not marked with an asterisk, but the only cited evidence of its occurrence is a sight record by Ridgway in 1871.

Black-legged Kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla*. Although the Check List mentions only records from around Lake Michigan, Eddy (1927, *Wil. Bull.*, 34: 224) has reported this species from Lake Decatur, Macon Co., for December 1923.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, *Picoides arcticus*. Ralph M. Eise-man has informed me that the observation of this species listed for Illini State Park, La Salle Co., by "Bickett" actually was made at Illinois Beach State Park, Lake Co. The observer, Jack Bickett, has confirmed this statement (in litt.).

Swainson's Warbler, *Limnothlypis swainsoni*. Singing males of this species have continued to be present in the area north of Pomona, Jackson Co., each summer from 1951 to 1957, with the possible exception of 1953 (John William Hardy and Brewer).

Bachman's Warbler, *Vermivora bachmanii*. This species is included in the Check List on the basis of several sight records. There is, however, a possibility that a specimen exists. Ellen T. Smith stated (1941, *Aud. Mag.*, 138: 393) that an individual of this species was taken at Decatur in 1899. Unfortunately, Mrs. Smith cannot now remember her source of information, and I have been unable to find any other mention of such a specimen.

Mourning Warbler, *Oporornis philadelphia*. Although the status as given in the Check List — regular but uncommon migrant — is substantially correct, George W. Cox has informed me that at least one instance of nesting has been recorded. This record is by Pitelka for La Grange Park, Cook Co., June 1935 (1939, *Auk*, 56: 481).

Hoary Redpoll, *Acanthis hornemanni*. The Check List refers to Cory's (1909, *Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ.* 131: 573-574) quotation of Ridgway (1889, *Ornithology of Illinois*: 232) mentioning specimens taken by Nelson "in the vicinity of Chicago," but neglects to include Ridgway's additional statement that the National Museum possesses specimens from Mount Carroll, Carroll Co., collected by H. Shimer.

Red Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. One individual of this species was given to me by a Southern Illinois University student whose name I apparently failed to record. The bird, a female, was picked up dead in a pine plantation near Crab Orchard Lake, Williamson Co., on December 1, 1954. The specimen is temporarily in my possession (number NC 4). In view of this record, the Check List account should be altered to include occasional winter visitors in the southern one-third of the state.

Lark Sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*. James N. Layne saw two Lark Sparrows at the edge of an area of strip-mined land about five miles southwest of Pinckneyville, Perry Co., in July, 1954. On June 9, 1956, a few hundred yards from the location of this observation, I saw a pair of Lark Sparrows with newly fledged young. This record suggests that the species may be considered a summer resident throughout the state.

White-winged Junco, *Junco aikenii*. This Great Plains species is not included in the Check List, although it was reported by David Seal and John Sheagren on a Christmas Count taken December 24, 1950, around Rockford, Winnebago Co. (1951, *Aud. Field Notes*, 5: 135). At least two additional species have been reported from Illinois but are lacking from the Check List. These are the Sage Thrasher, *Oreoscoptes montanus*, and the Mountain Bluebird, *Sialia currucoides* (formerly *S. arctica*). Presumably, the authors have felt that Ridgway's statement (1907, *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 50, part IV: 145) that the supposed Mountain Bluebird was actually a discolored female Eastern Bluebird, *S. sialis*, and the decision of Clark and Nice (*op. cit.*: 31) to reject Dreuth's sight record of the thrasher were sufficient grounds for excluding the two species from the Check List. The question arises as to whether a Hypothetical List might not be included in at least one edition of the Check List. Here could be placed such records as

the two mentioned, along with reasons for their omission from the main list. The problem of what other species should be considered of hypothetical occurrence in the state is a difficult one. The obvious solution, and the only objective one, is to include all species not represented by specimens. A more courageous course would be to judge each such species on its own merits, with the more doubtful cases being relegated to the Hypothetical List.

Golden-crowned Sparrow, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*. The occurrence of this species appears to be based only on sight records (one banding record), but no asterisk is used.

Lapland Longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus*. George W. Cox has pointed out that the number of reports of Lapland Longspurs on Christmas Counts from Rockford (**Aud. Field Notes**, several years) along with his own observations of the species in Kane and Grundy Counties in February, 1958, probably justify altering the statement of winter range to include the entire state.

I am indebted to those persons mentioned under each species heading who supplied me with helpful information. This note was prepared while I held a National Science Foundation pre-doctoral fellowship.

Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Champaign

Bird Records for Illinois — Spring, 1958

By MILTON D. THOMPSON

WE HAVE BEGUN to receive some good reports for our Breeding Bird Census for Illinois this spring. It is especially gratifying that a number of groups affiliated with the I. A. S. have offered to send in reports on a group basis. Along with the reports have come some unusual sight records of birds. One of these came from Mrs. Harry Shaw of Sterling, Illinois on May 2, 1958. Quoting from her letter:

"April 30, 1958, 4:00 P.M. (Daylight Time) two willets were watched feeding in the bayou at Sinnissippi Park, Sterling, Illinois. These were found and identified first by Mr. and Mrs. Max Hagans, and then verified by Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw. I even was able to picture one of the birds while it rested on a log in the bayou. Then they bathed and preened, raising their wings so we could get the black and white pattern. May 1, 1958 — one willet flew over the bayou, calling loudly, 5:00 P.M. (Daylight Time). The Hagans reported this. In my 40 some years of birding, I have never seen willets in this region."

I also have two sight records from Miss Marie Nilsson, 6034 North Maplewood, Chicago 45, as follows: "Approximately 100 golden plovers seen feeding in field of stubble, five miles north of Pana, Illinois (Christian County), at 11:00 A.M., April 28, 1958, on Route 51; observers — Marie Nilsson and Martha Fried.

"Approximately 300 golden plovers seen feeding in field of stubble, eight miles south of Pana, Illinois (Christian County), at 12:30 P.M., May 1, 1958, on Route 51; observers — Marie Nilsson and Martha Fried."

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK and LEROY TUNSTALL

THE DUPAGE COUNTY Forest Preserve Commission plans to expand the present Mallard Lake in Bloomingdale Township to an area of 75 acres. President Roy Blackwell announced that the lake, in Bloomingdale north of Schick Road, would be extended east to Cloverdale Road. Toll Road contractors who own 13 acres east of the present lake have offered to dedicate the property to the county in exchange for permission to extract gravel, creating an additional area to be filled with water. The larger lake should be an ideal place for waterfowl and shorebirds.

THE CONSERVATION TABLE at the Annual Meeting in Decatur attracted much attention. Much literature was distributed to teachers and group leaders, as well as to interested members. Mrs. C. F. Russell deserves a vote of thanks for permitting use of her office as a central mailing point for the material used, and also for providing necessary bulletin boards.

THE FOLLOWING ARE some of the many important conservation bills before Congress. Letters to Congress are especially valuable in this election year, and are sure to affect legislation. Where federal leadership is strong, state officials often take action subsequently. Act on as many of these as you can:

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission: This bill creates a high-level unit to evaluate and inventory our recreation resources to provide for wise future planning. Passed in the Senate and now up for a vote in the House. Known as HR-3592.

Dinosaur National Park Bill: This bill provides for full National Park status of the present National Monument. Sponsored by Sen. Allott of Colo. and Cong. Saylor of Penna. Bills are still in the Interior Committees of both Houses.

Chemical Pesticide Research: Program to determine effects of chemical sprays on fish, birds and other wildlife. One of the benefits of the research would be to learn how to eliminate or minimize damaging effects of pesticides on wildlife. Hearings have been held in committees before House and Senate but no further action has been taken. This bill is known as S-2447 in the Senate and HR-783 in the House of Representatives.

Wilderness Preservation Act: Makes it a national policy to preserve a permanent wilderness system in our national parks, national forests, federal wildlife refuges and Indian lands. Wilderness areas now exist by courtesy of bureau and department heads. Also known as the Humphrey-Saylor bill. It would be well to write to Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson and Interior Secretary Fred Seaton and ask for their support. Various Conservation groups are putting on a strong campaign to have the bill passed at this session.

Duck Stamp Bill: Earmarks duck stamp receipts to provide funds for acquiring more waterfowl marshes. Money from the duck stamp tax now goes to many other uses, instead of being used to buy our fast disappearing lowlands. No marshes — no ducks. Known as the Magnuson-Dingell bills.

Our Bluebird Trail

By MRS. HARRY A. SHAW

ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON six years ago, my husband and I stepped from our car into a farm yard near the little town of Elizabeth, in the north-western section of Illinois. A cold March wind was blowing, snow flurries were in the air, old man winter still lingered. Hark! We heard the sweet unmistakable warble of a bluebird; we saw a brilliant male inspecting a pipe protruding from the ground. Yes, he was hunting a nesting site even in mid-March. We looked around us; most fence posts were made of steel, there were no orchards (favorite home sites for bluebirds), there were few available natural nesting places. My husband and I decided, then and there, to start a bluebird trail.

The following week we launched our project by nailing six boxes to the few wooden fence posts we could find. These homes were constructed of pine boards painted gray, and of course made especially for bluebirds, but the lids were hinged so we could view the home life of the inhabitants. That season every box was occupied by bluebirds and most of them sheltered two broods.

In November we collected the houses, cleaned and sprayed them with pyrethrum, and stored them for the winter. This is our procedure every year. Early March found us on the trail erecting the homes again, and that year we put up twelve. Again we had such a successful season that in 1955 we erected nineteen boxes. On our visit to the homes the first Sunday in April we found several lovely completed bluebird nests, and many more partially constructed. We anticipated a bountiful season.

Disaster struck in early May. On our weekly inspection of the trail we found blue wings on the ground beneath a box. We dreaded to peer inside, for we knew what to expect. Yes indeed, there had been a terrific struggle; some predator had captured the female while she protected her babes or eggs. We continued along the trail, and we counted eight dead females.

We were heartsick, and even more so when we heard the plaintive cries of the males who still hovered near their homes. We had attracted the bluebirds, we must protect them! Were there any females left in that neighborhood? Perhaps the males could find a few spinsters. We immediately bolted the boxes to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch seven-foot galvanized pipes, and wired these to steel fence posts. As added protection a band of steel prongs was wrapped around each pipe. No predator, not even a snake, could reach the homes now, we felt. Erecting the boxes at this height forced us to carry an aluminum step-ladder and a large mirror on our visits to each home in order to inspect the housekeeping procedures. These visits required about two and one-half miles of hiking — across a gully, up and down hills, over and under fences, through oat and hay fields, and between rows of tall corn. The homes were placed in the open bordering the fields, but with a few trees nearby. We were very careful not to place nests too close to each other — when at one box we could not see the next one clearly. Fortunately, we had four pairs of bluebirds nest in the boxes that summer.

Our efforts in giving extra protection to the bluebirds have been well rewarded. Last year we had fourteen of our twenty homes occupied, and several housed two broods. In fact, we feel there may have been three broods in a couple of boxes as there were tiny babes in the nests in August. As closely as we can figure, and we keep a detailed chart, ninety-six babies left those homes in 1957. We find broods of five young as a rule, and survival has been almost one hundred per cent. Sparrows (English) and wrens were our biggest problems the past season even though all boxes were placed well away from farm buildings. We confess that we destroyed the sparrows, but we allowed Jenny to raise her broods of seven whenever she took over a box. Our aim is to maintain enough homes for all desirable species on the trail. On May 13, 1958, we checked our trail of 23 boxes and found two with 6 young half-grown, and four with 5 young each. Another box had 5 eggs, and two had new nests.

Numerous angles develop from this interesting and pleasurable hobby. A recognized bird bander plans to accompany us this year and band our bluebirds. Occasionally we find white eggs in a nest, and through banding we may be able to ascertain if the trait is hereditary. Often-times when we lift the lid of a box, mother bluebird remains there and peers at us so trustingly — a real thrill! Only one pair has ever shown distrust and dive bombed us when inspecting the homes.

We invite you to come to the hills in Jo Daviess County, to Shaw's Bluebird Trail, to see the harbinger of spring, the symbol of happiness — *The Bluebird* — truly a precious bit of our American Heritage.

1304 Fourth Avenue, Sterling, Illinois

Dunes Council Asks Federal Aid

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

THE SAVE THE DUNES COUNCIL of Indiana, weary of the apathy and even hostility of the state's officials and legislators, has appealed to the federal government for aid in the protection of the final three-mile stretch of unspoiled lake shore line in northern Indiana.

On Sunday, May 4, U.S. Senator Paul Douglas toured the scenic dunes area, in company with scores of conservationists. Led by Mrs. James Buell, President of the Save the Dunes Council, representatives of the Chicago Ornithological Society, Izaak Walton League of Indiana, Illinois Audubon Society, Friends of Our Native Landscape, and the Chicago Regional Planning Commission inspected the controversial 2,500 acres by Jeep and on foot, and came away feeling that the area in question is even more desirable as a scientific and recreation area than the already established Indiana Dunes State Park, two miles east.

Sen. Douglas, speaking from a Jeep at the railroad station where he was met by a crowd of more than 200, declared that the Midwest should be eager to repeat here what has already been done at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina — namely, to set aside the shore line as a National Recreation Area. He said that public access to lake and ocean shorelines in our country is quickly disappearing. He was encouraged by the suggestion of the Na-

tional Park Service that the Ogden Dunes is worthy of protection by the federal government. However, to obtain passage of legislation in Congress would require mobilization of public opinion. Mrs. Buell immediately announced that the Save the Dunes Council, in cooperation with other conservation and civic groups, would conduct a drive for 1,000,000 signatures to present to Congressional leaders.

The purchase of a considerable portion of the dunes land by the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the National Steel Co. has added impetus to the drive of the Council. As an industrial site, not only would the area be drained of its scenic beauty and recreation value, but air and water pollution would create an adverse affect on the present State Park.

For centuries the winds have been creating high dunes and moving them inland for one and one-half miles. Over 1,000 flowering plants, ferns and trees have been found here, including the orchid, trillium, prickly pear cactus, and a few rare white pines. Over 100 species of birds have been found nesting here. During the migratory season, over 150 other species have been recorded. Floyd Swink, naturalist for the Cook County Forest Preserve District, declared that the area is a "natural flyway."

Congressman Barrett O'Hara of Illinois warned the other day that, "agitation for building a harbor at Burns Ditch has been revived." About 25 years ago, a narrow channel called Burns Ditch was dug in order to drain some of the swamp land behind the dunes to make fertile farms. Now the Rivers and Harbors Lobby is seeking federal funds to create a huge harbor there. Many conservationists feel that an industrial harbor expansion at Michigan City would be more efficient and less costly to the public. For more data about the threats to our seashores, write to National Park Service, Dept. of Interior, Washington 25, D.C., for the booklet, "Our Vanishing Shoreline."

Here is a legitimate concern of the Illinois Audubon Society and other outdoor groups. There will be no dunes to climb, no lake shore line, unless we act. If a group of foresighted Indiana women had not acted to preserve the Indiana Dunes State Park, 30 years ago, this magnificent area would have been lost to bird life and to the people. You can help by circulating petitions to Congress. They can be obtained by writing to Mrs. James Buell, Box 1111, Dunes Acres, Gary, Indiana. Do it now, PLEASE.

2315 N. Washtenaw Av., Chicago 47

Please Notice Our New Address

EFFECTIVE JULY 5, 1958, your Editor's new address will be:

**22W681 Tamarack Drive
Glen Ellyn, Illinois**

Mail addressed to us at our old address in Chicago probably will not be delivered. Mail addressed to us at the Chicago Natural History Museum is seldom delivered. *So — please mark your records accordingly.* Also mark your records not to write to your Editor for the next month. He's going to be busy moving into that home of his dreams — a house on a hill near the Morton Arboretum.

Paul H. Lobik

Book Review

THE WARBLERS OF NORTH AMERICA. Edited by Ludlow Griscom and Alexander Sprunt, Jr., with illustrations by John Henry Dick. Devin-Adair Co., 23 E. 26th St., New York 10, N.Y. November 1957. 356 pp., 33 color plates, many line illustrations. \$15.00.

This is probably the most comprehensive volume on wood warblers (*Parulidae*) ever attempted. The title is a misnomer; this should properly be called, "The Warblers of the Western Hemisphere," for that is exactly what the book covers. The list of authors is almost a who's who in American ornithology, including such names as Maurice Broun, Allen Cruickshank, Frederick C. Lincoln, Roger Tory Peterson, Lawrence Walkinshaw, and others. The supervision and the bulk of the writing, however, were by Griscom and Sprunt. Fittingly, Emmett Reid Blake of the Chicago Natural History Museum contributed chapters on "The Warblers of Mexico" and "The Warblers of South America."

Altogether, 90 species are presented, covering all warblers found in the United States and 31 found south of our borders. The purist will be glad to know that the latest nomenclature and classification of the A.O.U. Check-List have been followed throughout. Most species are treated in separate chapters giving general description, habits, field characters, nesting, voice, food, and range, usually shown by a shaded map. There are two chapters of comments on warbler songs based on excellent field recordings.

Color illustrations are reproduced by a six-color offset process which gives a soft and life-like appearance. No attempt was made to keep drawings in scale. Mr. Dick is to be congratulated for his success in capturing on paper the character of a bird — that certain personality, whether pertness, slyness, vivacity, erectness, nervousness, or some other behavior trait, whereby most field observers learn to distinguish quickly between species. We believe that Mr. Peterson was the first to do this consistently.

Altogether, this is a most enjoyable book. It is hardly a field guide (page size is 8" x 10"), but rather a popular reference work, to be savored in the quiet of one's study in the evening, as a review and confirmation of the warblers observed during a long day in the field. We recommend it highly.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Dr., Glen Ellyn

New Members — Spring, 1958

WE ARE HAPPY to welcome the following new members to our ranks. All are Illinois residents; the asterisk (*) denotes a contributing member.

Mrs. Jane Bergheim, Evanston

Mrs. Dorothy Copeland, Ottawa

Miss Josephine Dunn, Chicago

Miss Edith Edward, Chicago

James L. Hvale, Chicago

Mr. & Mrs. E. Kinnan, Jr., Chicago

Dr. George A. Krueger, Chicago

Mrs. Eleanor Lowrey, Glenview

Charles Mattison, Chicago

Mrs. Lewis B. Pierce, Creston

Miss Ada Probert, Chicago

George P. Rogers, Evergreen Park

*Mrs. W. A. Rowley, Chicago

Mrs. Ethel Vogt, Chicago

I.A.S. Committees and Affiliated Societies

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee

Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

LeRoy Tunstall, Chairman, 214 W. Wesley, Wheaton

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Mrs. Walter S. Huxford, Chairman, 3027 Thayer St., Evanston.

Membership Committee

E. French Block, Chairman, 1366 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10

Publicity Committee

Harold Lenz, Chairman, 2241 N. Racine Ave., Chicago 14



Bureau Valley Audubon Club, % Mr. Hiram Piper, President
R.F.D. # 3, Princeton, Illinois

Cahokia Nature League, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois

Chicago Ornithological Society, % Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois

Decatur Audubon Society, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois

DuPage Audubon Society, Mrs. Roy J. Lile, President
408 Pennsylvania Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Evanston Bird Club, % Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire, Secretary
7441 Ridge Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Forest Trails Hiking Club, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois

Freeport Audubon Society, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois

Garden Club of Evanston, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois

Garden Club of Lake Forest, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois

Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Illinois Valley Garden Club, % Miss Thelma Herrcke, Treasurer
2200 St. Vincents Ave., LaSalle, Illinois

Lincolnwood Neighbors, % Mrs. W. N. Hall
3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois

Little Garden Club of Evanston, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois

Nature Club of Hinsdale, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois

North Central Illinois Ornithological Society
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois

Ridgway Bird Club, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois

Tri-City Bird Club, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa

White Pines Bird Club, % Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, President
1304 - Fourth Ave., Sterling, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00



Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor at his home address, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

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February

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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PAUL H. LOBIK, *Editor*, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN

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ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE SHORE DRIVE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.

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September, 1958

Owl Pellets

By MRS. NAOMI MCKINNEY

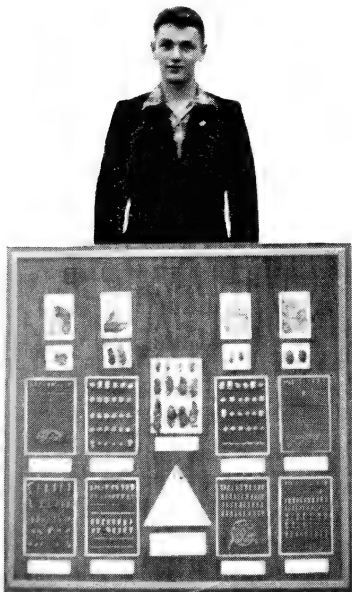
HOW MANY PEOPLE, when you speak of owl pellets, say, "Owl pellets! What are they? I've never heard of them." So, first I want to explain how owl pellets are created.

Most owls swallow their food whole or in large chunks, torn off by their beaks or claws. The indigestible material, consisting of bones, fur and feathers, is rolled up in different sized pellets and regurgitated some hours after the owl has eaten its meal. By examining these pellets one can easily tell what the owl has eaten. Pellets are found mainly beneath the roosts where the owls pass the daylight hours. Evergreen trees are their favorite roosting places. If enough food is available owls will remain in one place most of the winter.

Just such a place was found by my Junior Audubon group (also my sixth grade class) in a small cemetery about a mile northwest of Atwood, Illinois. There one January day, eight years ago, we were out on a bird hike when suddenly from a large pine tree owls came flying in every direction. We were startled at first, but finally coming to our senses, we began counting. There were at least eleven owls and maybe more, as some had flown away by that time. Most of them were short-eared owls, but some long-eared owls were also seen.

We immediately began a search for pellets. The ground was literally covered with them. We filled our pockets, carried all we could in our hands and went back to school to learn what we could about the food of owls. The panel you see here is one of the results of our tearing the pellets apart and mounting what we found.

You see skulls of different kinds of mice, mostly meadow mice, a few shrews, and a few birds. One can easily recognize the fluted teeth of meadow mice. Teeth tipped with reddish brown belong to shrews, of which we found a few. If you know your bones well enough, you may determine age and sex



of the mice. It is a fascinating puzzle. We found a sparrow beak or two and the remains of a downy woodpecker.

This large exhibit was made by one of the boys, Jack Downs, one year later, when he wanted a project for the Science Fair. He won first place in the district and also in the state. For this exhibit he examined sixty pellets from Great horned, Long-eared, and Short-eared Owls. He found fifty-four skulls, many lower jaw bones, leg bones, teeth and ribs. Using vertebrae and incisor teeth, he made an artistic owl's face.

As his panel shows, one meadow mouse will destroy from 24 to 36 pounds of green food crops a year. A barn owl will eat ten mice at one feeding and a few hours later be ready for more. You can see that at one feeding the owl will save the farmer from 240 to 360 pounds of vegetation. A thousand mice in a field will consume at least twelve tons of food a year. This exhibit has been loaned many times, especially to teachers who wish to show to their pupils and parents the value of protecting owls. The last time was just two months ago.

With the exhibit I give a few pellets. I saved many of the hundreds I picked up, in order that children may find out for themselves just what the pellets may contain. However, seeing isn't always believing. One boy told of his father killing five barn owls because they were taking their chickens. He could not be convinced otherwise and insisted that when the last owl was killed, the chickens quit disappearing. It is too bad that he didn't know how to learn if the owls really were getting the chickens by examining the contents of the pellets. Perhaps, if he had, he might have found a similar result to that of Dr. Paul Harrington, who examined 145 barn owl pellets and found 395 vertebrate animals, 121 meadow mice, 12 lemming mice, 47 short-tailed shrews, and one rabbit, but no evidence of game birds or domestic fowl.

A Mr. Gerard of Godfrey, Illinois, found a barn owl's nest 86 feet high in a large grain elevator. There was really no nest as the eggs were laid on the floor in a dark corner. There were seven young in the nest, all different ages, for owls start incubating with the laying of the first egg. By exercising much patience, Mr. Gerard was able to get some excellent pictures of the parents bringing food to the young. He found each parent brought a mouse or rat about every 15 minutes; both parents working together brought about eight mice per hour. The babies were always fat and probably got at least ten mice per night. He calculated that 3,990 mice would be needed to feed the baby owls for the 57 days they were in the nest.

One can easily see why the farmer should be happy to have barn owls nesting in his barn. Instead, many will shoot them at sight, not realizing they are doing themselves more harm than good. The value of such a project as this one cannot be over-estimated. Besides teachers, the scout leaders and Junior Audubon leaders can arouse much interest in owls and their preservation. From pellets one could make a survey of small mammals of the community. Another use would be to check on the presence of rare animals in the neighborhood. An owl will find them quicker than you will.

One could make a study of owl pellets for several years and keep a record of the numbers of meadow mice, for example, in relation to other forms.

We know that some of the common rodents have cycles of abundance. Perhaps your owl pellet records will show such fluctuations. Whether you study owl pellets for scientific purposes or just for fun, you are bound to learn much about owls and their habits. You will learn about the small mammals of your community, and to your outings you will have added a new interest.

There is a sad sequel to this story. We returned to the cemetery year after year and found less owls each time. Sometimes on hikes in that vicinity we would discover a dead owl, the victim of some gunner's "skill." In January, 1958, I went back to examine the pine grove before giving the talk which was the basis for this article. There was no evidence of owls roosting there this past winter and perhaps longer, for there were no owls and no pellets to be found.

525 South Vine Street, Arthur, Illinois

Ed. Note: Mrs. McKinney's talk on owl pellets and the exhibit by Jack Downs were presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society this spring in Decatur. We felt that her message was interesting enough to warrant reprinting for the benefit of the members who were unable to attend.

— P. H. L.



Outdoor Conservation Conference

THE NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL of Illinois will hold its Fifth Annual Outdoor Conservation Conference at the Lorado Taft Campus at Oregon, Ill., on October 10-11-12, 1958. The theme of the conference will be "Problems of Roadsides and Pesticides."

Among the highlights of the statewide meeting of outdoor conservation clubs will be two round table discussions. One will concern itself with the use of pesticides and their injurious effects on wildlife and birdlife; the second will spotlight the new federal highway law and effects of highway construction on park land, plus the effect of the new billboard control law and its relation to state legislation.

The status of the prairie chicken in Illinois, the decline of the Bald Eagle, the battle for the Indiana Dunes National Monument, and the recognition that recreation in the United States is big business will be among other topics that will enliven the meeting. The campus is a 66-acre tract that overlooks the Rock River — an area of rolling hills, deep ravines and thick woods; it is only ten miles from White Pines State Park. Registration fee for observers is but 50 cents. For further information, contact Elton Fawks, Chairman, N.R.C.I., Box 112, R.R. 1, East Moline, Ill.



New Dove Protection Bill Proposed

By PAUL H. LOBIK

STATE SENATOR JACKSON L. BOUGHNER, of Palatine, Ill., who sponsored the Mourning Dove Protection Bill which was defeated in the last session of the State Legislature, has drawn up a new bill which he believes will overcome many of the previous objections.

The new measure will tie the opening of the dove season in the three zones of the state directly to the nesting season in each area, as determined by the State Natural History Survey. This will have the effect of postponing the opening day until most of the young Mourning Doves are off the nest (one of the main reasons why nature lovers have opposed dove shooting). The effect will be to reduce the huge dove mortality that results when parent birds are killed and nestlings are left to die. Since modern hunters recognize that more nestlings lost mean less birds to hunt next season, both sportsmen's clubs and nature study groups should support this proposal.

The I.A.S. board of directors and a number of other Illinois groups have expressed approval of the suggested bill. Sen. Boughner has sent copies to the state Department of Agriculture, Department of Conservation, and Illinois Agricultural Association for their opinion. In the meantime, members who have late nesting records for Mourning Doves are urged to be especially sure to send their reports to Mr. Milton D. Thompson, Assistant Director, Illinois State Museum, Springfield. We will report the progress of the Mourning Dove proposal in future issues of the BULLETIN.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois



SEND IN YOUR NESTING REPORTS!

By MILTON D. THOMPSON

NOW IS THE TIME to send in your nesting records for compilation of the Second Annual Breeding Bird Census for Illinois. Last year's reports were quite meager, but we expect much better results this year. Some affiliated clubs plan to send in reports on a group basis, and more should do so.

Whether you report as groups or individuals, please send your data to me by the end of this month. Include all the details you can — species, location of nest, dates observed, number of eggs, number of young raised successfully. Results will be published in the December BULLETIN if space permits. Send your reports to me at the address below:

Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois



Marbled Godwit, Red Phalarope, and Northern Phalarope at Chicago

By LAURENCE C. BINFORD

ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1957, I observed three bird species of unusual occurrence in Illinois: Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*), Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) and Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*). All were observed on the cinder flats at the north end of Lake Calumet, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. One individual of each species was taken; all three specimens are now in the collection of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*)

Three individuals were observed feeding together in a large pool. The specimen (UMMZ 152,484) was a male, with each testis measuring 1 x 3 mm. The bird was extremely fat, and was undergoing slight body molt.

I have observed this species on two previous occasions in Illinois. On July 22, 1951, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Campbell, Thomas Kemper, Mrs. Paul A. Stephenson, and I saw a single bird feeding on a mud strip in Saganashkee Slough, three miles northwest of Palos Park, Cook County. This record was published, but without details, by Smith and Parmalee (1955. "A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois." *Illinois State Mus. Pop. Sci. Series*, Vol. IV). On September 13, 1953, I observed a single bird near the south end of Lake Calumet, Chicago, Cook County.

Smith and Parmalee (*op. cit.*) and Ford (1956. "Birds of the Chicago Region." *Chicago Acad. Sci., Special Publ.*, No. 12) list this species as a rare migrant and record a total of 2 specimens and 13 other records (not including 3 observations from Wolf Lake which may be Indiana records).

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*)

One individual was observed swimming and feeding at the edge of a small pool. The specimen (UMMZ 152,486) was a male, with the right testis measuring 1 x 1½ mm. and the left testis 1 x 2 mm. The bird was moderately fat. Smith and Parmalee (*op. cit.*) and Ford (*op. cit.*) list this species as a rare migrant and record a total of one specimen and only three sight records.

Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*)

Three birds were seen actively feeding together in a foot-deep pool. The specimen (UMMZ 152,487) was an immature male, with each round testis measuring about 1½ mm. in diameter. The bursa measured 3 x 3 mm. The amount of body fat was slight. Three days later, on September 28, 1957, I observed a single Northern Phalarope in this same area. My personal notes contain two previous sight records for Illinois: single individuals in winter plumage on September 5, 1954, at Washington Park, Wilmette, Cook County, and on September 20, 1952, at Lake Calumet, Cook County.

Smith and Parmalee (*op. cit.*) record this species as a rare migrant, while Ford (*op. cit.*) considers it to be a rare spring migrant and an uncommon fall migrant. These two publications list a total of 28 Illinois

records, including 3 specimens.

Of this total of 32 records, only 2 are for spring, indicating the rarity of this species at that season. In the fall, however, the Northern Phalarope seems to be an uncommon but fairly regular migrant. Twenty-four of the thirty fall dates come between August 14 and September 28, inclusive. The earliest date is July 24; the latest is October 22; and the average is September 11. This species has been recorded in approximately one-half of the years since 1930.

330 Grove Street, Glencoe, Illinois



The New I.A.S. Officers

THE JUNE MEETING of the I.A.S. Board of Directors included the annual election of officers for the coming fiscal year. First of all, **Mrs. Anne Douglas Bayless**, who has served as Recording Secretary for many years, withdrew from officership to await the appearance of a new little Bayless. Husband **John** nobly offered to serve as the new Secretary. (P.S.: August 14 saw the arrival of **Martha Jane Bayless**; mother and daughter are doing well. Congratulations!)

Other changes: **Raymond Mostek**, after a 14-month European sojourn, has been re-elected Vice-President and Conservation Chairman. **Floyd Swink**, well-known field botanist and naturalist of the Cook County Forest Preserve District, was elected Vice-President and Education Chairman. **LeRoy Tunstall**, last year's Conservation Chairman, is now Book Service Chairman. **Mrs. Walter Huxford**, for many years Vice-President and Education Chairman, has departed on an extended tour of Europe. She will be sorely missed, as she has been also a perennial co-chairman of the I.A.S. Annual Meetings. All of the other I.A.S. officers were re-elected for another term.



Book Display Racks Available

By LEROY TUNSTALL

WE HAVE HAD so many inquiries from our affiliated clubs and visitors about the wire racks used to display books at the recent Annual Meeting that we have made arrangements to provide some for a limited time. These racks fold compactly for storage; when open, they are 18" wide by 25" high and have 18 sections for books or literature. The sections will accommodate any book up to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. Because of parcel post size limitations, these racks must be shipped express collect. We will be glad to furnish these at \$2.25 plus express charges. Please send your requests to the writer at:

214 W. Wesley St., Wheaton, Illinois



A Visit to Valentine Park

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

AT THE DECATUR MEETING of the Society this spring, President Paul Downing said that there are hundreds of people, even thousands, who are laboring to make our state a greater haven for wildlife. At the banquet that evening, we met two of those people — Mr. and Mrs. Jo Valentine of Greenfield, in Greene county. Later we accepted an invitation to visit their 160-acre farm, while on our way to visit Pere Marquette State Park after the meeting on Sunday. We traveled over Highway 48, one of the best in the state because it has less billboards and more picnic tables than any other highway we've seen in Illinois.

We arrived in the late afternoon and were whisked away in their station wagon to visit surprising Valentine Park, a 40-acre tract about 2½ miles west of Greenfield. A rustic fence greets the visitor at the entrance and there is plenty of space outside for parking cars. A large lake, apparently fed by springs, has been obtained by damming a small creek. Here, hundreds of grateful fishermen find bass, bluegills and crappie. The water has been host to Canada geese, ducks, plovers, sandpipers and redwinged blackbirds. As we tramped through the forest of hickory, elm, cedar and maple, we noted blue jays, flickers, hairy woodpeckers, a brown thrasher and several warblers. When we approached the gravel road, we heard the delightful call of the bob-white.

At one point, we examined a wooden bridge which arched over a ravine. Jo Valentine had built the bridge himself, arranging the timbers in place with the aid of his tractor. The State of Illinois has cooperated by providing 14 large picnic tables, trash cans, and a direction sign on the highway in town. The facilities also included two latrines, a fireplace, a heap of wood and old lumber, a registration book, and a coin box to turn on the electric lights. To add a final touch, a large, narrow box nailed to a tall pole contained a huge hand saw for use by picnickers to cut the old lumber for their campfires. Hundreds of people from all over the state visit the park. Boy Scouts from as far away as East St. Louis have used the area for a week-end camping rendezvous.

There are two surprising features about this small park — one, that it exists at all. Mr. Valentine, a retired rural postman, is a member of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs and a practicing farmer who believes in modern soil conservation measures. No charge is made for the use of the park, and indeed its maintenance costs him a fair share of funds. In a state which is notably lacking in roadside parks and county parks, the Valentine tract is a welcome sight. In the Greater Metropolitan Chicago area, especially, our state has failed to provide enough state parks to accommodate the huge week-end crowds. Illinois Beach State Park is a perfect example — it is much too small, and the pressures on its "Nature Area" are enormous.

The second surprising feature about Valentine Park is the lack of vandalism. The park is always open, but there is no damage to the tables,

no thievery, etc. And apparently no "litterbugs" visit the site because the park is as clean as your back yard. To those of us who sometimes become discouraged over the public's seeming lack of appreciation of things out-of-doors, a visit to Valentine Park can be most heartening.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



Yellow Rail at Champaign

By GARY CLAIRE PACKARD

ABIDING BY THE OLD ADAGE that "it's an ill wind that blows no one some good," the severe winds accompanying a thunderstorm which struck Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, on the night of April 23-24, 1958, forced down a single yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) near the University of Illinois Men's Dormitories. The following morning the bird was found alive near the Halls in a flightless condition and was subsequently captured by Mr. Fred Olin and this writer. Confirmation of this writer's original identification as a yellow rail was supplied by Dr. S. C. Kendeigh, professor of zoology at the University, and G. C. West, W. L. Gillespie and Richard Brewer, graduate students in zoology.

Parmalee and Smith, in their *Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois*, describe the yellow rail as being a "rare migrant and summer resident" in the northern part of the state. The most recent record of this species in Illinois was August, 1942 (W. P. Proctor). There is a mounted specimen of this species recorded in the Natural History Museum of the University of Illinois (UIMNH-Z608) which was taken in Champaign, April, 1890. There is also a record, but apparently no specimen, of a bird found dead on the University Campus, March 31, 1924. The present bird was kept alive in a cage until released May 7, 1958, at Buck's Pond near Monticello, bearing U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service band number 543-75110.

No. 7 Barton House, Men's Res. Halls, Champaign



RARE BIRD RECORDS FOR ILLINOIS

YOUR AUDUBON BULLETIN is the logical medium for reporting rare or unusual bird records for this state. Sight records are always welcome; scientific observations based on verified specimens, such as the reports of the Yellow Rail and the Phalaropes elsewhere in this issue, are doubly welcome. For example: we have recently received a report from Senator Jackson Boughner of Palatine on two exceptional sight records: a Blue Grosbeak and a Yellow-crowned Night Heron, both identified in Deer Grove Forest Preserve at the end of May. Send your reports to the Editor, but keep them brief, please — and confine the reports to birds rare for your area.



Record of Scissor-tailed Flycatcher

By JOHN BURSEWICZ

AT APPROXIMATELY TEN O'CLOCK in the morning on June 15, 1958, three to five miles west of Danville, Illinois, on route 150, I observed an adult Scissor-tailed Flycatcher fly across the road. The light conditions were ideal with the sun out and overhead. The terrain was relatively level grassland with numerous cultivated areas. Rains, the previous week, had left the area rather saturated with water, and sinks were forming at the time that I observed the bird.

I was traveling west; the bird was first seen flying south across the road about one hundred feet ahead of me. The sun blotted out all color, and the bird appeared as though it might be an Icterid of some sort that was carrying nesting material which trailed behind. As the bird crossed the road, with the sun now on it, I noticed that the so-called nesting material was actually two enormous plumes set at right angles on the posterior end of the abdomen. Because of the long tail, the flight was bumpy. A buffy gray head and abdomen, along with reduced black and pink around the wings, was observed.

Since I had observed scissor-tails in Texas, the enormous length of the tail, the color placement, and the characteristic flight led me to the conclusion that this bird was indeed a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, *Muscivora forficata*.

110 Kirby Ave., Champaign

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Book Review

THE GLORY TRAIL. By Ernest Swift, 1958. National Wildlife Federation, 232 Carroll Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 50 pages; single copies free.

This 20,000 word essay, often bitter with incisive comment, traces the history of the United States and the great American migration with its impact on the natural resources of a wilderness continent. As the early settlers moved ever westward and as the plow followed the axe, wildlife and wilderness disappeared with painful and costly results to the settler and his family as well as to the country. But considering the times, the settler, the country, the wildlife and the wilderness, could the results have been other than what they were? As the author points out in his foreword, the purpose of the booklet is to arouse interest in resource history, and for that objective, a fine bibliography is listed at the end of the work.

Our early forefathers were not all rogues: as early as 1708, the Ruffed Grouse, Quail, Wild Turkey and Heath Hen were given limited protection by New York, and Massachusetts was protecting deer back in 1694. While single copies are free, high school biology teachers and others may obtain bulk quantities for 25c per copy.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

THE 85TH CONGRESS has made a notable record concerning some of America's resource problems. The Outdoor Recreation and Resources Review Commission, first proposed by the Izaak Walton League of America, was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Eisenhower. The bill establishes a fund of \$2,500,000 to investigate outdoor recreation opportunities. It will aid local and state officials and private organizations in surveys to preserve nature areas and recreation grounds. The Military Land Withdrawal Act, sponsored by Rep. Engle of California, was also passed by Congress. It will help to preserve areas such as the Wichita Wildlife Refuge, long threatened by the Pentagon. The new law requires approval of Congress for military withdrawal of public lands in excess of 5,000 acres. It also requires military compliance with state game and fish laws.

The Duck Stamp Bill was also made into law. It raises the fee for the stamp from \$2 to \$3, and earmarks the funds for acquisition of our disappearing waterfowl marshes. Here is another case where the fees of the hunters pay for the pleasure of the bird-watcher. Congress also passed a stepped-up research program by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service which will help determine the effects of chemicals on fish and wildlife. Senators Neuberger, Anderson, and Watkins helped to prevent a wholesale raid on the Klamath Indian Reservation lands in Oregon by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Through the bill, the huge timber holdings and the vast marsh land, an important waterfowl stopover on the Pacific flyway, have now been assured of adequate protection in event of sale of the lands by Indian tribes.

Thanks to the Garden Clubs of America, and Senators Neuberger and Gore, Congress passed a strong Billboard Control Amendment to the Federal Highway Acceleration Bill. Among other provisions, the bill provides that the Secretary of Commerce may promulgate standards for the new highway system. Signs may be permitted which give information of historical interest; signs advertising the sale or lease of property on which they are located are also permitted; legal activities within 12 miles of the road may also be allowed advertising signs — this is to benefit motels and restaurants. The bill grants states a bonus of one-half of one percent if they follow these standards. The amendments are not as strong as many proponents would have wished. The real battle for preservation of our highways from desecration by billboard interests will be fought in the state legislatures across the land.



CONSERVATION HAS BEEN given considerable play by national magazines in the last few months: *Holiday* magazine for July devoted its entire issue to the beauty and wonders of natural America. It contained a score of full-page, magnificent photographs in full color. The *Progressive* magazine for May celebrated the 25th Anniversary of the TVA by devoting its whole issue to the event. One of the triumphs of the TVA is its insistence on public

access to water facilities. Twelve state parks with an aggregate of over 18,000 acres have been established; an added 2,000 small areas were designated as roadside parks, with public access points where people may reach the lakes. This is in strong contrast to the Great Fox Lake region of Northern Illinois where no large state park serves the need of the Metropolitan Chicago population.

The *Reader's Digest* for July contained a most disturbing article entitled, "Do the Armed Forces Need a 35-Million Acre Empire?" The story told of the alarming rate at which our public land is being gobbled by the Pentagon. Today the Armed Forces possess land equivalent to a 14 mile strip running from ocean to ocean. Over \$21,000,000 a year is being spent to maintain 200 idle bases containing over one million acres. Worse yet is that the Armed Forces are so jealous of each other that they refuse to cooperate on the use of these installations. Anyone who says we cannot afford more funds to end water pollution and protect our wildlife has only to look at the huge waste of millions of dollars every week by our Pentagon.



CONSERVATION FORCES AMONG others are celebrating the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Year of 1958. A bird watcher and naturalist himself, the 26th President dramatized the need for vigorous conservation measures by his call for a Governor's Conference at the White House in 1908. While President for seven eventful years, Theodore Roosevelt established 85 national monuments, over 50 game and wildlife preserves and set aside more than 100 million acres of forest land (including the magnificent canoe country area of the Superior National Forest, now almost 98% in federal ownership). Crater Lake, Wind Cave, Mesa Verde and Glacier National Parks were set aside during his administration. Theodore Roosevelt fought the abusers of our land and wildlife at a time when conservation forces were weak and poorly mobilized. We can be grateful for his monumental achievements and his foresight.



SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS recently presented to the Senate six books of petitions containing over 100,000 signatures seeking preservation of the final four mile stretch of Northern Indiana sand dunes as a National Monument. Senator Douglas's bill to create the park, introduced at a late date, failed of passage and will be brought up again in the next session of Congress. Meanwhile, the search for signatures, the circulation of petitions, and untiring work by the Save the Dunes Council members still goes on. . . . The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has produced a new film, 14 minutes in length, on the Whooping Crane. It may be obtained on a loan basis from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C.

The Department of the Interior has made known the creation of the Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska for the preservation of the Sea Otter. The island contains over 10,440 acres, lies about 250 miles SW

of Kodiak Island, and has a luxurious kelp growth to provide a fine habitat for over 500 animals. The Sea Otter was near extinction over 100 years ago. . . . The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has declared the creation of the 20,000 acre Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge on the Mississippi River at Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. . . . The Missouri Conservation Commission has announced that the Prairie Chicken is slowly disappearing from that state: A census route in Harrison county had 24 males in the early 1950's, but only 8 were recorded in 1956 and none in 1958. In Sullivan County, 187 males in 16 booming grounds were found in 1941. In 1951, 24 birds were counted and none have been seen since 1956.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



Birds At Your Window — II

By MRS. LESTER STOLTE

IN THE SEPTEMBER (1957) AUDUBON BULLETIN members were asked to write of their experiences with birds injured or killed at picture windows. Six years ago this May we moved into our ranch home, which has two picture windows across the front. They were important to me because I could watch birds through them, but my joy was short-lived when I found first a meadow lark laying at the foot of the window, then a flicker, and after that several robins, an oriole, two or three warblers, and a fox sparrow. Our little girl wept each time we found a dead bird, and we felt we had a "bird cemetery" in our back yard. Something just had to be done!

Each day I closed my draperies, but then I couldn't see the birds. In the meantime I met a mutual bird lover from Oregon. She told me of a purple finch nesting in shrubbery in front of her dining room window, which gave her an excellent excuse for not washing her windows. Suddenly I knew how to protect birds in front of picture windows! I selected beautiful flowering shrubs; a crimson crab, a double flowering plum, and a strawberry tree, which has red and orange berries in the fall. Last spring as I walked into the room three cedar waxwings sat in the crabapple tree. What a picture! In front of our other window I planted a huge forsythia bush. Two springs ago when the bush was loaded with yellow blossoms, we had a ruby-crowned kinglet that stayed for two weeks fluttering in front of the window, flirting, I believe, with his reflection. The greenish yellow of his feathers and suddenly the brilliant ruby crown, with the background of yellow forsythia, was a picture we will never forget.

1600 Albion Ave., Park Ridge, Illinois



The Spring Comes on Little Cat Feet

By DALE PONTIUS

March 17: Cold, chilly, barren. Wooded Island in Jackson Park seemed to harbor nothing. The lagoons on both sides of the island were covered with ice, except for a few narrow open spaces along the shore. At one of these spots, a pair of mallards dipped in the water.

Not a land bird was on the island, apparently, except for a few starlings. I could not help but think what a difference there might be if the Chicago Park District were to plant some fruit-bearing trees and shrubs which would attract birds the entire winter. Stands of thick evergreens would furnish a protected roosting place at night, and the cones would possibly attract such birds as cross-bills and siskins. Weed patches might attract tree sparrows and juncos.

As I stood thinking, I suddenly heard a pair of juncos joyously twittering, and no lovelier sound exists in nature than this, as out of the winter loneliness suddenly comes this richly melodic song. A pair of grackles, recent arrivals, crackled across the lagoon. The squirrels knew spring was coming. They frolicked up and down the trees, peeking out at me and chattering. The mating call was on schedule.

March 19: If two days ago it seemed that winter was still here, today spring came in on little cat feet, inching across the bare earth. A single golden-eye duck sat along the margins of the ice across the east lagoon from Wooded Island. A few grackles were now flying about, and one lonely, forlorn robin was hunting for an early worm in the bushes along the side of the path. Two crows, looking as large as ravens, flew through the trees, landing on the golf green. And glory of glories, a cardinal piped up with spring enthusiasm. As I left over the north bridge, I looked into the sky with my binoculars. Across my field of view flew a dozen cowbirds, beating their way northward in migration. Spring was here after all!

March 22: Today was a bright, crisp day. On the north bridge a pair of bird watchers were trying to identify a duck swimming in the water behind a spit parallel to the shore opposite us. I got only a hasty glance before it dove beneath the water, and we never saw it again. Finally, I laughingly suggested it had drowned. From the brief view I had, I think it was a female merganser.

The ice was now gone from the west lagoon, but a thin layer remained over the east lagoon. A herring gull pranced on the ice in the sun. Now and then it seemed to find some food in the ice. Across the lagoon, many grackles sounded off. A number of mallards was now in the water all around the island, quacking restlessly, often flying wildly, the males fighting battles to win their females.

Dozens of starlings were sitting in the trees, occasionally flying about and landing in the grass to look for food. Several males were outdoing themselves in song. The starling mimics fluently, and I began to pick out some amazing imitations. I made a list of all I heard, some of which I do not recall ever having noticed before. Most surprising of all was an imitation I heard twice distinctly — that of the warbling vireo, or of the orchard

oriole, which is quite similar. Meadowlark was one imitation frequently repeated; wood pewee; English sparrow; grackle; a brief sequence of blue-bird; flicker; a few garbled notes of the red-eyed vireo; and so clear and distinct as to be unbelievable, the full whistling song of the cardinal. The cardinal imitation was so well produced that I looked twice at the starling to make sure that it was the one making the call.

Several boys came by. They were on a turtle-hunting expedition. I told them that they were a little early. The turtles were probably still sleeping in the mud under the water. Leaving the island, I looked again into the sky. Winging their way high overhead was a long procession of gulls, silently moving northward. The temperature outside was cold. Inside, I was warm from the beautiful sight against the glow of the sinking western sun.

5439 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 15



Book Reviews

CONSERVATION IS GOOD BUSINESS. Natural Resources Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington 6, D.C. 36 pages, 50c.

This small publication tells the role of industry in the conservation story. It presents reports first made at a gathering of industry representatives at Houston and covers such areas as Petroleum, Forest Products, Electric Power, Mining, and Livestock. Each chapter contains a useful list of references and sources from which literature is available.

This is an attempt by American business interests to persuade the public that at least some businessmen believe resource conservation makes good sense for both business and the country.



THE NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS. National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C. 38 pages, free.

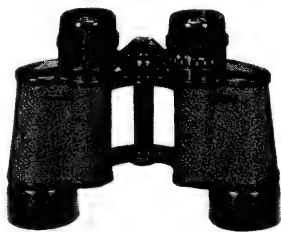
At a time when the need for a National Wilderness Policy is being debated in Congress, this booklet sheds interesting light on the record of the National Park Service and its program to maintain wilderness values in our great primeval parks over the past 85 years. The work has been undertaken as part of the Mission 66 program. The brochure contains photographs of scenes from Glacier National Park, Everglades, Yosemite, Grand Teton, Virgin Islands and Kings Canyon Parks, among others.

Without passage of the Humphrey-Saylor Wilderness Bill, pressure on the National Park Service to modify its wilderness standards will grow without ceasing. At present, administrators are given considerable power to change long-established park policy. This is a most timely booklet.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



BINOCULARS FOR BIRDING



Tell Your Friends that the Illinois Audubon Society has the best binocular deal in town. Write for free circular to John Helmer, Treasurer, I.A.S., 847 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill.



More Book Reviews

COYOTES IN KANSAS. Bulletin 393, August, 1957. H. T. Gier, Kansas Agricultural Experimental Station, Manhattan, Kansas. 97 pages, free.

This report is a study of one of our most important predators. Many of our readers will be interested to know that birds constitute a very small portion of the food of the coyote. Over a ten-year period it was learned that stomach contents included 53% rabbit, 27% carrion, 7.3% chicken, 7.7% rodents, **1.5% birds**, 1.4% fruits, and 0.2% insects. Among the birds taken by coyotes were Quail, Pheasant, Junco, Meadowlark, Horned Lark, Prairie Chicken, and Redwinged Blackbird.

This booklet covers such points as the biology of Kansas coyotes; how coyotes affect the economy of the state; factors that produce large or small coyote populations; and methods of population control. Facts about coyotes were obtained from many sources. The study includes a considerable number of tables and charts, and makes worthwhile reading.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



Please Notice Our New Address

EFFECTIVE JULY 5, 1958, your Editor's new address is:

22W681 Tamarack Drive

Glen Ellyn, Illinois

Mail addressed to us at our old address in Chicago has not been delivered. Mail addressed to us at the Chicago Natural History Museum is seldom delivered. *So — please mark your records accordingly.*

Paul H. Lobik

Book Review

OUR VANISHING SHORELINE. National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C. 36 pages, 8½ x 11, free.

This is a brief report of a recent survey of our vanishing seashore. The survey was made possible by funds provided by a generous public citizen. This booklet may alarm many people but it will also inform every reader of the great serious loss of one of the most valuable of all natural resources — unspoiled and undeveloped shoreline with public access thereto. Twenty years ago, the National Park Service urged that 12 major strips of land with 437 miles of beach be set aside as federal areas. A generation later, all 12, save one, have been developed by commercial and private interests.

Mining operations, oil wells, and numerous acquisitions by the National Defense Establishment have consumed vast reaches of seashore. Now that few shorelines are left, Easterners have become concerned about their preservation. Without park and beach land, the entire Eastern United States can become one huge urban area. City planners have long warned of this problem. The seashore holds great scenic, recreational and scientific values. The booklet concludes with recommendations to citizen groups and public bodies. The brochure contains numerous photographs and maps and is well worth the cost of a postcard. It is eloquent testimony for early passage of the proposal of Senator Douglas for establishment of an Indiana Sand Dunes National Monument.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. E. French Block*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 1366 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Illinois.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
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Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard

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Floyd Swink, Chairman, Box 31, Willow Springs

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Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor at his home address, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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Number 108

December, 1958

The 1958 N.R.C.I. Meeting

By JOHN R. BAYLESS

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY was well represented at the fifth annual meeting of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, held Oct. 10-11, 1958, at Lorado Taft Field Campus of Northern Illinois University, situated north of Oregon on the Rock River. Besides our regular delegates and Elton Fawks, retiring chairman of the N.R.C.I., other directors and members of the I.A.S. attended as delegates of other nature groups.

All of us who have attended these meetings are convinced of the value of such conferences in bringing together the great variety of viewpoints on conservation matters represented by the extremes of bird watchers and bird hunters. An example of the effectiveness of such conferences is the fact that the Izaak Walton League and the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs supported us wholeheartedly in getting the Hawk and Owl Protection Bill through the Illinois legislature. We and they endorsed the increase in hunting and fishing license fees and the increased duck stamp fee, funds from which are used to preserve natural areas.

The conference began at noon Friday and kept us hopping until 10 p.m. Saturday. On Sunday, Oct. 12, those who were able to stay a while longer enjoyed a nature walk in White Pines Forest State Park, led by I.A.S. member Mrs. Nell Seise, state naturalist.

The Friday session comprised a series of talks on the general theme, "Recreation is Big Business." Harry Styles of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service described the activities of that agency in handling 273 wildlife refuges, serving a variety of recreation demands that are constantly growing. He emphasized that in almost all such activities, water, the most vital resource, is reused and not consumed by boating, fishing, waterfowl propagation, and other activities. As an example of the value of these refuges, he cited the increase in wintering population of Canada geese at Crab Orchard Lake in southern Illinois from 2,000 in 1948 to an estimated 90,000 in the winter of 1957-58. Controlled hunting is permitted, cropping the surplus, but is never allowed to check the annual increase. Other recreational uses of the area are compatible with the hunting and fishing activities that support the entire operation. Refuges must be on a part time use basis to protect breeding wildlife during nesting periods. For this reason access may be forbidden to certain areas at certain times.

Dr. B. K. (Pete) Barton of the State Conservation Department, education division, showed color slides illustrating the construction activities in state parks, building of demonstration farm ponds, planting of shrubs and trees, contour plowing, and other practices that benefit farmers and at the same time create wildlife habitat.

Other Friday speakers were Richard Hoger, with slides of his wildlife center and injured or ailing birds he has rescued in his DuPage county wildlife hospital work; Guy Hughes of Joliet, of the Outdoor Motor Association of America, reporting on the vast increase in boating supplies sales in recent years; and Royal McClelland, executive secretary of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, discussing the cost of hunting and fishing with annual yield to the state of more than \$9,000,000 in license fees. Bob Cary of the Association of Great Lakes Outdoor Writers told of the continuing battle his organization is waging to halt stream pollution and dumping of refuse along banks of streams. Jim Helfridge of the State Conservation Department spoke of the 75 state parks, memorials and conservation areas Illinois already has and the determination of the Department to enlarge these and create more.

The Friday evening session was a symposium on the prairie chicken, with Dr. Ralph Yeatter an I.A.S. director and member of the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, discussing the status of the bird in the state. The decline in the market for red top hay, a late maturing grass, has been the major factor in the bird's approach to extinction. Earlier maturing hay does not give the bird the cover it needs to raise its young. Wide row corn cultivation is being tried in some areas with cover crops planted between the rows in experiments to save the bird in the few parts of the state where it still survives.

Oswald E. Mattson, Wisconsin Department of Conservation, told of the successful preservation of prairie chicken colonies in Wisconsin, where the shorter growing season has made the problem less acute than in Illinois. Frank King of the Wisconsin Department said sportsmen in that state have enthusiastically supported efforts to preserve the prairie chicken, using hunting license fees to finance the efforts, though well knowing that the chicken probably can never become numerous enough to be a game bird again in their area. Leasing of 40-acre plots to be preserved as booming grounds is one of the principal methods used to protect the prairie chicken.

Thomas Evans of the Illinois department of conservation, supervisor of game management, said the high cost of farm land in Illinois virtually prohibits such action in this state. State areas where prairie chicken has been protected are subject to insistent demands for field dog trials, which doesn't help the chickens. The state has cut out spring dog trials. Attempts to import prairie chickens from Nebraska to rebuild Illinois flocks have been unsuccessful in that they hatch but do not thrive in captivity.

The Saturday morning session included reports on the Volo and Wauconda bog preservation drive by Dr. Robert A. Bullington of DeKalb; the problem of the lamprey eel by Frank Wilkinson; status of the bald eagle by Elton Fawks, the drive to save the last section of the Indiana Dunes as a National monument, by Walter Necker of Gary; and status of the mourning dove, by Charles Kossack of Barrington.

Wilkinson said interstate studies of the lamprey and cooperation with chemical companies have developed poisons that in controlled tests have killed 90% of lamprey larva with virtually no discernible damage to other forms of wildlife except crustaceans; fish are unharmed and no evidence

has been found so far of serious damage to birds and animals that feed on the killed crayfish, mussels and snails. Since the lamprey young stays in streams about 5 years before moving into the Great Lakes, the chemical has raised hope of eventual control. Fawks reported on the theory that insecticides, particularly DDT, have made bald eagles sterile and are endangering the species. His report paralleled a recent BULLETIN article.

Kossack, a former I.A.S. director, has been working with Dr. Harold Hanson of the Illinois State Natural History Survey on a 10-year study of the dove in Illinois. In four years of continuous observations over a large number of routes patrolled every Sunday from before dawn to noon, their findings have been that not more than 1½% of dove nesting in Illinois occurs after the dove hunting season starts in September. They have found so far that the peak dove population is between August 20 and August 30. Just before dove season opens, there is a marked drop in numbers, apparently the result of migration or dispersal of young birds out of their nesting areas. Birds banded in Illinois are frequently recorded far north, for example, in Wisconsin or Michigan. The main migration appears to go down the Mississippi, dividing at Louisiana and going in about equal numbers toward Texas or toward Florida and Georgia. Doves are subject to hunting from the time they get south of the Ohio river. In an informal session during lunch, delegates from birding groups concerned about dove hunting while young are still in the nests conferred with Kossack and agreed that unless they can produce evidence that nesting is on a greater scale at the start of hunting season than the Kossack-Hanson findings indicate, they face a tough battle in trying to get the start of hunting season delayed. Several said they would instigate nesting surveys by the groups they represent.

The Saturday afternoon program included two simultaneous round table discussions. One was on "pesticides and wildlife," moderated by Elton Fawks; the other on billboard control under the new federal highway program, moderated by Raymond Mostek, recording secretary of the N.R.C.I. and conservation vice president of the I.A.S. The pesticides round table was concerned chiefly with wildlife destruction by spraying to control Dutch Elm disease and how local authorities can be induced to follow recommended methods. The billboard question got a good airing from both sides, with the assistant attorney general of Illinois, Matthew Lear, and several of the delegates pitted against Dick Turnroth of Sterling, Ill., operator of an outdoor advertising firm, who has been chief lobbyist against billboard control at meetings of the Toll Road Commission.

At the business meeting, bylaw changes to clarify the status of N.R.C.I. as strictly a forum for open discussion of problems with no power to bind delegates or the groups they represent were adopted. New officers are — Chairman: Dr. Robert A. Bullington of DeKalb and the Nature Conservancy; Vice Chairmen: J. W. Galbreath of East St. Louis and the Cahokia Nature League, and William Carrigan, of Boone Anglers, Inc.; Treasurer: R. M. Rodrian of Caseyville and the Cahokia Nature League; Recording Secretary: Raymond Mostek of Lombard and the Illinois Audubon Society; Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Jane Tester of Rockford, also I.A.S.

The Saturday evening speaker, Dr. Harlow B. Mills, chief of the State Natural History Survey, Urbana, chose the foreboding title "Standing Room Only — 2000 A.D." His talk pointed up for us the meaning of many earlier references to increasing population pressure in a manner that was far from encouraging to persons interested in the outdoors.

What will happen to wildlife if present population trends continue? Man will take the land he must have to live on; marginal and submarginal land will have to be used for agriculture; the Malthus theory of starvation as the final limit on human population is nearer than most people realize. Dr. Mills said there are valid forecasts by conservative students of population growth that from Chicago and Milwaukee to Moline on the Mississippi will be one continuous urban area within the lifetime of persons now living. The rate of population increase in the United States is faster than that of India, Italy or China. This growth will inevitably reduce individual freedom, Dr. Mills said. If more space is needed for people to live, work and produce food, it will be taken at the expense of wildlife areas. Water use will be regulated strictly. "Standing Room Only" may not be an idle phrase by the year 2000.

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Ind.



Cooperative Migration Study — Fall, 1958

By JAMES H. ZIMMERMAN

WE ARE SOUNDING the call again for reports on field observations of the fall bird migration from all of you that keep regular records. Standard report forms listing the 22 species to be studied are available free of charge. We do not expect anyone to provide arrival and departure dates for all species on the list. Dates and counts (or careful numerical estimates) for even one species will be appreciated. Only the commoner birds are included, such as the Canada Goose, Mallard, Mourning Dove, Catbird, Myrtle Warbler, Redwinged Blackbird, Grackle, Slate-Colored Junco, etc.

The form calls for the date the migrant first arrived, the peak dates on which movement of the species in or out was noted, and the "last noted" date. We should like to have your fall records by January 10, 1959. Late reports, as well as reports for prior years (1953-57), can still be used. We shall appreciate your cooperation in soliciting reports from other active observers in your area. Additional forms can be sent either to you or to persons you designate. As of June 10, 1958, spring reports had been received from participants in 42 states, Alaska, and 5 Canadian provinces.

Blank forms may be obtained from Chandler S. Robbins, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland. Completed reports should be sent to Mr. Robbins. This is a continent-wide project of major scientific importance, and we believe all serious bird students should help.

2114 Van Hise Avenue, Madison 5, Wisconsin

The 1959 Breeding Bird Census

By MILTON D. THOMPSON

WE ARE INDEBTED this year to 25 members who have sent in reports on 70 different species of birds scattered throughout the state of Illinois. As one studies these reports, it is apparent that certain counties are much better represented than others due to the extensive work of individuals and groups in these areas.

The nesting report this year, though not nearly as complete as it should be for the state, has actually brought in an appreciable amount of data all of which has been recorded in the files at the Illinois State Museum and will be available for further studies and in revising the "Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois." We sincerely hope that this much-expanded effort over last year's contribution will be continued and that more data on the nesting species of Illinois will be presented.

The unusual number of mourning dove nests reported undoubtedly reflects the interest in its status as a game bird and certainly demonstrates its nesting habit, as the dates run from April 11 through September 25. I wish that comparable data could be available on all species of birds.

A particularly noteworthy report is that the Swainson Hawk continued to nest in the Rockford area. It is tragic that these rare birds which are apparently trying to establish themselves in that area so often meet with disaster. Both nests that Mr. David E. Seal found this year were destroyed. Also noteworthy is the discovery by Mr. Lee G. Johnson of the Chestnut-sided Warbler, which is a rare summer resident in northern Illinois.

In the Report which follows, each observation is followed by the county and the name of the observer. A complete list of those who sent in reports will be found at the end of this census.

Illinois State Museum, Springfield

Nesting Reports

HERONS — *Ciconiiformes*

Great Blue Heron: July 2. Feeding young (25 nests). Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

Common Egret (American Egret): August 5. About a dozen nesting in this colony for the first time this year. St. Clair County. *Springer*.

Black-crowned Night Heron: August 5. Colony of 50 to 75 nests. St. Clair County. *Springer*.

DUCKS — *Anseriformes*

Mallard: May 1. Ten eggs; June 5, young out of nest. Williamson County, Crab Orchard Refuge. *Bush*.

June 5. 13 young, west of North Chicago. Lake County. *Downing*.

Wood Duck: May 20. Young out of nest. Lee County. *Keegan*.

May 30. Young out of nest. Winnebago County, south of Cherry Valley. *Johnson*.

HAWKS — *Falconiformes*

Cooper's Hawk (All in Winnebago County): June 21. 5 miles northeast of Pecatonica, feeding 3 young. *Seal*; 4 miles northeast of Rockford, feeding 4 young. *Seal*; 3 miles northeast of Roscoe, feeding 3 young. *Seal*.

Red-tailed Hawk: May 6. Nest seen from ground. Bureau County, Princeton. *Thomas.*

Red-shouldered Hawk: April 6. Eggs in nest. Stephenson County. *Johnson.*

7 nests reported in Winnebago County: April 6. Eggs in nest. *Johnson.*

April 19. 3 Eggs. *Seal;* April 20. 4 eggs. *Seal;* April 26. 4 eggs. *Seal;* April 27.

4 eggs. *Seal;* May 25. Feeding young. *Seal,* (above nest); May 30. Feeding young.

Seal; May 31. Feeding young. *Seal.*

Swainson's Hawk: May 3. Two eggs in nest; nest later destroyed. Boone County. *Seal.*

May 11. Two eggs in nest; feeding young. June 22, nest destroyed. Winnebago County. *Seal.*

Sparrow Hawk: April 15. Five eggs. May 24, feeding young. Winnebago County. *Seal.*

May 24. Feeding young. Winnebago County. *Seal;* June 7. Feeding 5 young. Bureau County. *Seal.*

June 10. Feeding 4 young. Bureau County. *Thomas.* June 14. Feeding 5 young. Winnebago County. *Seal.* June 30. Feeding young. Macon County. *Nearing.*

UPLAND GAME — *Galliformes*

Bobwhite: July 27. Ten young. Bureau County. *Thomas;* July 29. Ten young. Bureau County. *Thomas.*

September 18. Adult with 12 young. Bureau County. *Dyke.*

Partridge: August 17. Five young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Hagans.*

Ring-necked Pheasant: Seven young. Bureau County. *Thomas.*

August 10 (approximately). Hen and 6 young. Bureau County. *Dyke.*

GALLINULE — *Gruiformes*

Florida Gallinule: June 16. Bird incubating. July 3, at least 1 young hatched. July 16, no sign of young birds — adults still present. St. Clair County, Grand Marais St. Park. *Springer.*

PLOVER — *Charadriiformes*

Killdeer: May 11. Building nest. May 22, Three eggs. June 10, young out of nest. Williamson County, Crab Orchard Refuge. *Bush.*

May 30. Nest with 4 eggs. Ogle County. *Dusing.*

June 4. Four eggs. Lee County. *Hagans.*

June 4. Four eggs. Lake County. *Downing.*

American Woodcock: May 1. Four eggs. June 10, young out of nest. Williamson County, Crab Orchard Refuge. *Bush.*

DOVES — *Columbiformes*

Mourning Dove: April 11. Building nest; April 14, one egg; April 25, feeding young; May 1, young out of nest. Williamson County, Crab Orchard Refuge. *Bush.*

April 16. Two eggs in nest. April 25, feeding young, May 2, young out of nest, Williamson County. *Bush.*

April 20. Two eggs in nest. April 30, feeding young, Lake County. *Downing.*

April 27. Nesting pair, Cook County. *Mostek.*

April 30. Building nest, Macon County. *Nearing;* May 1. Building nest. DeWitt County. *Nearing.*

May 5. Two eggs. Richland County. *Hurdley.*

May 9. Two eggs. Whiteside County. *Shaw.*

May 12. Pair building nest. Bureau County. *Dyke.*

May 15. Doves feeding young. Lee County. *Keegan.*

May 15. Eggs, May 28, feeding young, June 4, one young still in nest. Cook County. *Downing.*

May 15. Two eggs, Bureau County. *Thomas;* May 15. Two eggs, Bureau County. *Thomas;*

May 15. Two eggs, Bureau County. *Thomas.*

May 16. Two eggs, Whiteside County. *Shaw.*

May 21. Nest and two eggs, Madison County. *Blase.*

June 15. Two eggs. Lee County. *Keegan.*

June 15. Building nest. Bureau County. *Dyke.*

June 15. A pair feeding young in one nest while beginning incubation in second nest in same tree. Bureau County. *Dyke.*

- June 21. Feeding young. Sangamon County. *Nearing*.
 June 22. Two young (one fell from nest). Bureau County. *Dyke*.
 July 20. Two young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
 July 25. Feeding young. Woodford County. *Webster*.
 July 27. Two young in nest. August 2, young out of nest. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.
 July 28. Two eggs. Bureau County. *Thomas*; July 28. Two eggs. Bureau County. *Thomas*.
 July 29. Feeding young in nest. August 17, young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
 August 1. The third nest of Doves destroyed in the same tree, probably by Bluejays. Bureau County. *Dyke*.
 August 7. Two eggs. September 7, feeding young. Cook County. *Downing*; August 7. Two eggs. August 17, feeding 2 young. Lake County. *Downing*.
 August 16. Doves building nest. August 25, 2 eggs. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.
 September 1. Two young in nest. September 15, young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
 September 10. Two nestlings (apparently deserted) brought to Mrs. Hoyer. DuPage County. *Hoyer*.
 September 12. Nest with 2 young. Cook County. *Bazzoni*.
 September 16. Feeding 2 young. Rockland County. *Downing*.
 September 17. Building nest. September 19, eggs in nest. Bureau County. *Dyke*.
 September 25. Two young out of nest being fed by parents. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

OWL — *Strigiformes*

- Barn Owl:** April 16. Building nest. Nest destroyed shortly thereafter. Winnebago County. *Seal*.
 May 24. Feeding young. July 4, three young out of nest. First week in August, young are still fed by parents. Madison County. *Springer*.
 May 25. Incubating eggs. Madison County, 2 miles west of Edwardsville. *Springer*.
Screech Owl: June 17. Three young sitting in abandoned robin's nest. Bureau County. *Dyke*.
 Winnebago County: May 11. 1 mile east of Roscoe. Five eggs. *Johnson*. May 16. Young out of nest. Loves Park. *Seal*. May 25. Young out of nest. 4 miles n.e. of Pecatonica. *Seal*. May 27. Five eggs. June 16, feeding young. Loves Park. *Seal*. June 2. Young out of nest, 5 miles south of Harrison. *Seal*. June 3. Young out of nest, 8 miles n.w. of Rockford. *Seal*. May 20. Young out of nest. Ogle County, 1 mile south of Polo. *Shaw*.
Great Horned Owl: February 12. Building nest. Winnebago County. *Seal*; March 8. Two eggs. Seward Forest Preserve. Winnebago County. *Seal*.
 April 8. Young out of nest. Bureau County. *Thomas*.
Barred Owl: March 23. Eggs. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.
Long-eared Owl: May 29. Young out of nest. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

GOATSUCKER — *Caprimulgiformes*

- Nighthawk:** July 17. Feeding young. Lee County. *Shaw*.

SWIFT — *Apodiformes*

- Chimney Swift:** June 15. Building nest. July 10, feeding young. July 29, young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
 June-July. Four pairs in chimney of Mrs. Dyke. Bureau County. *Dyke*.
Ruby-throated Hummingbird: July 16. Building nest. August 9, feeding 2 young. McLean County. *Shaw*.
 July 27. Feeding young. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

WOODPECKER — *Piciformes*

- Flicker:** June. Built nest. July 20, feeding young. Woodford County. *Webster*.
 June. Built nest in elm (same hole as last year). Macon County. *Irwin*.
 June 29. Four young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Hagans*; August 19. Four young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.
 August 19. One young out of nest. Bureau County. *Dyke*.
Red-bellied Woodpecker: June 15. Feeding one young in nest. Three young out of nest. Macon County. *Nearing*.

Red-headed Woodpecker: May 28. Two nests. Bureau County. *Thomas*.
June 11. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Hagans*; June 13. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.

June 14. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
August 13. Feeding young. Woodford County. *Webster*.
August 13. Two young out of nest. Macon County. *Nearing*.
August 20. Feeding young. Ogle County. *Keegan*.

Hairy Woodpecker: June 25. Building nest. Observed feeding on suet. Macon County. *Irwin*.

Downy Woodpecker: May 27. Babies fed by female. Macon County. *Nearing*; June 21. Feeding young. Sangamon County. *Nearing*.

FLYCATCHER — *Passeriformes*

Kingbird: May 25. Building nest. June 1, eggs. June 20, 3 young in nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

June 21. Nest with eggs. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.
June 30. Adults feeding 3 young. Macon County. *Nearing*; June 30. Adults feeding 3 young. Macon County. *Nearing*.
July 13. One young along roadside. Bureau County. *Dyke*.
July 16. Nest with 3 eggs. July 22, feeding young. Ogle County. *Dusing*.
July 28. Three young on ground. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

Crested Flycatcher: June 1. Building nest. July 4, feeding young. July 21, young out of nest. Macon County. *Woodruff*.

Phoebe: June 16. Four young out of nest. June 14, feeding 5 young. July 18, feeding young. Lee County. *Keegan*.

LARK — *Alaudidae*

Prairie Horned Lark: May 18. Feeding young. Young left nest same day. Lee County. *Keegan*.

SWALLOW — *Hirundinidae*

Tree Swallow: June 11. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.
June 8. Eggs in nest. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

Bank Swallow: May 30. Four eggs. June 15, feeding young. Carroll County. *Shaw*.
June 21. Adults feeding young. Cook County. *Downing*.
June 22. Colony of several pairs nesting in bank of newly excavated trench for water and sewage pipes. 75% of nests destroyed by construction work July 6. Adults flying in and out of nesting cavities July 19 and July 26, nests deserted August 3 and August 9. Illinois Beach State Park, Lake County. *Nilsson*.
July 12. Three eggs in nest. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.
July 25. Adults feeding young. Ogle County. *Dusing*.

Rough-winged Swallow: June 15. Young out of nest. Jo Daviess County. *Shaw*.

Barn Swallow: May 10. Five eggs in nest. Bureau County. *Thomas*.
May 30. Building nest. June 15, four eggs. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
June 20. Two young in nest. Bureau County. *Dyke*.
June 28. Several nesting for second time. Bureau County. *Thomas*.
July 16. Feeding young. Lee County. *Keegan*.
July 25. Five eggs. July 29, feeding young. Ogle County. *Dusing*.
August 1. Six young from two nests. Bureau County. *Dyke*.

Purple Martin: April 28. Building nest. May 10, eggs; June 15, feeding young. July 10, young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
May 16. Building nest. May 16, eggs. July 14, feeding two young. August 10, two young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
May 20. Building nest. May 30, eggs. June 19, feeding young. July 12, young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
June 1, building nest. June 15, eggs. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.
July 7, young out of nest. One pair nesting in house. Bureau County. *Dyke*.
June 10, building nest. June 20, eggs. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

JAY — *Corvidae*

Blue Jay: May 10. Building nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

May 11. Eggs noticed. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

May 26. Feeding young. Lee County. *Keegan*.

May 30. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

May 31. One nest with four young. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

Crow: April 2. Building nest. April 13, six eggs. Destroyed later. Lee County. *Shaw*.

May 5. Two nests. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

CHICKADEE — *Paridae*

Black-capped Chickadee: June 11. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Hagan*.

Tufted Titmouse: June 14. Young out of nest. Macon County. *Irwin*.

June 17, three babies. Macon County. *Nearing*.

WRENS — *Troglodytidae*

House Wren: May 11. Building nest. June 15, young out of nest. Jo Daviess County. *Shaw*.

May 11. Building nest. July 7, young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Hagan*.

June 1, nesting pair. June 6, six eggs. June 30, feeding young. July 12, young out of nest. Bureau County. *Piper*.

June 11. Nesting pair. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

June 15. Three young out of nest. Macon County. *Irwin*.

June 24. Building nest. Macon County. *Irwin*.

July 28. Nesting pair. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

August 13. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Hagan*.

Prairie Marsh Wren: July 12. Three eggs. July 13, feeding young. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

MOCKINGBIRD — *Mimidae*

Mockingbird: May 2. Two eggs. May 20, young out of nest. Williamson County. Crab Orchard Refuge. *Bush*.

Catbird: May 21. Nest. June 27, three young. Bureau County. *Dyke*.

May 27. Three eggs in nest. May 27, young hatched. Nest destroyed by Blue Jay. May 29. Madison County. *Springer*.

May 28. Four eggs in nest. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

June 1. Pair building nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

June 14. Four eggs in nest. June 18, three eggs. June 28, two young. Richland County. *Hurdley*.

June 20. Nest and eggs. Bureau County. *Dyke*.

August 19. One young out of nest. Macon County. *Nearing*.

Brown Thrasher: May 18. Nest and eggs. Bureau County. *Dyke*.

May 26. Nest with 5 eggs. Bureau County. *Thomas*; May 26, nest with 5 young. Bureau County. *Thomas*; May 26. Nest with 4 young. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

June 8. Nest and four eggs. Bureau County. *Dyke*; June 8. One young out of nest. Bureau County. *Dyke*.

June 11. Nest with eggs. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

July 28. Feeding two young. Bureau County. *Shaw*.

THRUSH — *Turdidae*

Robin: April 15. Building nest. April 20, still building. Woodford County. *Webster*.

April 26. Building nest. May 10, eggs. May 23, feeding young. June 5, young out of nest. DuPage County. *Williamson*.

Wood Thrush: June 13. Nest. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

June 15. Nest. Bureau County. *Piper*; June 21. Four eggs in nest. July 10, four young. Bureau County. *Piper*.

July 25. Incubating eggs. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

Veery: June 14. One veery egg and one cowbird egg. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

Bluebird: June 2. Building nest. Eggs exposed by storm. Macon County. *Irwin*.

June 10. Nest. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

June 25. Building nest. Macon County. *Irwin*.

July 20. One young, two eggs. Ogle County. *Keegan*.

WAXWING — *Bombycillidae*

Cedar Waxwing: July 24. Three young in White Mulberry Tree, Ogle County. *Webster*.

SHRIKE — *Laniidae*

Shrike: May 7. Nest observed. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

STARLING — *Sturnidae*

Starling: May 25. Feeding young. May 26, young out of nest. Lee County. *Keegan*.

VIREO — *Vireonidae*

Bell's Vireo: July 10. One young out of nest. Macon County. *Nearing*.

Red-eyed Vireo: August 1. Feeding young. August 2, young out of nest. Ogle County. *Keegan*.

Warbling Vireo: May 15. Building nest. May 25, two young out of nest. May 29, feeding young. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.

July 30. Two young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

WARBLER — *Parulidae*

Prothonotary Warbler: June 4. Building nest. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

June 11. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.

June 14. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

Yellow Warbler: June 1. Three eggs found. June 11, feeding young. Nest found destroyed. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

June 1. Eggs upset from nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

Chestnut-sided Warbler: August 2. Feeding young. August 9, young out of nest. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

Louisiana Water-thrush: April 30. Four eggs in nest — one three inches outside nest — Union County. Giant City State Park. *Nilsson* and *Fried*.

American Redstart: June 20. Building nest. July 10, eggs. July 13, feeding young. July 21, young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

June 21. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.

SPARROW — *Ploceidae*

House Sparrow: May 11. Building nest. Jo Daviess County. *Shaw*; June 15. Nest with 5 eggs. Jo Daviess County. *Shaw*.

BLACKBIRD — *Icteridae*

Eastern Meadowlark: April 14. Young reported to Mrs. Dyke. Bureau County. *Dyke*. May 30. Five young in nest. DuPage County. *Lobik*.

Redwinged Blackbird: May 27. Two nests with 5 eggs. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

May 29. Four eggs. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

June 8. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Keegan*.

June 11. Four eggs. June 20, three young being fed. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

June 16. Four eggs. Nest deserted. Ogle County. *Dusing*.

July 7. Two eggs. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

Baltimore Oriole: May 10. Building nest. June 11, feeding young. Macon County. *Woodruff*.

May 16. Building nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*; May 28. Building nest. July 20, feeding 2 young. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

June. Building nest. Ogle County. *Dusing*.

June 15. Feeding young. Lee County. *Keegan*.

July 4. Four young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Hagans*; July 6. One young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.

Common Grackle: May 5. Building nest. May 29, feeding young. Young out, June 3. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.

May 28. Feeding two young. Lake County. *Downing*.

May 19. Young out of nest. Lee County. *Keegan*; June 8. Feeding young. Whiteside County. *Keegan*.

May 4. Feeding young. May 15, young out of nest. Williamson County, Crab Orchard Refuge. *Bush*.

Cowbird: June. Field sparrow sighted feeding cowbird baby. Macon County. *Irwin*.
 July 25. One brown thrasher nest had 2 cowbird eggs in it. Bureau County. *Thomas*.
 July 26. Young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

FINCH — *Fringillidae*

Cardinal: April 20. Nest. (Young hatched May 15 and left the nest.) Richland County. *Hurdley*.

May 16. Building nest. Macon County. *Mostek*.

May 16. Young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

May 16. Nest with 5 eggs discovered. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

July 7. Two eggs. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: May 17. Eggs found. Later found destroyed. Whiteside County. *Shaw*; May 18. Nest with eggs. Whiteside County. *Shaw*; May 28. Eggs. June 11, feeding young. June 20, young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

May 29. Bird on nest. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

Indigo Bunting: June 14. Feeding young. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

June 14. One egg removed. Abandoned nest June 20. Richland County. *Hurdley*.

July 24. Nest with 4 eggs. Bureau County. *Thomas*.

American Goldfinch: June 14. Feeding two young. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

June 14. Nest with eggs. June 20, nest abandoned. Richland County. *Hurdley*.

June 14. Three eggs. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

July 16. Building nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

September 12. Feeding young. Woodford County. *Webster*.

September 27. Four young being fed at nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

Eastern Towhee: June 4. Winnebago County (4 eggs) *Johnson*.

June 5. Building nest. June 18, four eggs. June 30, young out of nest. Williamson County. Crab Orchard Refuge. *Bush*.

Vesper Sparrow: June 15. Young out of nest. Jo Daviess County. *Shaw*.

Chipping Sparrow: May 21. Building nest. June 1, 3 eggs. June 7, feeding 3 young.

June 16, young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Shaw*.

August 20. One young out of nest. Whiteside County. *Hagans*.

Field Sparrow: June 1. Three eggs. Winnebago County. *Johnson*.

June 9. Young out of nest. Macon County. *Irwin*.

Observers

Bazzoni, Mrs. J. P., 5303 Brainard Ave.,
 La Grange

Blase, Janet, Box 54, Hamel

Bush, Lee, Crab Orchard Nat'l Wildlife
 Refuge, Carterville

Downing, Paul, 459 Roger Williams,
 Highland Park

Dusing, Mark, Rural Route 2, Polo

Dyke, Mrs. Vinnie T., 404 Church,
 Princeton

Fried, Martha, 7727 So. Fielding, Chicago
 Hagans, Mrs. W. Ann, 1706 — 17th Ave.,
 Sterling

Hoger, Mrs. Dorothy, Mgr., DuPage County
 Wildlife Ser., Glen Ellyn

Hurdley, Minnie, Olney

Irwin, Mr. & Mrs. Frank, 3337 Orchard
 Drive, Decatur

Johnson, Lee G., 1932 Raisemore Road,
 Rockford

Keegan, Jack, 308 Madison, Dixon

Lobik, Paul H., 22W681 Tamarack Dr.,
 Glen Ellyn

Mostek, Raymond, 615 Rochdale Circle,
 Lombard

Nearing, Mr. & Mrs. Turner, 1400 West
 Macon Street, Decatur

Nilsson, Marie, 6034 N. Maplewood,
 Chicago

Piper, H. E., Princeton

Seal, David E., 623 N. Second Street,
 Rockford

Shaw, Mrs. Harry A., 1304 Fourth Ave.,
 Sterling

Springer, Sarah J., 1023 St. Louis Street,
 Edwardsville

Thomas, Harry, Princeton

Webster, Mrs. R. W., 501 East Fourth
 Street, Minonk

Williamson, Mr. & Mrs. E. R., Wheaton
 Woodruff, Mrs. H. G., 22 Homewood Fish-
 ing Club, Decatur

A Dinner Seven Decades Ago

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

AS AUDUBON MEMBERS and friends sit down to their holiday dinners this month, they might well consider the partial menu below, which was served at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago on November 16, 1878:

MENU FOR TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GAME DINNER

Soup	Blue Point Oysters in Shell
Consomme de Volaille au Prairie	Game

BOILED

Ham of Black Bear	Wild Turkey	Leg of Mountain Sheep
Buffalo Tongue		Venison Tongue

ROAST

Saddle of Mountain Sheep	Leg of Elk	Leg of Black-tailed Deer
Loin of Buffalo	Jack Rabbit	Saddle of Antelope
Loin of Venison	Coon	Opossum
Wild Turkey	Pintail Grouse	Ruffed Grouse
Green-winged Teal	Virginia Partridge	Golden Plover
American Woodcock	Killdeer Plover	Sandhill Crane
Wilson's Snipe	Canada Goose	Mallard Duck
Pintail Duck	Gadwall Duck	American Widgeon
Wood Duck	Scaup Duck	Redhead Duck
Woodchuck	Canvasback Duck	Bufflehead Duck
Dusky Duck	Brant	Red-billed Merganser Duck
Quail	Carolina Dove	Ring-necked Duck
Longtail Duck	Spruce Goose	American Coot
Prairie Chicken	Butter-ball Duck	Pheasant
		Shoveler Duck
		Ruddy Duck
		Cormorant
		Hooded Merganser
		Red-necked Grebe

BROILED

Red-winged Starling	Reed Bird	Gray Snipe	Blue-winged Teal
Fox Squirrel	Gray Squirrel	Black Squirrel	
Gray Rabbit	Jack Snipe	Golden Plover	
Partridge	Quail	Least Sandpiper	

Baked Sweet Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes	Sweet Corn	Celery
Stewed Tomatoes	Green Peas	Plain Potatoes	Shrimp Salad

ENTREES

Buffalo Steak, Mushroom Sauce	Stewed Venison, Hunter Style
Deer's Tongue in Caper Sauce	Squirrel, Braised, Sauce Diable
English Hare, with Dumplings	Frogs, Fried, Camp Style

Charlotte Russe	Chocolate Eclairs	Chocolate a la Creme
Bon-Bons, Assorted	Chantilly Creme, a la Printaniere	Nougat Pyramids
	Fancy Cake	

A dinner such as this would be inconceivable today. Such wild game is no longer abundant and the former hunting grounds have now become factories, towns, homes and offices. This Menu (longer in the original) was made available through the Chicago Historical Society.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Illinois



The Christmas Bird Census — 1958

By PAUL H. LOBIK

IT IS TIME AGAIN to prepare for our regular Christmas Bird Census. This year we plan to drop the complicated tabular summary used for the past five Censuses and will go back to the simpler verbal report form. If you are using the forms sent out by the National Audubon Society, it will be necessary for you to type a separate report for the BULLETIN.

See the "Supplementary Reports" given after the Census Table in the March, 1958 issue for the arrangement to be followed. Briefly, we must have the name of the area covered (preferably a circle 15 miles in diameter), a brief description of the terrain, the date, time (at least eight daylight hours), weather, wind, temperature, ground conditions, number of observers, number of parties, party-hours, and party-miles on foot or by car. Next should come the name and count of each species seen, **in A.O.U. order, please**, followed by the total of species and the total individual birds. The names of all participants and the compiler follow next, with comments on unusual records at the end.

Reports should be mailed before January 31, 1959 to Paul H. Lobik, Editor, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois. **Do not under any circumstances send your reports to the Chicago Natural History Museum.**

In the Chicago area, as usual, the Chicago Ornithological Society invites birders to participate in its Christmas Census at the Morton Arboretum on Sunday, Dec. 28, 1958, beginning at 9:15 a.m. The Arboretum is 23 miles west of Chicago on Illinois Route 53, one mile north of Lisle. Non-motorists may take the Burlington train from Chicago's Union Station to Lisle. Motorists have an extra advantage this year: the East-West Tollway is now open and provides a direct route to the Arboretum. Enter Congress St. Expressway at First Avenue in Maywood and go straight west to Route 53; the toll fee is 30¢ per car. Bring your lunch and binoculars.

Other Censuses will be conducted by the Evanston Bird Club, Bureau Valley Audubon Club, Decatur Audubon Society, Springfield Bird Club, Tri-City Bird Club, and almost all of our affiliates — see the back page of this BULLETIN if you'd like to join a group in your area. Merry Christmas and good birding to all of you!

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

IF PART OF THE vast funds now being spent by the federal government on military aspects of its program were instead spent for needed conservation projects, what would we be able to accomplish in this country? Many conservationists can only deplore the vast amount of land acquired and used by the military forces of the U.S.A.; we look with dismay upon the huge store of goods consumed daily by the Pentagon. If a greater share of funds were used to solve the social and economic problems of the world, and some of the expenses were diverted for renewing our natural resources, what wonders could be performed! Mr. Charles Stoddard of "Resources for the Future," quoted in the July, 1958 issue of *Outdoor America*, has summarized some of the "unfinished business" before conservation agencies and suggests that these projects could be used to help counter the recession and employ 150,000 men over a ten-year period:

FORESTRY: Reforestation of 28 million acres and expansion of fire protection on 200 million acres and related activities would cost \$2.6 billion. SOILS AND WATERSHEDS: Revegetation of strip mines, purchase and retirement of 13 million acres of dust bowl lands and related activities, \$5.1 billion. NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS: Improvements and added land purchases and related activities, \$2.6 billion. FISH AND WILDLIFE: Improvements on Wildlife Refuges, expansion of research programs and purchase of added wetlands and related activities, \$1.2 billion. POLLUTION CONTROL: Construction of modern waste treatment facilities, \$5 billion. If other much needed conservation projects were added to the above list, it would total over \$17 billion. Our 1959 military budget is expected to reach \$42 billion.

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ACCORDING TO MILTON THOMPSON of the Illinois State Museum, a rare Whooping Crane has been sighted in Southern Illinois. . . . Trumpeter Swans, which are the largest and rarest of North American waterfowl, have nested successfully for the first time in Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon. Officials had been attempting to establish a Trumpeter breeding population on the refuge for eight years. . . . Illinois rural mail carriers have seen more pheasants in 1958 than during a similar observation period last year. Big counts were noted in Ford, Livingston, Kankakee, McLean, DeKalb, McHenry and LaSalle counties.

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WHOOPING CRANES INCREASE: The National Wildlife Federation reports that 16 Whooping Cranes, including five young of the year, have arrived safely at the Wildlife Refuge at Aransas, Texas. Two other "baby" whoopers have been sighted en route, raising hopes that the remaining flock of the nation's largest bird may be growing. Whooping Cranes have produced more than five young only three times during the past 20 years. Reports of whoopers this fall have come from far outside their regular migration route, including Montana, Missouri, and Illinois. If the returning birds do not suffer losses en route, the count may exceed 32 cranes.

SENATORS FULBRIGHT AND HUMPHREY have spoken out recently against our obsession with a military policy to contain the spread of Communism. If the nation should decide in the future to reduce our emphasis on military expenditures, it would be well for conservationists to press for speedy action by our federal and state governments to undertake long-neglected projects involving our natural resources.

The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, in its recently released reference work, "Timber Resources for America's Future," says that Americans will have to double their production of trees by the year 2000 to take care of an additional 100 million persons. Whether the U.S.A. will have enough wood for its future needs will depend a great deal on the 4.5 million farmers and landowners who hold 60% of the nation's commercial forest property. About 52 million now neglected acres of forest land need to be replanted if the population needs of our nation 40 years from now are to be considered.

WILD GOBBLERS, UNLIMITED of Manitoba plans to stock wild turkeys in that Canadian Province. Eight hens and six gobblers have been ordered from a hatchery in North Dakota. The Mount Nebo area of Manitoba, where the banded birds will be released, was recommended for stocking because of its rugged terrain and its difficulty of access. . . . Southern California is looking to the federal government for a grant of \$10 million to establish a pilot project to obtain fresh water from the sea. The common price for irrigated water for farm use in the west now runs from \$2 to \$10 an acre foot. For industrial and municipal use it ranges from \$10 to \$98 an acre foot, but the cost for converting sea water may run to \$600 an acre foot. . . . The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has reported that the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences has listed 76 birds banded in Alaska, Canada and the Western U.S.A. as killed in Russia. Five reports have been made by the Russian scientists since November, 1954, showing migration of waterfowl between the two continents.

Over \$50 million in tax funds are used to clear litter from the highways of the U.S.A. Litter-caused fires cost \$70 million annually. Keep America Beautiful says almost 1,000 Americans are killed and 100,000 injured due to cars hitting or avoiding objects thrown on our highways.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



Report of the 1958 Campout

By TED GREER

ON SEPTEMBER 20 AND 21, fifty-seven persons registered for the 1958 I.A.S. Campout held at Camp Archie Allen near Cordovia, Ill. Wonderful weather prevailed both days in spite of a rain Saturday after midnight. It had the effect of 'grounding' many warblers as observations revealed the following morning. It was heartening to see folks from many sections of the state as well as from Iowa. Two came from as far away as Olney, Ill. Especially pleasing was the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Downing, Elton Fawks, Ray Mostek and Paul Schulze, officers and directors of the Illinois Audubon Society. I want to take this opportunity to thank every one who attended this Campout — your being there was what made this a success!

The food was excellent, and we all had very good places to sleep. Much credit for the fine accommodations and general good times go to the untiring efforts put forth by the Tri-City Bird Club. Saturday evening we enjoyed a two-hour program. Among the speakers were Paul Downing, President of the Illinois Audubon Society, Ray Mostek and Elton Fawks. Conservation was stressed. A slide show with sound effects, titled, "In Quest of the Roseate Spoonbill" was given by Bob Trial and Ted Greer. Edwin Meyer, of Davenport, showed movies of the bald eagles that winter in this area, a most interesting and clever film showing how they capture their prey. Mrs. Shaw, of Sterling, had a surprise showing of Kirtland warbler slides she had taken with a Balscope Sr. telescope. These slides were excellent. The meeting closed with a film on the habits of the flamingo.

Birding was unusually good. During the two days a total of 92 varieties was observed. Thanks to Peter Petersen, Jr., we know just where to find the birds. Of special interest was the hawk flight. Better than 200 were seen in one flock. There were many flocks of from two to three dozen. These were mostly broad-winged, with a lesser number of red-shouldered hawks.

Sunday we traveled to Savanna, stopping enroute at the many good birding places. We enjoyed our sack lunches amid the beauty of the Palisades and shortly bade farewell to our friends, old and new, with the hope that we will be seeing each other next Campout!

—Joy, Illinois

ATTENDANCE AT THE 1958 CAMPOUT

Mr. & Mrs. Arnold Anderson, Charleston	Mrs. Charles E. Lennox, Plano
Mrs. Irene Buchanan, Evanston	Mr. Ray Mostek, Lombard
Mrs. Herbert Borland, Addison	Mr. Henry Metz, Addison
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Downing, Highland Park	Mr. & Mrs. Frank Marquis, Moline
Mr. & Mrs. Leo Doering, Rock Island	Mr. Edwin Meyer, Davenport, Ia.
Mr. Louis Blevens, Davenport, Ia.	Mrs. Peter Petersen, Davenport, Ia.
Mrs. Dorothy Cowley, Moline	Mr. Peter Petersen, Jr., Davenport, Ia.
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Fredrick, Port Byron	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. R. Rogers, Evergreen Pk.
Mr. & Mrs. Elton and Patty Fawks, East Moline	Mr. Alfons M. Rochow, Rock Island
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Halbert, Davenport, Ia.	Mrs. Florence Rush, Rock Island
Mrs. Max Hagans, Sterling	Mr. Paul A. Schulze, Chicago
Elinore Fullerton, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Shaw, Sterling
Mr. Carl Gyllic, Elgin	Mr. Fred Schwarz, Davenport, Ia.
Mr. & Mrs. Ted Greer and Ted Greer, Jr., Joy	Mr. Earl Tomlinson, Joy
Mr. Floyd Gold, Davenport, Ia.	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Trial, Aledo
Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Davenport, Ia.	Mr. & Mrs. Norman Tester (and two little Testers), Rockford
Mr. Jack Keegan, Dixon	Pauline Wershfen, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Mr. David Krause, Rock Island	Mr. Donald G. Herold, (and party of three), Davenport, Ia.



FIRE DESTROYS GALESBURG LIBRARY

THE GALESBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY, which has long maintained a file of the AUDUBON BULLETIN, was destroyed by fire last summer. Members of the Society who may wish to donate any books no longer needed from their personal home library, whether the titles are on nature subjects or otherwise, are invited to send their package to Mr. Curtis Wynn, Librarian, Galesburg Public Library, 39 N. Cherry St., Galesburg, Ill.

Illinois Field Notes — 1958

By Jack Keegan

A FELLOW MEMBER of the White Pines Bird Club suggested that the following observations were worth recording in the AUDUBON BULLETIN. Each instance was verified by other members of the club; most of the observations were made through a 30-power Balscope:

European Widgeon (1), April 14, one mile east of Sterling.

Whistling Swan (1), March 24, four miles east of Sterling.

Common Loon (4), May 5, one mile east of Sterling.

Snow Goose (12), May 9, one mile east of Sterling.

Ruddy Turnstone (1), May 23, one mile east of Sterling.

We have seen *Lark Sparrows* all summer long for the past few years some ten miles north-east of Dixon.

Many of the water-birds were seen on the Sinissippi mud flats one mile east of Sterling. It was on April 14 that I was studying a flock of about 30 ducks through the Balscope with the sun behind and to one side. There were mostly Bald-pates, with a pair of Mallards and a pair of Coots. One was swimming back and forth in front of the others on the bank; this one had a *red head*, distinctly different from all other Bald-pates. I studied him for about 20 minutes, looking first at the bird, then at my Peterson's and Pough's field guides. I knew then that I definitely had seen the European Widgeon. I could not locate a female, and the male was not there the following day.

803 Madison, Dixon, Illinois

By Peter C. Petersen, Jr.

HERE ARE SOME of the more uncommon birds I have seen this year in the Tri-Cities area on the Illinois side of the Mississippi:

May 30, Spring Lake and Lock #13 with Tom Morrissey and Mrs. Peter Petersen: *Red-breasted Merganser*, 1; *Ruddy Turnstone*, 1; *Baird's Sandpiper*, 1; *Dunlin*, 12.

June 13, near mouth of Rock River in Mississippi, in boat: *Least Tern*, 10.

August 3, Spring Lake with Mrs. Peter Petersen and Fred Leshar of Clinton, Iowa: *Green-winged Teal*, 1; *Baird's Sandpiper*, 1; *Western Sandpiper*, 1; *Dunlin*, 55; *Dowitcher*, 2; *Stilt Sandpiper*, 1; *Forster's Tern*, 2.

Sept. 1, Lock #13, with Maurice and Fred Leshar and Jim Lewis: *Tree Swallows*, 500 plus; *Bank Swallows*, 2000 plus; *Rough-winged Swallows*, 500 plus.

Sept. 6, Sunset Park, Rock Island, with Dennis Sheets: *Louisiana Water-Thrush* 1; *Canada Warbler*, 1; *Veery*, 2.

Sept. 14, Cordova Quarry, with Don Herold, Director of the Davenport Public Museum of Davenport, Iowa: *Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*, 1.

Sept. 20-21, highlights of the I.A.S. Campout near Port Byron, Ill.: 95 species total. *Broad-winged Hawks*, 245 (estimated by Bob Trial); *Caspian Tern*, 5 to 10 seen migrating down the Mississippi; *Osprey*, *Bonaparte's Gull*, *Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*, *Olive-sided Flycatcher*, and *Connecticut Warbler* seen near the Cordova Quarry and the camp. On Saturday evening seven of us tried a different technique in bird-watching. We took an outboard up the

river to the mouth of the Wapsipinicon to listen for owls. We heard *Barred Owl*, 2, and *Screech Owl*, 1. These are common residents which are usually missed on lists of these meetings.

Sept 28, just above Savanna, with Don Herold: *Caspian Tern*, 2.

620 E. Thirtieth St., Davenport, Ia.

By Mrs. Kenneth V. Fiske

THESE SIGHTINGS WERE made near our house, which is in the center of a triangle formed by Woodstock, McHenry, and Crystal Lake, Illinois. On June 20 my husband and I saw two birds walking along the road a little ahead of our car. We had a good general view and also saw the birds silhouetted as they flew up and away. We are positive that they were *Sharp-tailed Grouse*. We are well acquainted with the common game birds, and had a clear view of the short tails held erect while walking, unlike anything but grouse. Does anyone have any other information on this species?

On September 22, while driving, I saw three birds walk across the road and try to hide as I approached. I got out my binoculars and eventually walked up quite close to the birds as they disappeared into the brush. They were definitely slaty in color, with leisurely movements, and held their short tails erect. There were evidently two females and one male, riding herd on the others, with a distinct red patch over his eye. They would have to be *Spruce Grouse*. I have not heard of any of these species being released in this area recently.

R.R. 3, Woodstock, Illinois

Editorial Note: It is well known that neither the *Spruce Grouse* nor the *Sharp-tailed Grouse* have been resident birds of Illinois for many years. The possibility that these birds may be anything but accidentals or recently introduced is highly remote. It is also well known that both types on casual observation might easily be mistaken for the *Ring-necked Pheasant*, which is the dominant game bird of northern Illinois, having displaced the native species. However, these are not casual observations. Does anyone have information on attempts to stock grouse recently in the Woodstock area? Or does any other observer have records for either of these species in northern Illinois in recent years? We would like to receive your comments.

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Book Reviews

CONSERVATION: AN AMERICAN STORY OF CONFLICT AND ACCOMPLISHMENT, by David Cushman Coyle. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey. 1957, 232 pages, \$5.00.

Last year while working on a water resources project I needed some good basic information on the conservation movement. Exactly when did it start? How did it grow? Who were some of the men connected with carrying out the actual plans? About this time David Coyle's *Conservation* was published. I soon learned the answers to my questions. More important, for the first time I was able to understand the reasons back of some of the inter-governmental squabbles over how to deal with our natural resources. The chapter on "Irrigation and Power" gave details about such controversies as the Pick-Sloan Plan for the Missouri river basin and the Central Valley Project in California.

A large portion of the book is devoted to the history of the U.S. Forest Service and the role Gifford Pinchot played in making "Conservation" a workable ideal. As people interested in the preservation of bird life we hardly need to be told the value of wildlife conservation. Yet Mr. Coyle's chapter on this subject contains some valuable arguments we can use to convince others that wilderness has more than the hard-to-pin-down aesthetic qualities. It has monetary value. That is a convincing argument for persons not interested in wildlife. As Mr. Coyle says: "In Congress money is apt to talk, and what it is saying louder and louder is that the outdoors has profit in it." *Conservation* is an able reference book, written in clear style, with no wasted words.

Jane Tester, 2029 Rockford St., Rockford, Ill.

THE OTHER ILLINOIS, by Baker Brownell. Published by Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York. 1958, 276 pages.

While not essentially a book on bird study or conservation, this little volume is a treat to those travelers who may wish to know more about one of the least known areas of our state — southern Illinois. The book is a study of 31 southern Illinois counties with useful information on the people, history and resources from the days of the early French traders.

Southwest of Carbondale lies Bald Knob Mountain, raising its bare top 1,000 feet high. Since 1937, Easter sunrise services have been held there. Rural people from 34 towns and five states bought this 187-acre mountain-top, securing loans and donations of every size. The big cross they plan to build atop Bald Knob will be 250 feet high and 80 feet across and will cost over one million dollars. The earlier plan for a 500-foot cross was abandoned. The fact that it will be a lighted cross has raised questions in the minds of some conservationists over the serious possibility of large bird mortalities during migration seasons. Baker Brownell says that an average of \$150 to \$200 is received daily in the fund raising drive, which is supported by members of many faiths.

Audubon travelers will be interested in the author's comments on the geography of the area and especially in the chapter entitled "The Politics of Geese." Brownell says that "since the coming of the ten-mile Crab Or-

chard Lake, the tired old coal country has suddenly become a land friendly to new industry and wildlife." Federal authorities at the refuge say that the lake has transformed the whole area. Over one million persons used the 44,000 acres in 1956.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rockdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

BIRD MORTALITY AT TV TOWER

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1958, with a southern flow of air on the east side of a high pressure area, and with a local fog condition around Springfield, a great number of birds flew into the new TV tower at Mechanicsburg. Even though we did not receive word of the incident at the Illinois State Museum until Thursday, we were still able to collect 826 identifiable specimens, principally warblers and thrushes. There must have been a tremendous number of birds migrating south across Illinois that night.

Milton D. Thompson, Illinois State Museum, Springfield

NEW PUBLICATION ON HAWKS AND OWLS ANNOUNCED

A SPECIAL REPORT on the status of "Raptors of the Illinois Christmas Counts" is now in preparation. It will be distributed as a joint publication of the Illinois Natural History Survey, the Illinois Department of Conservation, and the Illinois Audubon Society. The report is based largely on Christmas Censuses of Hawks and Owls in Illinois from 1900 to the present, and the decline in population of these species is clearly shown. The authors are **Dr. Richard R. Graber** and **Jack Golden**; editorial assistance and preparation for printing are being provided by the I.A.S. This publication is especially important because it lends weight to the proposed revisions of the Illinois Hawk and Owl Protection Act which will be presented before the coming session of the Illinois Legislature. All I.A.S. members will receive a copy of this report; publication is scheduled for early 1959.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack, Glen Ellyn

NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION

CAMERA-MINDED MEMBERS and friends of the I.A.S. are invited to participate in the 14th International Exhibition of Nature Photography, sponsored by the Chicago Nature Camera Club. Accepted prints will be displayed in the main hall of the Chicago Natural History Museum from February 7 through February 27, 1959. Accepted slides will be projected in James Simpson Theater at the Museum on two Sundays, February 8 and 15, at 2:30 p.m.

Judges of the Exhibit will be Anne Pilger Dewey, Hon. P.S.A., photographer; Martin J. Schmidt, photographer; Edward D. Triner, biology teacher and naturalist; Roland W. Force, Curator of Oceanic Archaeology, and William D. Turnbull, Assistant Curator of Fossil Mammals at the Museum. Original pictures of natural history subjects of all types are eligible. Deadline for entries is January 17, 1959. Persons wishing to take part should write for entry blanks to Louis W. Braun, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Illinois.

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. E. French Block*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 1866 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Illinois.

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

- Barrington Women's Club*, % Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
608 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, % Mr. Hiram Piper, President
R.F.D. # 3, Princeton, Illinois
- Cahokia Nature League*, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
9405 Richfield Rd., East St. Louis, Illinois
- Chicago Ornithological Society*, % Holly Reed Bennett, Secretary
134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Illinois
- Decatur Audubon Society*, Miss Myrtle Cooper, President
445 W. Prairie Ave., Decatur, Illinois
- DuPage Audubon Society*, Mrs. Roy J. Lile, President
408 Pennsylvania Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois
- Evanston Bird Club*, % Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire, Secretary
7441 Ridge Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
- Forest Trails Hiking Club*, % Miss Josephine Halas, Treas.
215 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois
- Freeport Audubon Society*, % Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Secretary
1004 W. Douglas St., Freeport, Illinois
- Garden Club of Evanston*, Mrs. Charles Kelly, President
210 Davis St., Evanston, Illinois
- Garden Club of Lake Forest*, Mrs. Herman Smith, President
121 Stone Gate Road, Lake Forest, Illinois
- Benjamin T. Gault Bird Club*, Mrs. Benton Fulton, President
247 Scott Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois
- Illinois Valley Garden Club*, % Mrs. Melvin Soedley, President
207 Shooting Park Rd., Peru, Illinois
- Lincolnwood Garden Club*, % Mrs. J. F. Cochran
2221 Jenks St., Evanston, Illinois
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3147 Grant St., Evanston, Illinois
- Little Garden Club of Evanston*, % Mrs. C. S. Speicher, Pres.
1302 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Illinois
- Nature Club of Hinsdale*, Miss Louise Humphrey, Secretary-Treas.
128 N. Garfield Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois
- North Central Illinois Ornithological Society*
Natural History Museum, 813 N. Main St., Rockford, Illinois
- Palos Park Garden Guild*, % Mrs. William Fahrberg, President
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- Ridgway Bird Club*, % Mr. William Bridges, President
R.R. # 6, Olney, Illinois
- Tri-City Bird Club*, Mr. C. C. Hazard, President
2815 Sheridan St., Davenport, Iowa
- White Pines Bird Club*, % Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, President
1804 - Fourth Ave., Sterling, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00

I.A.S. Committees

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

Finance Committee

Oliver C. Heywood, Chairman, 306 N. Lincoln St., Hinsdale.

Conservation Committee

Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Floyd Swink, Chairman, Box 31, Willow Springs

Membership Committee

E. French Block, Chairman, 1366 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10

Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor at his home address, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

THE
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BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

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March, 1959

The Annual Meeting

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY will hold its Annual Meeting for 1959 on May 16 and 17 at Allerton Park. Our host club will be the Champaign County Audubon Society. Details of the meeting are now in the final planning stages. Co-Chairmen for this year are Vice-President **Floyd Swink** of the I.A.S. and **Miss Lois Drury** of the Champaign Society.

Many of our members will recall Allerton Park as an exceptionally beautiful area, with handsome formal gardens, a reflecting pool, woodlands, and an enormous mansion with scores of rooms. The natural features of the landscape have been carefully preserved. Tentative plans for the program include a well-known lecturer on nature subjects, conferences on the protection of prairie chickens and other threatened species, and ample opportunity for bird walks and nature study. This should be one of the best week-ends of the year to be out of doors, as the spring migration should be in full swing.

Full information about the meeting, including such details as registration, the annual dinner, and accommodations, will be mailed to all members in the formal announcement next month. Members of affiliated clubs and interested friends are welcome. Set the date aside now — the 1959 Annual Meeting of the I.A.S., Allerton Park, May 16-17!



CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. BEECHER

WE ARE PLEASED to report that **Dr. William J. Beecher**, one of the Directors of this Society, has recently been appointed Director of the Chicago Academy of Sciences in Lincoln Park, Chicago. Older members will recall that the Academy provided headquarters and a lecture room for the Illinois Audubon Society for many years.

Dr. Beecher tells us that beginning this year the Academy will invite students of the Chicago and suburban schools to view movies on local wildlife, plants, and geology, and to enjoy guided tours of the exhibits. The Academy hopes to give youngsters an understanding of nature in the Chicago area and to develop their interest in natural history. We wish Dr. Beecher success in his new work.



Dr. Alfred Lewy, 1873—1958

By DR. R. M. STRONG



DR. ALFRED LEWY, a member of the board of directors of the Illinois Audubon Society for over twenty years, died December 14, 1958, at the age of 85. He was born in Wetumpka, Alabama on April 7, 1873. The family moved to Chicago in 1880 and then to Iowa in 1883, returning to Chicago in 1887, where Dr. Lewy spent the rest of his life. He was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1897 and from Rush Medical College in 1898. Dr. Lewy engaged in general medical practice for ten years and then went to Berlin, Germany, for six months of graduate work in otorhinolaryn-

gology in 1908. He then returned to Chicago for practice in this specialty until a few months before his death.

Dr. Lewy became an assistant city physician in 1901, and he held this position until the time of his death. He is said to have had the longest service of any Chicago employee. In an obituary article in the *Chicago Daily News* on December 15, 1958, he was cited as the dean of Chicago ear, nose, and throat specialists. About ten years ago, he was awarded a silver cane by the Chicago Laryngological and Otological Society for being the oldest practitioner in this specialty in Chicago. He was for many years on the staffs of the Cook County, Mount Sinai, and Chicago Memorial Hospitals, and he was the author of many articles on medical subjects, including reviews of articles in foreign medical journals. Dr. Lewy had been a member of a number of medical societies, including two national societies in his specialty, and he had been a vice-president of the American Laryngeal, Rhinological and Otological Society.

Dr. Lewy was a charter member of the Chicago Ornithological Society, founded in 1912, and he had been a president of this group. He had been an active member of the Wilson Ornithological Society since 1915. He was a member of the Conservation Council for a number of years until his death, as the delegate from the Chicago Ornithological Society, of which he was conservation chairman. He was also a member of the Wild Flower Preservation Society, Illinois Chapter, and of the City Club. He was also a member of a committee in 1935 that promoted the establishment of a bird sanctuary in Jackson Park. This was dedicated in April, 1936, but has been lost recently. For a number of years it was a great success. Dr. Lewy was also much interested in national conservation matters.

Dr. Lewy had a keen interest from childhood in nature in general, having

been influenced by his mother, who was an amateur botanist. He was an expert bird watcher, and he had a good knowledge of the local flora. He knew where to go to see birds, and he made frequent trips to the country, at all times of the year, for this purpose. He loved to fill his car with bird watcher friends, and he liked to make a full day of a trip. When, in the late afternoon, some of us would be ready to go home, he would still wish to visit other favorite places. He was indefatigable in tramping about these areas, even when in recent years, a leg difficulty made walking painful. He was friendly and generous.

Dr. Lewy married Minnie Barnard on April 14, 1904, and they had three fine sons. Two of them, Everett and Lawrence, are successful attorneys. The other son, Robert, is a prominent physician in his father's specialty. Dr. Lewy had a happy family life. Mrs. Lewy and their three sons were cooperative in his interests.

In recent years, Dr. Lewy reviewed books on birds that came to the Illinois Audubon Society for the *Audubon Bulletin*. The Board of Directors of the Society, at their meeting on January 7, voted "that future book gifts by the society made annually to libraries be given in the name of the Dr. Lewy Memorial Fund, in recognition of his years of reviewing books for the *Bulletin*."

5716 S. Stony Island Ave., Chicago 37



Illinois Field Notes — Winter, 1958-59

THIS WINTER IN ILLINOIS has been one of the most severe in recent years, with over a dozen spells of zero weather, heavy snows covering the northern half of the state for more than two months, and several ice storms. The governor recognized that such a winter was unusually hard on our wild birds, and officially asked residents to put out food for the birds.

Our irregular winter visitors have come down from the north in good numbers, as shown by the Christmas Census elsewhere in this issue. Northern Illinoisans enjoyed an influx of *Evening Grosbeaks* (your Editor, operating bird feeders for the first time, was delighted to count flocks of up to 20 each day in February). *Purple Finches*, *Nuthatches*, *Chickadees*, *Cardinals*, *Juncoes*, *Red-bellied* and *Downy Woodpeckers* were also observed. Here are other reports for the state:

By Jack Keegan, Dixon

SINCE DECEMBER 1ST we have had a *White Pelican* on the Rock River in downtown Dixon, Illinois. A Mr. Adams, manager of a boat store, saved the pelican from sure death by freezing during the zero weather a week before Christmas. Mr. J. G. Seise has banded the bird; he is thriving on fish provided by Mr. Adams, and has grown so tame that people can stroke him. We hope to release him in the spring.

By Mrs. W. B. Garrett, Palatine

IN JANUARY WE discovered an *Oregon Junco* under our feeder. A *Fox Sparrow* has visited regularly since January 29th. And for several weeks we have had 4 male and 7 female *Evening Grosbeaks* daily.

By W. Ann Hagans, Sterling

ON DECEMBER 14TH, at 2:30 p.m., a *Bohemian Waxwing* was sighted by Mr. & Mrs. Max Hagans in their back yard. The bird has been feeding there daily since then, from 7:30 a.m. until about 3:00 p.m., eating rose hips directly below a window and swallowing snow from the limbs of an apple tree. Mrs. Harry Shaw photographed the bird through a window from a distance of four feet. She states that this is the first record of this species for this area since 1932.

By Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, Sterling

FOUR ADULT BALD EAGLES have been visiting Lawrence Park and Rock River for over a week. They were first sighted January 9th. New Year's Day was very blustery and snowy, but we were driving on a gravel road north east of Sterling at sundown when some 300 to 400 *Lapland Longspurs* settled down on a snow-swept field close to us. On January 4th the Max Hagans saw several small groups of *Lapland Longspurs* near Woosung, and they were able to identify two *Snow Buntings* in their midst. During a blizzard on January 25th a flock of 75 *Lapland Longspurs* settled in a barren field fifty feet from us as we were nearing Polo from the southwest. *Northern* and *Prairie Horned Larks* accompanied this group. Also on this gravel road we saw 13 *Gray Partridges*.

Snow Buntings: A flock of at least 50 was observed at length sixty-five feet from a gravel road just southwest of Polo on Sunday, February 8, 1959, at 4:00 p.m. *Horned Larks* in good numbers were feeding with this flock of visitors from the north. In the same field some thirty feet closer to the farm buildings was a covey of 11 *Gray Partridges*. Pictures were taken through a telescope.

At least 12 *White-Crowned Sparrows* have been feeding all winter on the corn put out for birds at the Green River Preserve south of Dixon. Two adults and 10 immatures have been observed there every day, and one adult was heard singing on our Christmas bird count, December 28th.



NEW LIFE MEMBERS

THE I.A.S. IS PLEASED to announce the enrollment of a new life member: **Mr. John D. Yondorf**, 3720 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 13. This brings to nine the members in this exclusive class. Also, we are pleased to welcome a new sustaining member: **Dr. Paul Meier**, 1364 Madison Park, Chicago 15.

MR. JOSEPH L. DVORAK, 6125 W. Eddy St., Chicago 34, observed his 25th anniversary as a member of the Illinois Audubon Society by taking out a life membership. We now have ten members in this group. Not all of our members may know that the \$100.00 life membership (as well as the \$50.00 sustaining membership) goes into our investment fund, which is carefully managed by an able investment counselor as a public service. The income from the fund is used to help carry on the work of the Society. Thus, such memberships may be considered as permanent contributions to the educational and conservation programs of the I.A.S.

DOES THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT OF THE MOURNING DOVE ENDANGER ITS SURVIVAL?

By HENRY M. WEBER, M.D., U.S. Navy, Ret.

"MANAGEMENT OF WILDLIFE resources is nothing more than applying the same principles of animal husbandry to game resources that a successful rancher applies," writes Mr. J. R. Beers,¹ Game Manager for the California Department of Fish & Game. While some of the modern game management techniques, such as the shooting of does and fawns, may be "scientific" as a game technique, they have met with considerable public resistance. However, to date, game managers have not recommended the shooting of does-with-young or pheasants while nesting. This dubious "distinction" is reserved for the mourning dove, considered by game managers a gamebird, but not quite worthy of the simple ministrations parceled out to every other bird and animal which we seek to perpetuate. Studies of the nesting habits of doves^{2, 3, 4, 9} by biologists across the land have shown conclusively that up to 33% of doves are nesting when the shooting begins.

The first injurious result from present game management concerns the widespread dispersal of flocks by an increasing army of gunners and the second relates to the increase in the occurrence of a fatal disease known as Trichomoniasis.

Let us first consider "migratory flocking" by quoting the words of Dr. Leonard Stejneger⁵: "It seems to be a fact that when a migratory species has reached a certain low number of individuals, the rapidity with which it goes toward extinction is considerably increased. Two circumstances may tend toward this result. We know that when birds on their migrations get astray, having lost their route and comrades, they are nearly always doomed to destruction, that fate not only overtaking single individuals, but also large flocks to the last member. If the safety of the wanderers, therefore, greatly depends upon their keeping their correct route, the safety decreases disproportionately the scarcer the species become, since if the route is poorly frequented, the younger and inexperienced travelers have less chance of following the right track, and more chance of getting lost, and consequently destroyed. The fewer the individuals, the more disconnected become the breeding localities, the more difficult for the birds to find each other and form flocks in the fall . . . birds used to migrating in flocks do not like to or cannot travel alone. . . ."

The large number of dove shooters in an increasing number of areas where doves flock means that flock dispersal may be a serious matter. Unlike waterfowl feeding areas which are often relatively inaccessible, places where doves feed are open ground.

The most serious danger facing the species, however, is that of Trichomoniasis. Since 1934 it has been noted in most sections of the United States and reached epizootic⁶ proportions in some areas. To those with an understanding of biology and the related sciences there is documented evidence sufficient to produce a most convincing and logical explanation for the increasing number of cases and for the "increasing virulence of the or-

ganisms" which cause Trichomoniasis. In this connection let us quote from the textbook "Veterinary Parasitology" by Dr. Geoffrey Lapage: "*Trichomonas gallinae* is present in 80 to 90% of adult birds without affecting their health, but pathogenic strains may kill an adult in 10 days. Infected adults are a source of infection in younger birds which suffer more. Little is known of the mode of infection." On page 31 he adds: "It is a general truth that young animals of all kinds are more susceptible to the effects, not only of parasitic animals, but of bacteria and viruses also. It is customary, for this reason to recognize a form of resistance called AGE RESISTANCE." He adds: "One of the most important causes of the reduction of resistance, or the failure of a host to develop it in sufficient strength, is MALNUTRITION. Many hosts of all kinds harbor parasites, whether they be parasitic animals, bacteria or viruses, that do not, so long as the host remains vigorous and healthy, do them appreciable harm."

Now a quotation from the textbook, "Principles of Bacteriology and Immunity" by Wilson and Miles, page 362: "This is one example of a general phenomenon — namely, the INCREASE IN VIRULENCE OF RELATIVELY AVIRULENT STRAINS of bacteria by serial passage in susceptible laboratory animals — which is well established and frequently exploited in bacteriology." On page 737: "When the protozoon is parasitic and pathogenic, it is usually the multiplicative phase that produces the pathogenic effects in the host. If the host is not well adjusted to the parasitic species, even slow asexual multiplication of the protozoon may inflict considerable injury, but usually when the rate of multiplication is slow, the host has time to develop a resistance to the parasite and its effects are proportionately less severe."

Let us now apply the above facts to an average "dove season." An estimated total of 20,000,000 doves were "harvested" last year (1957) in the United States. Since up to 50% as many¹⁰ as are bagged have been shown to be crippled and unretrieved, we get a total of at least 27,000,000 killed. As a consequence, perhaps 7,000,000 dove nests with eggs or young are left with one or no parent. When the young have lost even one parent, most students of the subject agree that they either starve, or, if of sufficient size to forage for themselves, feed before their natural age resistance has developed. Thus they are exposed to the *Trichomonas gallinae* with the handicaps of both malnutrition and the lack of age resistance. The *Trichomonas* grows and multiplies in the susceptible host and not only kills the host but, more important, has now produced a virulent strain of the organism that now also kills normally resistant adults. The feeding of medicated grain can never reach the root of the problem. In fact, the game biologist working on the problem, has himself stated that those treated with medicated grain then have no natural resistance. W. R. Hinshaw and A. S. Rosenwald, University of California Extension Service, in a Bulletin speak of the disease in turkeys thus: "Good care is more important than drugs." Are we, therefore, to be committed to a program of feeding medicated grain to sick wild birds to get them into the shooting season in order that they can in turn produce another crop of immature and susceptible birds to which we can feed more pills ad infinitum? In some areas, at least,

the disease calls for emergency attempts at control, by the general distribution of medicated grain. This year in San Diego three tons of such grain have been made available by the Fish & Game Department.

Animal husbandry recognized years ago that "contented cows" gave more and richer milk. Veterinarians and ranchers who grow fowl, agree that to bombard the nesting area from before sunrise to sunset during a considerable period of the nesting cycle would be damaging. And J. W. Philpott has stated¹¹: "It would be impossible to set a hunting season where at least some doves would not be nesting in one area of California or another every month of the year."

CONCLUSION

Game management biologists must recognize that they are dealing with a resource with a nervous system constructed on the same basic pattern as our own, a fact of vital importance during the reproductive cycle. The "perennial nesting" habit of doves has been recognized as a serious management problem for many years by many authorities and in the light of the above considered facts, it appears that to continue to misuse this resource as a "game species" may well endanger its survival. Protection laws in twenty states and Canada have perhaps been the mitigating circumstance which has been instrumental in maintaining flocks at the present levels. And it must not ever be forgotten, regardless of the various reasons for the extinction of the passenger pigeon, that the authorities of that day, in whose hands rested the responsibility for the welfare of the species, openly and loudly proclaimed that these birds could never possibly be exterminated. We must not now allow short-sighted or misguided management to make itself heard above the still small voice of reason and science.

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82259 Miles Ave., Indio, Calif.



Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

ROADSIDE STANDARDS IN ILLINOIS: No country in the world has the extensive highway system that we have in the United States. And no other country in the world has allowed its highway system to be despoiled, scourged and blighted by the billboard industry as has the United States. While we have been gaily singing "America, the Beautiful," the hammer and pastepot crews have been corrupting our view of sea and shore.

The 85th Congress passed a mild Billboard Control Amendment to the Federal Highway Act. Several modifications have weakened a good bill. The standards set up by the Secretary of Commerce will have little value, unless enforced by strong legislation at the state level. The Illinois General Assembly established a Highway Billboard Commission in June of 1957. It was to hold public hearings and to make a report by March 31, 1959. Because Governor Stratton has failed to appoint public members to this commission, in addition to the six legislators already serving, no hearings have been held up to this writing.

It appears that Illinois has very mild interest in highway billboard controls, compared to the vast enthusiasm aroused in other states. Several states have organized Roadside Committees or Roadside Councils, not merely to help regulate signboards, but to promote wider display of flowers and shrubs by business groups along our highway systems, and to curb the clutter of misspelled signs, abandoned cars, and junkyards found in so many areas.

Groups and individuals who are interested in strong highway billboard regulations in Illinois are asked to write to: Governor William G. Stratton, Executive Mansion, Springfield; Speaker Paul Powell, State Capitol Bldg., Springfield; State Rep. Paul Elward, Jr., General Assembly; State Rep. Robert McClory, General Assembly; and State Senator Richard Larson, General Assembly, Springfield. Mr. Larson is a member of the Highway Billboard Commission, and Mr. Elward and Mr. McClory are two legislators active in promoting proper standards.

Such organizations as the National Audubon Society, the National Parks Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Garden Club of America, the American Civic and Planning Association, and others have supported controls on a national level not only because they desire to preserve the beauty of the countryside, but because, notwithstanding the claims of the billboard industry, in today's era of high speeds, signboards are a serious detriment to safe driving — serving to distract the vision of the motorist from conditions on the road. What are you doing about it?



INDIANA SAND DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT: The legislative battle to save the last 3½ miles of northern Indiana shoreline is being renewed in Congress. Senator Paul Douglas and Representative Barratt O'Hara have introduced bills to preserve up to 3500 acres of land near Ogden Dunes as a national preserve. This may become a steel mill site, if it is not preserved.

The Save the Dunes Council has announced that they have a 20 minute, 16 mm. movie film in color which depicts the area in question. It is available to any club or group free of charge. The only stipulation they make is that the club "renting" the film agree to circulate petitions to Congress to preserve the Dunes. To arrange a showing for your church, club or lodge, write to: Mrs. Willard Butz, Save the Dunes Council, Ogden Dunes, Gary, Indiana. Meanwhile, personal letters to your Congressman at the House Office Building, Washington, D.C., are urgently needed. The Save the Dunes Council also urges that pleas for the establishment of the Monument go to President Eisenhower and to Senator Everett Dirksen. More petitions must be circulated at once to reach the goal of one million signatures. Donations of \$1, \$2, and \$5 can be used to help finance the cost of extra copies of the Dunes film. The pen is as mighty as the bulldozer!

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard



I HAVE SEEN A MIRACLE

By EMELINE ENNIS KOTULA

*I saw
two tiny pearls
in a hummingbird's nest
become iridescent jewels,
with wings.*

FLASH ! ! ! !

*Though Spring is washing out the day
I have a rendezvous . . .
In the little park across the way
A scarlet tanager is due.*

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Route 1, Box 167, Augusta, Michigan

"If You're Too Busy to Plant a Tree — You're Just TOO Busy!"

The Christmas Census — 1958

Introduction by PAUL H. LOBIK

AFTER FIVE YEARS of Tabulations, we have returned to the narrative style of publishing our Christmas Census Reports. The time and trouble required to prepare a complicated table in fine type proved to be out of proportion to the few additional facts to be gleaned from having all the statistics summarized. What really made the I.A.S. Directors decide to abandon the table, however, was the ultimatum by our printer that all such tables in the future, with their attendant extra typesetting, would carry a surcharge of \$100.00 per Census!

For the sake of continuity, we have attempted to list reports for this year in the same order followed in past tables. We have more reports than before, largely because we are no longer confined to a table of 14 columns.

Karl Bartel, who probably has contributed more Censuses to this BULLETIN over the years than anyone else, recently sent your Editor a thought-provoking letter. He urged that we go back to the narrative-style Censuses of the past. Since this is exactly what we are doing this year, we will not give Mr. Bartel's reasons in full. What he particularly opposed were the requirements that all Census Reports follow National Audubon Society rules, i.e.: a 15-mile circle, more than two observers, dawn-to-dusk counts in a single day, etc. These rules, however, have also been relaxed this year — one of the 1958 reports is the work of one observer! Mr. Bartel wanted us to include such counts as observations at one feeder, or maximum counts of a given species in one area during the two weeks' count period. We are open on this point, and would like to know how other members feel about such reports.

It should be noted that most Illinois clubs now follow the National rules. All of our Reports go to the Midwest Regional Director for bird counts and are forwarded to the National Society; we hope that they will continue to be of value to the National Census, as our reports will be if they meet the standards which other clubs observe across the country.

After editing the voluminous Reports that have come in (which have forced us to increase the size of this BULLETIN), we can only conclude that some new means must be found to limit and/or condense the Census. Possibly we should exclude all Reports outside of our state. May we have your opinions on this also? Finally, in order to avoid repetitious listing of rarities in this introduction, we are setting off all unusual records in **bold face** type. And so to the Illinois Bird Census for 1958:



Arboretum, LISLE, DUPAGE COUNTY. Entire 800 acres of Morton Arboretum, the Saganashkee Slough and forest preserve to its north, and Bemis Woods forest preserve (in Cook County) — same as last year. Semi-open area 15%; open fields and farm land 10%; oak woods 35%; pine and spruce stands 30%, river bottom 10%. **Dec. 28**; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sunny all

day; temperature 31° to 53°; wind, North, about 3 m.p.h.; ground partially covered with snow, about 2 to 3 inches deep in woods. Seventeen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 30 (25 on foot, 5 by car); total party-miles, 85 (29 on foot, 56 by car). — Mallard, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 5; Red-shouldered Hawk, 3; Rough-legged Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Ring-necked Pheasant, 14; Herring Gull, 6; Ring-billed Gull, 6; Great Horned Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 19; Saw-whet Owl, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 7; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 36; Horned Lark, 6; Blue Jay, 33; Common Crow, 274 plus; Black-capped Chickadee, 132; Tufted Titmouse, 22; White-breasted Nuthatch, 14; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Brown Creeper, 12; Winter Wren, 2; Carolina Wren, 2; Robin, 13; **Townsend's Solitaire**, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 37; Cedar Waxwing, 59; **Bohemian Waxwing**, 1; Starling, 106; House Sparrow, 66; Redwinged Blackbird, 16; Cardinal, 72; **Evening Grosbeak**, 5; Purple Finch, 83; Pine Siskin, 117 plus; Am. Goldfinch, 29; Slate-colored Junco, 156; Oregon Junco, 1; Tree Sparrow, 47; White-throated Sparrow, 1; **Fox Sparrow**, 1; Song Sparrow, 14; plus 4 unidentified Buteos. **Total:** 47 species, 1,444 plus individuals. The following birds were seen in one section of this count area the day previous to "count day" but not on the count day: Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Herring Gull, 1; Flicker, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Oregon Junco, 1; Saw-whet Owl, 1; dead Screech Owl, 1; unidentified Shrike, 1; unidentified Blackbird, 1 (which would have added 3 species to above list, had they been seen on count day.) — Amy G. Baldwin, Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel, James Grosboll, Dorothy and John Helmer, Richard B. Hoger, Edward F. Johnson, Florence Kent, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Paul H. Lobik, Raymond Mostek, Alfred H. Reuss, Wilbur Rittenhouse, Paul Schulze, Charles A. Westcott, Carl Wilm, Kenneth Wilz.

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Channahon, WILL COUNTY, Riverside, Roadside Census. Same as last year, south along tow-path of I. & M. Canal, on northwest side of DuPage River and along Illinois River to Morris (in Grundy County). Then from Morris on southwest side of Illinois River, following the Kankakee River and Des-Plaines River, to Channahon. River edge 60%, deciduous farm woodlots 15%, plowed fields and pasture 20%, cattail marsh 5%. — **December 27th**, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sunny all day; temp. 30° to 45°; wind S.W. 5-8 m.p.h.; few spots with crusted snow; large rivers open but small rivers and ditches frozen. Eleven observers, together most of the time, using four cars. Total party-hours, 12; (6 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles, 65 (7 on foot, 58 by car). — Mallard, 1352 plus; Black Duck, 157 plus; Pintail, 7; Canvasback, 2; Lesser Scaup, 20; Common Goldeneye, 25; Common Merganser, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 15; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Marsh Hawk, 10; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Bobwhite, 2; Ring-necked Pheasant, 9; Common Snipe, 2; Herring Gull, 34; Ring-billed Gull, 3; Mourning Dove, 20; Screech Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 3; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 7; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 5; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Horned Lark, 7; Blue Jay,

1; Common Crow, 54; Black-capped Chickadee, 21; Tufted Titmouse, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Brown Creeper, 8; Carolina Wren, 4; Robin, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Starling, 138 plus; House Sparrow, 147; Redwinged Blackbird, 100; Rusty Blackbird, 1; Cardinal, 20; Am. Goldfinch, 9; Slate-colored Junco, 62; Tree Sparrow, 140; Field Sparrow, 6; Swamp Sparrow, 4; Song Sparrow, 11. Plus 3 unidentified Buteos and 1 unidentified Accipiter. **Total:** 47 species; 2443 individuals. All ducks and most gulls were observed with 20X and 40X scopes. — Bertha Bannert, Karl E. Bartel, Charles T. Clark, Lawrence Binford, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Macomber, Paul Schulze, Floyd A. Swink, Dr. David H. Thompson, Kenneth Wilz.



Evanston; NORTHERN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center being at Touhy and Lincoln Aves., Lincolnwood, Ill. All lakefront and Forest Preserve District in the area; Graceland, Rosehill, and Memorial Park cemeteries; city streets 7.9%, lakefront and harbors 19.5%, golf courses 1.4%, deciduous woods 41%, rivers and canals 4.2%, open fields 8%, cemeteries 10%, clay and gravel pits 1%, city parks 3%, feeders 4%). **Dec. 27;** 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Clear; temp. 36° to 38°; wind SW, 13 m.p.h.; lake open, rivers and canals partially open; ground thawing on surface; one inch of snow in forest preserves. Thirty-two observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 41 (34 on foot, 7 by car); total party-miles, 144 (28 on foot, 116 by car). — Horned Grebe, 2; Mallard, 375; Black Duck, 20; Pintail, 6; **Wood Duck**, 1; Canvasback, 2; Lesser Scaup, 1; Common Goldeneye, 269; Oldsquaw, 184; Hooded Merganser, 1; Common Merganser, 2134 plus 500 est.; Red-breasted Merganser, 55; Red-tailed Hawk, 4; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 9; Ring-necked Pheasant, 27; Herring Gull, 877 plus 1,700 est.; Ring-billed Gull, 166; Mourning Dove, 8; Long-eared Owl, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3; Hairy Woodpecker, 7; Downy Woodpecker, 39; **Horned Lark**, 4; Blue Jay, 20; Common Crow, 206; Black-capped Chickadee, 89; Tufted Titmouse, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Brown Creeper, 1; Robin, 12; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 27; Cedar Waxwing, 15; Northern Shrike, 1; Starling, 651 plus 500 est.; House Sparrow, 719 plus 3,000 est.; Cardinal, 49; Purple Finch, 18; Am. Goldfinch, 8; Slate-colored Junco, 477; Tree Sparrow, 110; **Fox Sparrow**, 1; **White-throated Sparrow**, 7; **Swamp Sparrow**, 2; Song Sparrow, 15; **Total:** 46 species; 12,336 individuals. (Seen in area count period, but not on count day: **Bohemian Waxwing**.) — Mrs. Hadley Abernathy, Mrs. Kenneth Anglemire, Clyde Aultz, Mrs. Jane Bergheim, Mrs. T. K. Boyd, Van Allen Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. Fred Brechlin, Mrs. Irene Buchanan, Barry Burleson, Harold Corey, Thomas Delaney, Charles Easterberg, Joseph F. Healy, Stanley Hedeon, Mr. & Mrs. John Helmer, Mrs. Bertha Huxford, John J. Janucz, J. Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. Russell Mannelle, Miss Helen McMullen, Mrs. Laurence Nobles, C. Randall, Mr. & Mrs. Robert Rulison, Philip Steffen, Brother I. Vincent, F.S.C. (Compiler), Mr. & Mrs. James Ware, Mr. Francis Whitehead (Evanston Bird Club).



• **Jasper-Pulaski Game Preserve, INDIANA** (same area as 1957). — **Dec. 20;** 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear; temp. 14° to 21°; wind S. to W., 4-14 m.p.h., 1 inch snow, ground bare in patches; ponds, marshes frozen, some streams open. One observer. Total party-hours, 9½ (7 on foot, 2½ by car); total party-miles, 35 (8 on foot, 27 by car). — Canada Goose, 1; Mallard, 70; Black Duck, 8; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 6; Marsh Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Ring-billed Gull, 1; **Barred Owl**, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Blue Jay, 99; Common Crow, 275; Black-capped Chickadee, 24; Tufted Titmouse, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 20; Starling, 2,500; House Sparrow, 212; Red-winged Blackbird, 100; Rusty Blackbird, 4; Common Grackle, 2; Cardinal, 26; Purple Finch, 4; Am. Goldfinch, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 740; Tree Sparrow, 337; Swamp Sparrow, 2; Song Sparrow, 11. **Total:** 32 species; about 4,478 individuals. Participant: Raymond Grow.



• **Lake Geneva, WISCONSIN** (same as last year); around entire lake, stopping at suitable localities for observations; towns and suburbs 35%, deciduous woods 25%, open water 30%, pasture 5%, cattails and spring-fed streams 5%. All of lake open except short way around some of the north shore. **Dec. 21;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Good weather; temp. 10° to 20°; wind north 5 m.p.h.; snow on ground 3 inches deep. Seven observers together part of the time. Total party-hours, 13¼ (4¼ on foot, 9 by car), total party-miles, 58 (12 on foot, 46 by car). — Earl Anderson, Karl E. Bartel (compiler), Margaret C. Lehmann, Clarence Palmquist, Robert and Ronald Palmquist, Paul Schulze. — Pied-billed Grebe, 8; Mallard Duck, 4; Black Duck, 15; Redhead Duck, 1; Canvasback, 37; Lesser Scaup, 3; Common Goldeneye, 455; White-winged Scoter, 1; Common Merganser, 53; Red-breasted Merganser, 4; Red-tailed Hawk, 3; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Am. Coot, 16; Common Snipe, 2; Herring Gull, 34; Ring-billed Gull, 9; Short-eared Owl, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Red-headed Woodpecker, 12; Downy Woodpecker, 11; Blue Jay, 35; Common Crow, 52; Black-capped Chickadee, 26; Tufted Titmouse, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 18; Brown Creeper, 3; Robin, 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Starling, 17; House Sparrow, 50; Cardinal, 9; **Evening Grosbeak**, 2; Purple Finch, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 57; Tree Sparrow, 61. **Total:** 37 species, 1,034 individuals. There were 500 to 800 unidentified ducks too far out, also one unidentified hawk.



• **Michigan City, INDIANA** (same area as 1957). — **Dec. 21;** 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast, snow flurries; Temp. 18° to 24°; wind S.W. to W., 6-18 m.p.h.; 2-5 inches of snow on ground, water frozen, ¼ mile of pack ice on Lake Michigan. Nine observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 32 (18 on foot, 14 by car); total party-miles, 120 (40 on foot, 80 by car). — Mallard, 167; Black Duck, 95; Pintail, 2; **Green-winged Teal**, 1; Canvasback, 2;

Greater Scaup, 4; Lesser Scaup, 67; Common Goldeneye, 78; Bufflehead, 185; Oldsquaw, 1; Common Merganser, 245; Red-breasted Merganser, 4; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Bobwhite, 14; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Herring Gull, 90; Ring-billed Gull, 30; Mourning Dove, 8; Long-eared Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Red-headed Woodpecker, 18; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 16; Horned Lark, 7; Blue Jay, 72; Common Crow, 200; Black-capped Chickadee, 29; Tufted Titmouse, 31; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Robin, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Cedar Waxwing, 8; Starling, 635; House Sparrow, 290; Red-winged Blackbird, 60; Common Grackle, 9; Cardinal, 64; **Evening Grosbeak**, 1; Purple Finch, 28; Common Redpoll, 2; Pine Siskin, 9; Am. Goldfinch, 95; Slate-colored Junco, 350; **Oregon Junco**, 1; Tree Sparrow, 537; White-crowned Sparrow, 4; Swamp Sparrow, 4; Song Sparrow, 38; Snow Bunting, 25. **Total:** 53 species; about 3,568 individuals. (Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Redhead Duck, Bonaparte's Gull, Brown Thrasher.) — Participants: Laurie Binford, Ted Chandik, Charles Clark, Raymond Grow (Compiler), Jim Landing, Mike Lister, John Louis, Scott Rea, Virginia Reuter-skiold.

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• **Northern Lake County, INDIANA** (same area as 1957). — **Dec. 28;** 7:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear; temp. 30° to 51°; wind S. to W., 0 to 10 m.p.h.; ground bare, snow in shady areas; water frozen except Burns' Ditch and Lake Michigan. Three observers in 2 parties; total party-hours, 10½ (4 on foot, 6½ by car); total party-miles, 56 (6 on foot, 50 by car). — Lesser Scaup, 1; Common Goldeneye, 3; Bufflehead, 1; Oldsquaw, 1; Common Merganser, 40; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 2; Herring Gull, 600; Ring-billed Gull, 450; Mourning Dove, 6; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 9; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Blue Jay, 42; Common Crow, 78; Tufted Titmouse, 6; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Starling, 3,461; House Sparrow, 1,172; Red-winged Blackbird, 41; Rusty Blackbird, 1; Common Grackle, 500; Brown-headed Cowbird, 4; Cardinal, 10; Purple Finch, 14; Am. Goldfinch, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 136; Tree Sparrow, 217; White-crowned Sparrow, 6; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 25. — **Total:** 33 species; about 6,847 individuals. — Participants: Ted Chandik, Raymond Grow (Compiler), John Louis.

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Olney; BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, Richland County: all points within a 15-mile diameter circle, centering on Bird Haven; deciduous forest 10%, open farmlands 90%. — **Dec. 27;** 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; clear, creeks open, still water frozen; temp. 25° to 46°; wind S.W., 5 m.p.h.; 10 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 35 (8 on foot, 27 by car); total party-miles, 365 (22 on foot, 343 by car). — Mallard, 138; Canvasback, 110; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 5; Red-tailed Hawk, 68; Red-shouldered Hawk, 18; Rough-legged Hawk, 9; Marsh Hawk, 27; Sparrow Hawk, 31; **Greater Prairie Chicken**, 2; Bobwhite, 36; Mourning Dove, 630; Screech Owl, 1; Barred

Owl, 4; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 63; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 50; Red-headed Woodpecker, 12; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 74; Horned Lark, 32; Blue Jay, 275; Common Crow, 83; Carolina Chickadee, 145; Tufted Titmouse, 67, White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Brown Creeper, 3; **Bewick's Wren**, 1; Carolina Wren, 40; Mockingbird, 55; Robin, 23; Eastern Bluebird, 56; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 4; Loggerhead Shrike, 15; Starling, 900; House Sparrow, 1,232; Eastern Meadowlark, 268; Common Grackle, 20; Cardinal, 428; Purple Finch, 9; Am. Goldfinch, 75; Rufous-sided Towhee, 6; Slate-colored Junco, 669; Tree Sparrow, 434; Field Sparrow, 27; White-crowned Sparrow, 131; White-throated Sparrow, 50; Fox Sparrow, 2; Swamp Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 77. — **Total:** 51 species, 6,497 individuals. — Participants: Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. William Bridges, Minnie Hundley, Roy Lathrop, Mrs. William Redman, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Scherer, Mrs. Howard Shaw (Compiler). — Ridgway Bird Club.



Princeton, ILLINOIS: 7½ mile radius centering on Bureau Junction, including Bureau Creek, Old Red Mill Road, Thomas Woods, Illinois River area, Old Mark and Hennepin Pike Roads. Foggy a.m., completely overcast in p.m.; visibility poor; patches of snow; streams open; town 10%, farm lands 20%, highway 20%, timber 25%, river 25%. — **Dec. 29,** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 38°; wind NW, 1-2 m.p.h. Total party-miles, 264 (257 by car, 7 on foot); total party-hours, 81 (71 by car, 10 on foot); 16 observers in 5 parties. — Canada Goose, 12; Mallard, 61; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 14; Rough-legged Hawk, 11; Marsh Hawk, 14; Sparrow Hawk, 7; Bobwhite, 34; Ring-necked Pheasant, 3; Common Snipe, 2; Ring-billed Gull, 31; Mourning Dove, 62; Great Horned Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 10; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 20; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 16; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Horned Lark, 15; Blue Jay, 20; Common Crow, 74; Black-capped Chickadee, 233; Tufted Titmouse, 77; White-breasted Nuthatch, 84; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 15; Brown Creeper, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 12; Starling, 739 est.; House Sparrow, 841 est.; Common Grackle, 28; Cardinal, 126; Common Redpoll, 2; Am. Goldfinch, 191; **Lark Sparrow**, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 558; Tree Sparrow, 742 est.; Song Sparrow, 22. — **Total:** 39 species, 4,097 individuals. — Observers: W. D. Boyle, Mrs. Orville Cater, Alfred Dyke, Donnabelle Fry, Joe Hawks, Gynetha Hawks, Mrs. E. G. Hoyle, Carl H. Kramer (Compiler), Peggie Paden, Marjorie Powell, Ellis Rudiger, Ethel Sharp, Ruth Skinner, Mary Smith, Harry Thomas (Bureau Valley Audubon Club). — Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: Bald Eagle, 9; **Wild Turkey**, 50 to 60; Cedar Waxwing, 50; Field Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 1. According to the game warden, about 10,000 Mallards are wintering along the Illinois River.



Seaton, WESTERN MERCER COUNTY (same area as last year). — **Dec. 21;** 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 19° to 30°; cloudy to clearing; wind SE, 10 to 15 m.p.h.; twelve observers in five parties; total party-hours, 29½ (9 on foot, 20½ by car); total party-miles, 270 (16 on foot, 254 by car). — Mallard, 123; Black Duck, 14; Common Goldeneye, 251; Common Merganser, 110; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 5; Red-tailed Hawk, 27; Red-shouldered Hawk, 2; Rough-legged Hawk, 6; Bald Eagle, 34; Marsh Hawk, 8; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Bobwhite, 26; Ring-necked Pheasant, 1; Herring Gull, 9; Mourning Dove, 31; Screech Owl, 6; Great Horned Owl, 4; Barred Owl, 2; Long-eared Owl, 12; **Short-eared Owl**, 1; Saw-whet Owl, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 17; **Pileated Woodpecker**, 4; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 11; Hairy Woodpecker, 18; Downy Woodpecker, 38; Horned Lark, 11; Blue Jay, 108; Common Crow, 266; Black-capped Chickadee, 194; Tufted Titmouse, 31; White-breasted Nuthatch, 25; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Robin, 4; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Cedar Waxwing, 65; Starling, 803; House Sparrow, 1,276; Eastern Meadowlark, 12; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Brown-headed Cowbird, 1; Cardinal, 230; Purple Finch, 3; Am. Goldfinch, 133; Slate-colored Junco, 567; Tree Sparrow, 188; White-crowned Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 13. — **Total:** 50 species, 4,716 individuals. — Participants: Lewis Blevins, Davenport, Ia.; Dale Dickinson, Rock Island; Clark Ehlers, Bettendorf, Ia.; Carroll Greer, Aledo; May Greer, Richard Greer, and Theodore Greer, Joy; Dr. Nellie Marsh, Aledo; Donald McIntyre, Aledo; Peter Petersen, Jr., Davenport, Ia.; Marjie Trial and Robert Trial (Compiler), Aledo.



Springfield, ILLINOIS. 7½ mile radius centering on city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Carpenter's Park, Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, and Sangamon river (same as last year). Water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, plowland 40%, city parks 15%. **Dec. 28;** 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear; temp. 26° to 53°; wind S, 9 m.p.h.; ground bare, river and lake frozen except 2 small areas on Lake Springfield. Twenty-two observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 44 (34 on foot, 10 by car); total party-miles, 266 (25 on foot, 241 by car). — Canada Goose, 6; Mallard, 4,000; Black Duck, 3,500; Ring-necked Duck, 4; Canvasback, 1; Lesser Scaup, 20; Common Goldeneye, 100; Hooded Merganser, 1; Common Merganser, 100; Red-breasted Merganser, 6; Red-tailed Hawk, 6; Marsh Hawk, 4; Sparrow Hawk, 9; Bobwhite, 51; Am. Coot, 20; Killdeer, 1; Herring Gull, 50; Ring-billed Gull, 30; Mourning Dove, 28; Great Horned Owl, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 4; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 17; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 37; Red-headed Woodpecker, 8; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 12; Downy Woodpecker, 70; Horned Lark, 49; Blue Jay, 102; Common Crow, 222; Black-capped Chickadee, 140; Tufted Titmouse, 134; White-breasted Nuthatch, 20; Brown Creeper, 10; Carolina Wren, 25; Mockingbird, 3; Robin, 1; Eastern Bluebird, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 7; **Loggerhead Shrike**, 1; Starling, 25,000; House Sparrow, 900; Eastern Meadowlark, 15; Cardinal, 240; Purple Finch, 14; Am. Goldfinch, 61; Slate-colored Junco, 283; Tree Sparrow, 219; White-crowned Sparrow, 11; White-throated Sparrow, 9; Song Sparrow, 56. **Total:** 51 species; 35,612

individuals. — Dr. and Mrs. Richard Allyn, Stanley Atterberry, Erma Bixler, Mina Bixler, Carl Cook, Maurice Cook, Beatrice Foster, Lena Hardbarger, Lois Hogan, Ellen Hopkins, Beatrice Hopwood, Al Kaszynski, Emma Leonhard, William O'Brien, Opel M. Rippey, W. A. Sausaman (Compiler), Charles Scherek, Ray Shull, Daisy Thompson, Richard Ware, Ray Weingardt (Springfield Nature League).



Tri-Cities: ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE-DAVENPORT AREA, 7½ miles radius centering on the Memorial Bridge tollgate — same as last year. — **Dec. 28:** 5:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; wind S, 5-10 m.p.h.; temp. 31° to 54°; clear, clouding over in p.m.; ground bare except for old drifts; Mississippi River 50% open. Sixty observers in 28 parties. Total party-hours, 151 (55 on foot, 72 by car, 24 miscellaneous); total party-miles, 674 (88 on foot, 586 by car). — **Great Blue Heron**, 1; Mallard, 120; Black Duck, 11; Pintail, 2; Canvasback, 2; Lesser Scaup, 17; Common Goldeneye, 637; Common Merganser, 747; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2; Cooper's Hawk, 5; Red-tailed Hawk, 77; **Krider's Red-tailed Hawk**, 1; **Harlan's Hawk**, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 22; Rough-legged Hawk, 29; Bald Eagle, 114; Marsh Hawk, 10; Sparrow Hawk, 15; Bobwhite, 60; Ring-necked Pheasant, 79; Killdeer, 1; Herring Gull, 520; Ring-billed Gull, 64; Mourning Dove, 158; Screech Owl, 4; Great Horned Owl, 4; Barred Owl, 17; Long-eared Owl, 4; Short-eared Owl, 3; Belted Kingfisher, 13; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 21; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 68; Red-headed Woodpecker, 4; **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 49; Downy Woodpecker, 128; Horned Lark, 140; Blue Jay, 160; Common Crow, 641; Black-capped Chickadee, 346; Tufted Titmouse, 150; White-breasted Nuthatch, 120; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Brown Creeper, 11; Carolina Wren, 3; Mockingbird, 1; Brown Thrasher, 1; Robin, 15; Eastern Bluebird, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 45; Cedar Waxwing, 29; **Loggerhead Shrike**, 1; Starling, 3,535; House Sparrow, 4,912; Eastern Meadowlark, 1; Western Meadowlark, 6; Meadowlark species, 53; Red-winged Blackbird, 12; Rusty Blackbird, 3; Common Grackle, 126; Brown-headed Cowbird, 5; Cardinal, 360; Purple Finch, 5; Pine Siskin, 5; Am. Goldfinch, 109; Savannah Sparrow, 3; Slate-colored Junco, 927; **Oregon Junco**, 1; Tree Sparrow, 1,113; Field Sparrow, 1; White-crowned Sparrow, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 1; Fox Sparrow, 5; **Lincoln's Sparrow**, 2; Swamp Sparrow, 7; Song Sparrow, 130; Lapland Longspur, 1. **Total:** 75 species plus one subspecies; about 16,915 individuals. Seen during count period but not on day of count: Canada Goose, Ring-necked Duck, Hooded Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Common Snipe, Barn Owl, Pileated Woodpecker, and Bohemian Waxwing. The Harlan's Hawk was identified by Lewis Blevins, Mr. and Mrs. Don Price, and Edwin Meyer. Identity established by dark coloration, tail pattern, and white-tipped feathers on back. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was seen in good light at close range by Dick Greer and Leo Doering. The Mockingbird was seen by Mrs. A. S. Crom at her feeder, where it has been since September. The Loggerhead Shrike was found by Dennis Sheets and

Jeanette Graham. Identified by black bill, black mask meeting over bill, and lack of barring on breast. The Oregon Junco was seen by Marjie Trial at close range in a flock of 20 regular Juncos. The Field Sparrow was identified by Lewis Blevins, who clearly observed the pink bill, reddish cap, and lack of black spot at breast. The two Lincoln's Sparrows were seen together by Marjie Trial. Identified by finely streaked, buffy breast. Every effort was made to avoid duplication in the counting of the Bald Eagles.

Observers — Carl Anderson, Carl Bengston, Mrs. Bertie, Lewis Blevins, Emmy Busch, Harry Carl, Dorothy Cowley, Mrs. A. S. Crom, Larry and Robert Dau, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dau, Dale Dickinson, Gretchen Dietz, Leo Doering, Dave Eldridge, Elton Fawks, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gold, Henry Goldschmidt, Jeannette Graham, Dick and Ted Greer, Jim Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hazard, Don Herold, Mr. and Mrs. James Hodges, Mrs. Janake, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Dave Krause, James Lewis, Fred Lorenzen, Jerry McConoughy, Mrs. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. F. Marquis, Mrs. Alice Mattson, Edwin Meyer, Tom Morrissey, Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler), Mr. and Mrs. Pete C. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Don Price, Mrs. John Romans, Mrs. Paul Ryan, Edward Schneider, Fred Schwartz, Joseph Carl Scolari, Larry Scott, Dennis Sheets, Mrs. L. L. Stoltenberg, Don and Ron Swenson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Trial, Carl Utz.



Waukegan: WAUKEGAN HARBOR, lake front, woods and fields north of Waukegan, pines of Illinois Beach State Park, Public Service cooling pond, bird feeder in Lake Bluff, and St. Mary's of the Lake Seminary woods. Lake edge 60%, pine and other evergreens 10%, open fields 15%, inland lakes and creeks 15%. — **Jan. 1;** 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.; partly foggy and overcast; temp. 33° to 34°; wind east, 5 m.p.h. in morning, S.W., 12 m.p.h. in afternoon. One to 3 inches of fresh snow on ground; water in Lake Michigan open, small lakes and creeks frozen; 13 observers in two parties. Total party-hours, 9½ (2½ on foot, 7 by car); total party-miles, 39 (9 on foot, 30 by car). — Mallard, 33; Baldpate, 3; **Green-winged Teal**, 1; Redhead, 1; Greater Scaup, 7; Lesser Scaup, 32; Common Goldeneye, 138; Common Merganser, 182; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Ring-necked Pheasant, 2; Am. Coot, 7; Herring Gull, 270; Ring-billed Gull, 60; Blue Jay, 3; Common Crow, 9; Black-capped Chickadee, 4; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 8; Brown Creeper, 1; Starling, 47; House Sparrow, 14; Cardinal, 1; Am. Goldfinch, 1; Slate-colored Junco, 33; Tree Sparrow, 32; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Unidentified Owl, 1. **Total:** 27 species; 893 individuals. All ducks and gulls were observed with 20X and 40X scopes. One Gray Jay was reported at feeder in Highland Park during count period, but was not observed by our party. — Amy G. Baldwin, Karl E. Bartel, Margaret C. Lehmann (Compiler), Paul Schulze, Roy Smith and son, Mrs. Orville Smith, Mrs. Ruth Swenson and son, Ricky, Floyd A. Swink, Helen A. Wilson, John Yondorf, Janet Zimmermann.



White Pines: $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centering one mile south and a bit east of the White Pines Forest State Park, including the park, Grand Detour, Lowell Park (north of Dixon), bluffs and flats along Rock River between Oregon and Grand Detour, Lorado Taft Field Campus, and Camp Lowden. Open fields and farm lands 65%, white pine forest 10%, deciduous woods 15%, river borders and creek bottoms 10%. **Sunday, Dec. 21;** 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; cloudy to partly cloudy, light snow falling all morning; temp. 14° to 21° ; wind east to southeast, 5 miles per hour. Rivers and creeks frozen, 4 inches of old snow on the ground. Twenty-seven observers in 10 parties; total party-hours, 50 (28 on foot, 22 by car); total party-miles, 136 (24 on foot, 112 by car). — Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 11; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; **Broad-winged Hawk**, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 9; Marsh Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Bobwhite, 25; Ring-necked Pheasant, 8; **Gray Partridge**, 18; Mourning Dove, 13; Great Horned Owl, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 6; Red-headed Woodpecker, 13; Hairy Woodpecker, 25; Downy Woodpecker, 33; Horned Lark, 29; Blue Jay, 66; Common Crow, 291; Black-capped Chickadee, 178; Tufted Titmouse, 54; White-breasted Nuthatch, 59; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 5; Winter Wren, 1; **Bewick's Wren**, 1; **Carolina Wren**, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; Cedar Waxwing, 13; Starling, 142; House Sparrow, 1,037; Western Meadowlark, 2; Common Grackle, 2; Cardinal, 73; Purple Finch, 4; American Goldfinch, 16; Slate-colored Junco, 227; Oregon Junco, 1; Tree Sparrow, 82; Chipping Sparrow, 4; Song Sparrow, 3. **Total:** 42 species, 2,464 individuals. — Observers: Dr. Eleanor Anglin, Mr. and Mrs. Justin Darrah, Mrs. Wilfred Gronberg, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hagans, Don Hammerman, Mrs. Mary Heindel, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kaecker, Jim Mertz, Charles O'Connor, Bill and Bob O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Rowles, Walter Schmidt, Mrs. J. G. Seise, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw (Compilers), Mrs. D. A. Stenmark, Jeff Stoner, David Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Vietmeier.

The climax of the day in the field was the calling in of JASPER, the Great Horned Owl at the White Pines Park. He was fed by the bird counters and observed at close range, in fact he sat at our feet. The Bewick's Wren and the Broad-winged Hawk were observed by Dr. Anglin and Mr. Hammerman, professors at Northern Illinois University.



Clinton, IOWA: $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centering on Iowa bank of Mississippi river 7 miles north of Clinton-Fulton bridge, including Lock 13 and Spring Lake Refuge in Illinois and Eagle Point Park in Iowa (same as last year). — **Dec. 20;** 7:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.; wind west, 4-15 m.p.h.; temp. 17° to 20° ; overcast with snow flurries, clearing in p.m.; ground covered with 4-20 inches of old snow, river 98% frozen. Six observers in three parties; total party-hours, 22 (5 on foot, 17 by car); total party-miles, 283 (5 on foot, 278 by car). — Mallard, 2,500; Black Duck, 100; Pintail, 1; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 27; Red-shouldered Hawk, 3; Rough-legged Hawk, 8; Bald Eagle, 3; Marsh Hawk, 2; Sparrow Hawk, 4;

Bobwhite, 15; Ring-necked Pheasant, 21; Mourning Dove, 40; Great Horned Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Long-eared Owl, 3; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 10; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 29; Horned Lark, 2; Blue Jay, 63; Common Crow, 112; Black-capped Chickadee, 92; Tufted Titmouse, 19; White-breasted Nuthatch, 13; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 2; Winter Wren, 1; Robin, 1; Eastern Bluebird, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 11; Cedar Waxwing, 5; **Loggerhead Shrike**, 1; Starling, 635; House Sparrow, 877; Eastern Meadowlark, 1; Western Meadowlark, 4; Meadowlark species, 93; Red-winged Blackbird, 3; Cardinal 185; Purple Finch, 20; Pine Siskin, 1; Am. Goldfinch, 139; **Red Crossbill**, 9; **White-winged Crossbill**, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 570; **Oregon Junco**, 1; Tree Sparrow, 95; Field Sparrow, 2; Fox Sparrow, 2; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 26. — **Total:** 54 species, about 6,625 individuals. — Observers: Jolene Anderson, Lewis Blevins, Elton Fawks, Fred Leshner, James Lewis, Peter Petersen, Jr. (Compiler). — The Loggerhead Shrike was observed by Elton Fawks and James Lewis; the White-winged Crossbills by Lewis Blevins, and the Oregon Junco by Lewis Blevins, who knows the species well from previous study in Montana.



White Pines (*new second count area*); $7\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius centering one mile west and a bit north of Harmon to include Rock River at Sterling and Dixon on the north and the Green River Game Preserve on the south. Open fields and farm land 94%, deciduous woods 5%, rivers 1%. **Sunday, Dec. 28;** 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; clear to partly cloudy; temp. 27° to 52° ; wind south, 5 miles per hour. Ground bare, river open in a few scattered spots. Thirteen observers in 5 parties; total party-hours, 25 (2 on foot, 23 by car); total party-miles, 212 (2 on foot, 210 by car). — Mallard, 2; **Gadwall**, 1; American Goldeneye, 12; Red-tailed Hawk, 12; Rough-legged Hawk, 8; Marsh Hawk, 19; Sparrow Hawk, 8; Bobwhite, 16; Ring-necked Pheasant, 36; **Gray Partridge**, 8; Herring Gull, 27; Mourning Dove, 31; Great Horned Owl, 1; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Horned Lark, 27; Blue Jay, 12; Common Crow, 156; Black-capped Chickadee, 14; Tufted Titmouse, 2; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Robin, 4; Cedar Waxwing, 15; Starling, 384; House Sparrow, 355; Western Meadowlark, 15; Cardinal, 19; Purple Finch, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 53; Tree Sparrow, 128; Field Sparrow, 2; White-crowned Sparrow, 12; Song Sparrow, 2. — **Total:** 34 species; 1,386 individuals. Seen in area during count period: Ring-billed Gull, Brown Creeper, Common Grackle, and about 300 Lapland Longspurs. — Observers: Mr. and Mrs. Justin Darrah, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hagans, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kaecker, Charles O'Connor, Bill and Bob O'Connor, Mrs. J. G. Seise, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw (Compilers), Mrs. D. A. Stenmark. The Gadwall was seen by six of us with a pair of Mallards on the ice at the upper dam. A 30X Balscope was used.



Willow Slough State Game Preserve, INDIANA (same area as 1957). — **Dec. 27;** 6:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Clear; temp. 32° to 42°; wind S to W, 5-18 m.p.h.; ground bare, some snow in patches, ponds frozen, some ditches open. Four observers in 2 parties. Total party-hours, 10¼ (6 on foot, 4¼ by car); total party-miles, 40 (8 on foot, 32 by car). — Canada Goose, 175; Mallard, 4,500; Black Duck, 100; Common Merganser, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 6; Bald Eagle, 1; Marsh Hawk, 7; Sparrow Hawk, 3; **Greater Prairie Chicken**, 4; Ring-necked Pheasant, 9; Mourning Dove, 7; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 4; Downy Woodpecker, 7; Horned Lark, 120; Blue Jay, 10; Common Crow, 132; Black-capped Chickadee, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 1; White-breasted Nuthatch, 3; Starling, 36; House Sparrow, 10; Eastern Meadowlark, 11; Red-winged Blackbird, 3; Cardinal, 26; Purple Finch, 7; American Goldfinch, 14; Slate-colored Junco, 268; Tree Sparrow, 507; Swamp Sparrow, 8; Song Sparrow, 12; Lapland Longspur, 2. **Total:** 34 species, about 5,999 individuals. (Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: Bufflehead, Rough-legged Hawk, Bobwhite, Screech Owl, Robin, Cedar Waxwing, Rusty Blackbird.) Participants: Ted Chandik, Paul Davis, Raymond Grow (Compiler), Russ Mumford.



Book Reviews

FIELDBOOK OF ILLINOIS MAMMALS, by Dr. Donald F. Hoffmeister, Curator of the Natural History Museum, University of Illinois, and Dr. Carl O. Mohr, Game Specialist, the Natural History Survey. Manual No. 4 of the Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois. 233 pages, 119 halftones and line drawings, numerous distributional maps; size 4½ x 7¼ inches; 1957. \$1.75 postpaid from the Illinois Natural History Survey, Natural Resources Building, Urbana; checks should be made payable to the State Treasurer of Illinois.

The previous handbooks in this series are on *Illinois Wild Flowers* (currently out of print), *Land Snails*, and *Native Shrubs*. This new volume is just the kind of pocket guide that Illinois nature lovers will want to carry on their field trips, along with Peterson's *Guide to Eastern Birds* and the aforementioned text on *Wild Flowers*. The fieldbook fills a definite need, and will enrich anyone's understanding of the animals, tracks, or signs he may see on his way.

If there is any flaw in this guide, it is in the lack of detailed colored drawings of each species featuring various identification marks — the feature which has made the Peterson guide, for instance, such an indispensable companion to the bird student. However, inclusion of additional color plates would undoubtedly have priced this book out of the popular range. In all other respects, this little book is complete: it covers description, habitat, homes, tracks, trails and other signs, life history, and distribution of each of the 59 mammals known to be in our state. There is a helpful key to each of the eight orders, along with information on how to

study mammals. Drawings of skulls, teeth, footprints, and other characteristics aiding identification are scattered throughout the text. Most of the drawings are by Dr. Mohr.

You may be surprised to learn that we still have coyotes, bobcats, badgers, and beaver in this state; that some mammals, such as the white-tailed deer and the beaver, have made a notable comeback in recent years. The book pictures and discusses extinct mammals, including the prehistoric, and includes a detailed bibliography and an index. If your knowledge of our mammals extends no further than the obvious rabbit, squirrel, or mouse, we recommend that you obtain this book and open your eyes to a whole new world of nature at your feet.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Dr., Glen Ellyn



STANDING ROOM ONLY: *The Challenge of Over-Population*, by Dr. Karl Sax. Beacon Press, Boston. 206 pages, \$3.00. The subject of population pressures on the land is gaining increasing attention. Dr. Harlow Mills chose it for his theme at the recent conference of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois. One finds it discussed at civic forums, church groups and local lodges; magazines feature articles on the population explosion.

As the population of the country has increased, we have become more aware of serious effects on hunting, fishing, boating, and bird-watching. We have seen the disappearance of forests and prairies and we realize the inadequacy of our parks. But these are trivial compared to the greater problems caused by a zooming population. The United Nations estimates that world population is increasing by 44,000,000 each year or 5,000 each hour.

Dr. Sax says that today more than half of the world's people live in Asia. But they live neither long nor well. Death takes a heavy toll. The balance between food supplies and population is so precarious that a slight decrease in food production brings famine. Two-thirds of the world goes to bed hungry every night. Up to now, America has escaped these misfortunes. We are blessed with an exceptional climate and an abundance of natural resources. World population pressures were relieved in the past by war, disease and immigration. It is apparent that the day of mass immigration is over; most nations have placed severe restrictions on newcomers.

The book is filled with simple facts and figures which make reading easy and fascinating. It also contains an outstanding bibliography. A paragraph by Dr. Sax is worthy of quotation: (page 122) "The new frontiers of science should be able to make great contributions to both industry and agriculture. . . . If, however, population growth is not controlled effectively and rapidly, and if such large proportions of the world's income and resources continue to be squandered on war or the preparation for war, the new frontiers of science can do little to solve the problems of poverty, ignorance and misfortune."

A 20-page leaflet, "The Population Bomb," containing a summary of pertinent facts, is free and available in small quantities from the Hugh Moore Fund, 51 East 42d St., New York 17, New York.

Raymond Mostek, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

More Book Reviews

INVESTIGATIONS OF RING-NECKED PHEASANTS IN ILLINOIS, William B. Robertson, Jr. "Technical Bulletin No. 1" of the Illinois Department of Conservation, Division of Game Management, Springfield, Illinois. 1958, 138 pages, 61 tables, 29 drawings, maps and photographs. 6¾ x 10 inches, paper-bound. Single copies free upon request to Director Glen D. Palmer, Department of Conservation, Springfield, Ill.

This is the first of a series of technical bulletins proposed by the Illinois Department of Conservation. It is the result of the cooperative wildlife research program of the Conservation Department and the Illinois Natural History Survey. The book is an authoritative, comprehensive, and fact-filled treatise on the status of the pheasant as an established game bird in Illinois. The text was prepared by Mr. Robertson largely on the basis of surveys, field studies, and reports by Messrs. Leonard E. Foote, Paul J. Moore, and Ralph E. Yeatter over a period of more than six years.

The book includes a complete historical record of the introduction of the pheasant in Illinois, beginning with the first releases in 1900. We discover that pheasants have been hunted in this state each fall uninterruptedly since 1915. The abundance of the species over the northern third of the state may be explained partly by the fact that, from 1928 to 1953, no less than 1,425,000 chicks (or eggs) have been released by the state, by hunting clubs, and by farmers!

This volume covers such points as differences in winter behavior by geographical areas, formation of flocks, sex segregation, observations of breeding behavior, effects of mowing hay on nesting losses, and the effects of weather on hatching dates. Both nutritional and temperature hypotheses are advanced to explain the present limitations of the pheasant range.

Bird-hunters and bird-students alike will find worth-while reading in this book. The information it contains will no doubt serve as a guide for upland game bird management practices in this and other states for many years to come. All of the state departments and agencies responsible for creation of this "Technical Bulletin" have performed an outstanding service, and we hope that their collaboration will produce many more studies of this type in the future.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn



A GUIDE TO AGING OF PHEASANT EMBRYOS, Ronald F. Labisky and James F. Opsahl. Photographs by William E. Clark, Illinois Natural History Survey Photographer. "Biological Notes No. 39" of the Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois, 1958. 4 pages, 21 photographs, paper. Single copies free on request to the Natural History Survey Division.

This interesting little leaflet is notable for its series of 20 pictures, taken

at almost daily intervals, of the development of the pheasant embryo from the first to the 23rd day, when the bird pips the shell. Half of the shell has been removed in each case, so that a virtual cross-section is shown. The text explains the changes that are discernible in each picture. If you have ever wondered how the chick embryo develops from day to day, you will find these photographs supply all the answers you need. Bird students will find this an excellent guide to the development of other eggs they may find in the field.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn



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Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard

Downstate Extension Committee

Elton Fawks, Chairman, Box 112, Route # 1, East Moline

Editorial Committee; Education Committee

Floyd Swink, Chairman, Box 31, Willow Springs

Membership Committee

E. French Block, Chairman, 1366 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. E. French Block*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 1366 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Illinois.

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1600 Albion St., Park Ridge, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club*, % Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
608 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, % Mr. Hiram Piper, President
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00

Contributions Invited

Articles, essays and stories dealing with bird life, nature study or conservation problems are always welcome, and will be printed within the limits of the space available. Manuscripts should be typed double space on one side of letter-size paper. Members and friends of the Society are requested to send their communications to the Editor at his home address, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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June, 1959

The Annual Meeting — 1959

By JOHN BAYLESS

PERFECT WEATHER AND singing birds in the delightful surroundings of Allerton Park bade fair to sabotage our Annual Meeting on Saturday, May 16. True dedication of purpose was required to bring members indoors for the Illinois Audubon Society's business meeting, but 57 of us were seated when **President Paul Downing** called the meeting to order at 10:58 a.m. Mr. Downing introduced the directors, officers, and committee chairmen present and gave each an opportunity to report on his or her work for the Society. He emphasized that all serve with no compensation other than the satisfaction of doing what needs to be done.

Treasurer John Helmer reported that our financial situation was satisfactory, with income from dues about the same as last year and investment income up slightly. The increase in receipts was more than offset by increased expenses, so that we will end the fiscal year June 30 with about \$300 less in available funds than a year ago. He pointed out that all gifts and bequests are added to the endowment fund of which only the income is available for expenditure. As a non-profit, educational organization, any gifts or bequests to the Society are deductible for income tax purposes.

Vice-President Ray Mostek, conservation chairman, urged letters to congressmen and senators in support of the National Wilderness Preservation Bill which would define the policy of Congress to protect all wilderness areas now in federal lands. This would prevent department heads from arbitrarily opening such areas to exploitation.

Mr. Mostek said that many nature groups have the wrong impression that the state conservation department is supported by hunting and fishing fees, so that nature groups really have little hope or even right to be considered by state officials. He pointed out that the budget for the department is about \$13,000,000 a year, of which only about \$5,000,000 comes from hunting and fishing fees. The rest is from general taxes.

Vice-President Elton Fawks, extension chairman, said his work with the hawk and owl protection bill, now being perfected in the legislature, and his work as Chairman of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois have handicapped his efforts as extension chairman, but he reported progress in interclub relations.

Vice-President Oliver Heywood, finance chairman, reported as a member of the nominating committee in the absence of **Miss Margaret Lehmann**, committee chairman. The committee nominated for re-election as directors **Mr. Fawks**, **Miss Lehmann**, **Theodore Greer**, **Alfred Reuss**, **Mrs. Freda Russell**, **LeRoy Tunstall**, and **Dr. Ralph Yeatter**, and nominated as new directors the following:

Miss Betty Groth of Oak Park, who founded a Y.W.C.A. girls' club for nature study; **Mrs. Jane Tester** of Rockford, active in conservation and civic groups; **Peter Petersen, Jr.** of Davenport, Ia., employed in the Davenport Public Museum, an inveterate birder, vice-president of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union, and a member of I.A.S. since his 12th birthday; **Mrs. Bertha Huxford** of Evanston, former vice-president of I.A.S. and now president of the Evanston Bird Club; **Miss Helen McMillen** of Evanston, past president of the Evanston Bird Club; **Mrs. Lester Stolte** of Park Ridge, president of the Park Ridge Bird Club. There were no nominations from the floor and the committee's proposed slate was elected unanimously.

Director Milton Thompson asked that nesting records be sent to him at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, by the end of September. He wants all Illinois records of identified nesting, with dates and locations. The material will be used in the BULLETIN.

The afternoon session started with greetings by **President Paul Downing** and **Dr. O. K. Bower**, President of the Champaign County Audubon Society, our host club for the annual meeting. **Dr. Warren Keck**, I.A.S. director, introduced the speakers for the first half of the program, and **Miss Lois Drury**, past president of the Champaign Society, presided after the intermission.

Karl Bartel of Blue Island reported on 23 years of purple martin study in his home area, a city of 16,000 persons. His annual census figures show a definite fluctuation in numbers of nesting martins that seems to have no relation to weather conditions. The numbers go up gradually to a peak, then decline to a low, with the interval between lows about 22 years and between peaks, which may be sustained several years before the decline begins, about 20 years. He expects the next peak about 1970, but is now watching for effects of insecticide use that may affect the results. He said the main cause of young dying in nest houses is excessive heat, usually the result of nest area being too small. He recommends a triangular nest box, 10x14x14 inches, with the hole on the shortest side so the martin can brace itself against back walls to fight off starlings. He said the government size recommendation of 6-inch square nesting area is barbarous when you consider that the martin is 7 inches long.

Elton Fawks reported on his studies of the bald eagle along the Mississippi river and said more young have been seen in the last year than in several years preceding. Reports from other areas such as Florida, however, continue to be disheartening with few if any successful nestings. The meeting was saddened by news of the death, just a few days earlier, of **Charles Broley**, who had done extensive eagle studies and banding in Canada and Florida. He died of a heart attack while fighting a brush fire near his home in Canada.

Peter Petersen, Jr. reported on progress in preparing a "where to find" bird field list for an area extending from Savanna, Ill. south to Keithsburg, Ill., and from Stanwood, Ia. east to Dixon, Ill. It will give periods of occurrence, frequency, breeding periods and habitat of the birds. It probably will be published this winter. He asked that anyone with records in the described area communicate with him at the Davenport Public Museum.

Richard Hoger of Glen Ellyn described the work he and Mrs. Hoger have done in rescuing sick or injured birds and animals and what they plan to

do at the new Du Page County Nature Center nearing completion at 2S101 Park Blvd., Glen Ellyn, 3 miles north of the entrance to Morton Arboretum. The Hogers have handled an average of 1,000 birds and animals a year for several years and usually have about 250 on hand. Mr. Hoyer showed color slides of some of the birds and animals and told how their success in caring for young birds is helped by crippled foster parents of the same species.

Mr. Mostek showed the movie of the Indiana Dunes area prepared by the Save the Dunes Council. He also reported on presentation to lodges of several Illinois State Parks of enlarged, framed copies of the I.A.S. quail, each bearing the legend "Compliments of the Illinois Audubon Society."

Albert Gilbert of Chicago, a naturalist for the Cook County Forest Preserve District, showed some of his bird paintings, most of them painted from life. **Milton Thompson** showed color slides and movies of the whooping crane that spent two weeks in Illinois along the Mississippi river across from Hannibal, Mo., last October. Farmers who own the land closed their duck hunting blinds for the rest of the season to be sure the crane was not harmed. This was the first whooping crane seen in Illinois in 67 years. It was seen at intervals after leaving Illinois and successfully made its way to Aransas Wildlife Refuge in Texas to join the rest of the wild crane population at their wintering grounds.

At the annual banquet, President Downing gave special thanks to the members of the Champaign County Audubon club, host group, for its help. Raymond Mostek, conservation chairman, then presented the society's second annual Conservation Award to **Joseph Galbreath** of East St. Louis.

The program for the evening was a color motion picture, "Birding in the Sub-Canadian Forest," by **William Dyer**, superintendent of schools in Union City, Mich., and sanctuary chairman of the Michigan Audubon Society. His pictures included close-ups of 14 nesting warblers, as well as many other birds of central and upper Michigan.

SUNDAY, MAY 17TH, was devoted almost entirely to birding around Allerton House and the 1500-acre park. About 35 hardy souls met at 5:15 a.m. for a pre-breakfast hike which started from Allerton House and wound past the pond, through formal gardens and oak-maple climax forest to the magnificent statue of "The Last Centaur" set deep in the woods. Over 70 species were found in just 2½ hours, including a surprising variety of warblers.

After breakfast the main bird trip of the day began, ably led by **Wilbur Luce**, **Lois Drury**, and **Katie Hamrick**. Two caravans, over 60 persons in 40 cars, covered the entire estate, pausing often for side trips, as to the Group Camp on the lake, the "Sun-Singer" statue, and through the bottomland forest along the Sangamon river. One notable feature was the number of nesting birds found in this short time, including the Bell's Vireo, Orchard Oriole, Phoebe, Red-wings, Robin, and Bluebirds with young. Although only a few water birds were listed, the total reached an impressive 107 species. The weather cooperated beautifully by withholding the rain until we had returned for lunch. We all agreed that Allerton Park is worth many return visits. A total of 110 persons attended the meeting. Special thanks go to **Katie Hamrick**, **Rachel Robinson**, **Mrs. Lee Campbell**, and others in the Champaign Society who worked so hard to make the meeting a success.

THE 1959 I. A. S. CAMP-OUT

by THEODORE R. GREER

THE DATE FOR OUR third annual I.A.S. Camp-Out has been set for the second week-end (September 12-13) in northern Illinois. We are now investigating several group camps in Lake County that promise good areas for water and marsh birds, as well as fine cabin accommodations for large groups. A formal invitation giving all the details will be mailed to all members during the summer, but remember now to hold these dates open — Saturday and Sunday, September 12 and 13!

Enchanted Hill Garden, Joy, Illinois



Nesting Reports Wanted

By MILTON D. THOMPSON

WE ARE PLANNING to continue the nesting census of Illinois birds for this season. The cooperation received last year is greatly appreciated; we hope to have even more complete coverage of our state this year. Please send reports on as many species as possible, whether common or rare. If you have an unusual species, please give as detailed a report as possible.

To simplify both reporting and handling of data, we have printed report sheets which will be sent free to anyone who wishes to participate. The sheet lists Species, Date Nesting First Observed, Status, County and Location, Dates of Follow-Up Observations, and Results. The name and address of each cooperator is wanted. Please send requests for this form, as well as your reports, to the writer at the address below:

Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Ill.



Bird Skins Wanted

By PETER C. PETERSEN, JR.

WE WOULD LIKE to acquire birds to add to our skin collection at the Davenport Public Museum. While we do have practically all of the ordinary species, any uncommon or rare bird found freshly killed and in good condition would be appreciated. Some of our friends in Iowa put the birds in their own freezers and write or call us to make sure it is wanted. The bird may be sent refrigerated, C.O.D., to the Davenport Public Museum, 704 Brady Street, Davenport, Iowa.

We still have on hand a good supply of THE BIRDS OF IOWA by R. M. Anderson. While this is an early work (1907), it is the only book on the birds of Iowa now in print. It was published by the Davenport Academy of Science (now the Davenport Public Museum) as part of its proceedings. These books can be purchased at the original cost — \$1.15, which includes postage. Please send your requests to our attention at the address below.

Davenport Public Museum, 704 Brady St., Davenport, Ia.

A New State Museum Building

By DR. PERCIVAL ROBERTSON

ON APRIL 21, 1959, Senate Bill No. 656 was introduced in the Illinois State Senate to provide for the construction of a building, "to be used as the Illinois State Museum at Springfield . . . including the selection and purchase of a site therefor, and the custody thereof and making an appropriation (\$2,996,860) in connection therewith." The Bill was introduced by Senators Hart of Streator, Chrisenberry of Murphysboro, Gray of East St. Louis and Drach of Springfield. The following day Governor Stratton in his budget message indicated the need for a State Museum building and earmarked essentially the same amount of money for the above purpose.

The Illinois State Museum in its 82 years of existence has never had a building of its own but has been housed in buildings designed as office buildings. Yet it has served an increasing number of citizens with a broad and expanding program of cultural and scientific significance. It is strongly urged that all persons who understand and appreciate the values of our natural sciences make their support of this proposed building program known by letters to their state legislators. In a great state such as this there should be a proper center for the preservation, study, and interpretation of our natural resources. The use of the Illinois State Museum has grown rapidly since the end of World War II — from approximately 200,000 people in 1945 to 1,500,000 people, both residents and visitors to Illinois, who used the resources of the Museum during 1958.

For the greater convenience and comfort of the public, and in order that the people may be better served and the story of our natural resources better told, it is important that the Museum have a building of its own. The building should provide ground floor exhibit space, adequate fireproof facilities for the care and exhibition of the collections, and proper laboratory facilities to develop new exhibits and carry out research programs.

The Illinois State Academy of Science, during its annual meeting at the Illinois Institute of Technology on April 23 to 25, by unanimous resolution supported and urged the erection of a new State Museum building. At every meeting for several years the Board of Museum Advisors of the Illinois State Museum has worked for the erection of a Museum building that will be so designed and so placed as to bring credit to the State of Illinois. As Chairman of the Museum Committee of the Illinois State Academy of Science and as a member of the Illinois State Museum Board of Advisors, I urge the members and friends of the Illinois Audubon Society to express their support of Senate Bill 656.

What will this new building accomplish? It will almost double the available space for Museum exhibition, storage, laboratory space, and service areas. It will put the entire collection in one fireproof, air-cleaned building with ground floor exhibition space. The building will be designed to handle one million visitors yearly, expected by 1965. It is to be a simple, clean, modern building, compatible with the new State Office Building in design and only half the size of the building proposed in 1947 in order that the cost can be kept to a realistic minimum.

Principia College, Elsah, Illinois

Illinois Field Notes — Spring, 1959

EVENING GROSBEAKS: When did the last of these irregular winter migrants leave Illinois? Your Editor counted as many as 22 all through February; the total declined to about 14 through March and April, and the last straggler, a lone female, was seen May 15. If anyone in the state has a later record of this species, please notify the Editor.

By Anna C. Ames, Evanston

EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH: Sunday morning, April 5, at the gravel pit north of Evanston, my son and I had excellent views of a European Goldfinch.

By Lion F. Gardiner, Wheaton College

ON SUNDAY, MAY 17, Dave Eshelman (also of Wheaton College) and I observed two (presumably a pair) *Swainson's Warblers* (*Limnothylypis swainsonii*) at the west end of Lincoln Avenue in Wheaton. The area is a fresh-water marsh (cat-tails and sedges) of several acres bordered by woods and a swamp. The birds were seen in large bur oaks at the edge of the marsh. The sky was overcast, the temperature 55°-60°, wind light, time 7:30 a.m. We identified the birds very carefully once and later went back and checked the identification when we read in *Birds of Illinois* how rare these were.

By Violet Scherer, Olney

UNCOMMON RECORDS FOR our area this spring include: *Green-winged Teal* on April 14; *Bufflehead* on April 7; *Red-breasted Merganser* on April 18; and *Golden-winged Warbler* on May 1. We enjoyed the second observation in the past 19 years of *Common Gallinule* on May 21 and *Harris's Sparrow* on May 1. *Golden Plovers* were seen from April 9 through April 25, with several hundred on April 12. *Baltimore* and *Orchard Orioles* were first seen on April 29; *Summer Tanager* and *Rose-breasted Grosbeak*, on May 1.

By Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, Sterling

LECONTE'S SPARROW: Studied at close range (12 feet) in a grassy, wet meadow near Flynn's Mud Flats east of Sterling — May 6.

GOLDEN PLOVERS: A flock of 100 observed and photographed in muddy, plowed fields south of Sterling near the Green River Preserve — May 2. A smaller group was found feeding in a plowed field east of Sterling — May 10. This same field was their resting spot just one year ago.

PROTHONOTARY WARBLERS: At least six pairs have arrived at Lock 13 north of Fulton and are choosing nesting sites — May 10.

RUDDY TURNSTONE: One observed at close range at a mud hole in a plowed field east of Sterling — May 17 to 20. A pair of *Dowitchers* was studied also.

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD: At least 10 pairs are inhabiting and believed to be nesting in the marsh along the Mississippi River 5½ miles north of Thomson. *American Bittern* and *Least Bittern* can also be seen here. These can be observed from your car parked on the gravel road which runs along the wet lands. First sighted on May 16.

FLORIDA GALLINULE: These (2 pairs) were observed in the same marsh on May 23 and are believed to be nesting there, as the wooing performance was watched.

LARK SPARROWS: Have returned to the roadside near the Girl Scout Camp, Dixon. Another pair is nesting at Green River Preserve. One observed May 10 with a stick in its mouth.

PILEATED WOODPECKER: A pair was found nesting in a huge dead tree (hole 50 feet high) in Sun Fish Slough, south of Fulton. The adults were feeding at least three beaks in the elliptical hole on May 24. Photographs were taken.

THE WHITE PINES BIRD CLUB counted 153 species on their spring count on Sunday, May 17. Nineteen observers took part in this, covering parts of Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside counties. It was a most successful day.



THE 1959 CONSERVATION AWARD

By JOHN BAYLESS

JOSEPH W. GALBREATH of East St. Louis, Executive Secretary of the Cahokia Nature League, was recipient of the Illinois Audubon Society's second annual Conservation Award. The award, a framed citation, was presented to him by Raymond Mostek, Conservation Chairman, at the banquet on May 16 at Allerton Park. Nominee of the Cahokia Nature League, Mr. Galbreath was one of a number of dedicated conservationists whose names were submitted by affiliated clubs all over the state.

Mr. Galbreath received his bachelor of science degree from Southern Illinois university in 1929, his master's degree from the University of Illinois in 1934, and has done additional graduate work at the University of Illinois and University of Missouri. He has taught in the East St. Louis public schools for 28 years, and has organized the general science curriculum for the three East St. Louis junior high schools. For the last 22 years he has taught biology in the East St. Louis high school. In 1943 he organized the first Projectionist Club for the showing of conservation films and has directed this ever since. He organized and taught the first course in victory gardening in the East St. Louis high school during World War II. Mr. Galbreath organized and taught the first course in conservation of natural resources in the East St. Louis high school.

A charter member of the Cahokia Nature League since 1943, he has twice served as its president. He has served as a member of the Scout Leaders' Adult Training committee of the Mississippi Valley Council, and is a merit badge counselor and chairman of the Conservation Merit Badge Counselors Group. He has long been concerned over the decline of the prairie chicken in Illinois, and in 1954 he wrote an article on the subject for "Illinois Wild Life." One of the founding members of the Natural Resources Council of Illinois and now Vice-President, he helped get that organization interested in the plight of the prairie chicken.

Mr. Galbreath arranged a meeting of interested groups in Springfield in March, 1959, to discuss what could be done to save the prairie chicken in Illinois, and acted as chairman of the meeting. At his suggestion the Illinois Audubon Society became sponsor of the movement. Mr. Galbreath organized an effort to induce the East St. Louis board of education to set aside a "nature area" back of the new high school. This provides an outdoor laboratory for the students of biology. He is a member of the American Biology Teachers, the Natural Science Teachers of America, the Illinois Biology Teachers, the Illinois Audio-Visual Directors, the Nature Conservancy, the Illinois Audubon Society, the National Audubon Society, the Izaak Walton League, and the Cahokia Nature League.

8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Indiana



Novel Nesting Site of Robins

By THOMAS G. SCOTT *and* JAMES S. AYARS

THIS ROBIN NEST in a discarded coal scuttle, apparently used by a hunter to pattern a shotgun, provides an interesting example of adjustment to an unusual nest location. The nest was located about 3 miles east of Urbana along the rights-of-way of the Illinois Central and New York Central Railroads. The nest was a minimum of one-half mile from the nearest site normally used by nesting robins. Viewers of the photograph may be stimulated to apply such titles as: "Ingenuity," "Atomic Age," or "Portent of the Future."

Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois



Flowering Dates of Local Plants

By FLOYD A. SWINK

Senior Naturalist, Cook County Forest Preserve District

THIS SURVEY REPRESENTS the results of data taken on several hundred field trips in the Chicago area during the 17-year period from 1942 to 1958, inclusive. The area covered includes the counties of Walworth and Kenosha in Wisconsin; Lake, McHenry, Du Page, Cook, Will, Kane, and Kankakee in Illinois; Lake, Porter, and La Porte in Indiana; Berrien in Michigan.

No attempt has been made to determine average blooming dates, but rather the very earliest and latest recorded for each species at any time during the 17-year survey period. None of the records was made from cultivated plants, but always from wild specimens in the field. Undoubtedly most of the dates cited will eventually be extended by future workers, especially during the years having a very early spring or very late autumn.

Data has been omitted concerning the more inconspicuous flowers, such as grasses, sedges, rushes, and catkin-bearing trees and shrubs. Also those species have been omitted which, due to their rarity, have been observed in bloom only a few times. Scientific nomenclature is in accordance with *Gray's Manual of Botany* (eighth edition). No attempt has been made to include varieties and forms.

It is a frequent phenomenon for some early blooming species to bloom again in the autumn, skipping a good portion of the summer. In such cases the normal flowering dates are given, and the fact of a possible recurrent autumnal blooming period is indicated by an asterisk before the latest date shown.

Box 31, Willow Springs, Illinois

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	EARLIEST	LATEST
Adder's Tongue, White	<i>Erythronium albidum</i>	March 30	May 10
Adder's Tongue, Yellow	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	April 13	May 13
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	July 4	Sept. 26
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	June 9	Oct. 8
Alum Root	<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	May 19	July 4
Alyssum, Hoary	<i>Berteroa incana</i>	June 15	Aug. 25
Amaranth, Creeping	<i>Amaranthus graecizans</i>	July 2	Oct. 8
Anemone, False Rue	<i>Isopyrum bitermatum</i>	April 1	May 30
Anemone, Prairie	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	May 27	Aug. 12
Anemone, Rue	<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>	March 28	June 13
Anemone, Tall	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	June 10	Aug. 16
Anemone, Wood	<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	April 1	May 30
Angelica, Great	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	May 20	June 19
Arrowhead, Common	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	July 26	Sept. 8
Arrowhead, Grass-Leaved	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	June 4	Sept. 29
Arrow-Wood, Maple-Leaved	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	June 1	July 4
Ash, Prickly	<i>Xanthoxylum americanum</i>	April 13	May 21
Ash, Wafer	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	May 29	June 22
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	May 12	Sept. 16
Asphodel, False	<i>Tofieldia glutinosa</i>	June 30	Oct. 1
Aster, Arrow-Leaved	<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	Aug. 24	Nov. 17
Aster, Flat-Top	<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	Aug. 9	Oct. 6
Aster, Flax-Leaved	<i>Aster linariifolius</i>	Aug. 20	Oct. 27
Aster, Great-Leaved	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	Aug. 6	Oct. 9
Aster, Marsh	<i>Aster simplex</i>	July 26	Nov. 2
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	July 28	Oct. 27
Aster, Rice Button	<i>Aster dumosus</i>	Aug. 19	Oct. 22

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	EARLIEST	LATEST
Aster, Short's	<i>Aster shortii</i>	Aug. 13	Sept. 17
Aster, Sky-Blue	<i>Aster azureus</i>	Aug. 25	Nov. 5
Aster, Side-Flowering	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	July 29	Oct. 10
Aster, Small Heath	<i>Aster ericoides</i>	Aug. 16	Oct. 8
Aster, Smooth Blue	<i>Aster laevis</i>	Aug. 28	Oct. 10
Aster, Stiff	<i>Aster ptarmicoides</i>	Aug. 6	Oct. 1
Aster, White Heath	<i>Aster pilosus</i>	Aug. 22	Nov. 17
Avens, Rough	<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	June 6	July 12
Avens, Wood	<i>Geum canadense</i>	June 13	Aug. 16
Balsam, Old-Field	<i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i>	Aug. 8	Oct. 9
Banberry, White	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	May 9	June 3
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	June 13	July 7
Bean, Wild	<i>Strophostyles helvola</i>	Aug. 11	Sept. 19
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	April 7	June 8
Beauty, Meadow	<i>Rhexia virginica</i>	July 17	Sept. 12
Beauty, Spring	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	March 25	June 14
Bedstraw, Marsh	<i>Galium tinctorium</i>	June 26	Sept. 1
Bedstraw, Northern	<i>Galium boreale</i>	June 10	Sept. 6
Bedstraw, Shining	<i>Galium concinnum</i>	May 8	July 26
Bedstraw, Sweet-Scented	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	June 3	Aug. 24
Bellflower, Marsh	<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	July 12	Sept. 19
Bellflower, Tall	<i>Campanula americana</i>	July 16	Nov. 3
Bellwort	<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	April 15	May 16
Bergamot, Wild	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	June 29	Oct. 9
Betony, Marsh	<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i>	Aug. 24	Oct. 1
Betony, Wood	<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	April 20	June 13
Bindweed, Black	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	June 15	Oct. 1
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	June 4	Sept. 11
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>	June 6	Sept. 28
Bittersweet, Climbing	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	May 20	June 21
Blackberry, Common	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	May 21	July 4
Blackberry, Swamp	<i>Rubus hispidus</i>	May 18	Aug. 9
Bladdernut	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	April 17	May 30
Bladderwort, Great	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	June 4	Aug. 30
Bladderwort, Horned	<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	July 26	Oct. 13
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	March 30	May 10
Bluebells	<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	March 31	May 20
Blueberry, Common	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	April 7	*Aug. 9
Bluets	<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	April 27	Aug. 22
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	July 28	Oct. 1
Boneset, Late	<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	Aug. 24	Oct. 3
Boneset, Tall	<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i>	Aug. 9	Sept. 28
Bouncing Bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	June 11	Oct. 23
Buckthorn, European	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	May 8	May 21
Bugle Weed	<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>	Aug. 7	Sept. 22
Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	July 25	Sept. 28
Burning Bush	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	Aug. 6	Oct. 8
Bur-Reed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	May 30	Aug. 24
Butter-and-Eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	June 15	Nov. 2
Buttercup, Swamp	<i>Ranunculus septentrionalis</i>	March 31	*June 3
Buttercup, Tall	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	May 25	July 9
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	June 22	Sept. 8
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	July 4	Aug. 30
Cabbage, Skunk	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	March 12	May 4
Cactus, Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	June 27	July 25
Calamint, Low	<i>Satureja arkansana</i>	June 29	Oct. 1
Campion, Bladder	<i>Silene cserei</i>	June 10	Oct. 6
Campion, Starry	<i>Silene stellata</i>	July 17	Oct. 9
Campion, White	<i>Lychnis alba</i>	May 12	Oct. 8
Candles, Swamp	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	June 22	July 26
Cap, Bishop's	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>	April 15	June 21
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Carpenter's Weed	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	June 22	Oct. 27

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	EARLIEST	LATEST
Carpet Weed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	June 19	Oct. 8
Carrion Flower	<i>Smilax ecirrhata</i>	April 28	June 30
Carrion Flower	<i>Smilax lasioneura</i>	May 8	July 26
Carrot, Wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	June 17	Nov. 8
Catchfly, Sleepy	<i>Silene antirrhina</i>	May 29	July 29
Catnip	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	June 22	Sept. 26
Cat-Tail, Broad-Leaved	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	June 22	July 21
Cat-Tail, Narrow-Leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	June 25	July 29
Centauray	<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>	July 17	Oct. 1
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	April 15	July 26
Cherry, Pin	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	April 7	June 3
Cherry, Sand	<i>Prunus pumila</i>	April 22	June 22
Cherry, Wild Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	May 12	June 3
Chervil, Wild	<i>Chaerophyllum procumbens</i>	April 17	May 30
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	March 25	Nov. 2
Chickweed, Mouse-Ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	March 30	Nov. 17
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	June 12	Oct. 23
Chokeberry	<i>Pyrus melanocarpa</i>	May 6	June 21
Cinquefoil, Common	<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	May 3	July 3
Cinquefoil, Marsh	<i>Potentilla palustris</i>	June 8	July 3
Cinquefoil, Norway	<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	June 2	Oct. 13
Cinquefoil, Prairie	<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	June 30	Aug. 9
Cinquefoil, Shrubby	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	June 5	Oct. 1
Cinquefoil, Silvery	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	May 6	Aug. 29
Cinquefoil, Tall	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	June 3	Oct. 2
Clammy Weed	<i>Polanisia graveolens</i>	July 25	Oct. 6
Clearweed	<i>Pilea pumila</i>	July 28	Oct. 3
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	April 15	June 15
Clover, Alsike	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	May 18	Nov. 3
Clover, Bush	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Aug. 15	Sept. 8
Clover, Bush	<i>Lespedeza hirta</i>	Aug. 19	Sept. 6
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium agrarium</i>	June 8	July 26
Clover, Low Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>	June 25	Aug. 16
Clover, Purple Prairie	<i>Petalostemum purpureum</i>	July 3	Aug. 25
Clover, Red	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	May 19	Nov. 5
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	May 16	Oct. 31
Clover, White Sweet	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	June 3	Nov. 5
Clover, Yellow Sweet	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	May 21	Oct. 14
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>	Aug. 19	Sept. 11
Cohosh, Blue	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	April 15	May 22
Colic Root	<i>Aletris farinosa</i>	June 22	July 25
Columbine, Wild	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	April 15	July 5
Compass Plant	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	July 2	Sept. 6
Coneflower, Pale	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	July 2	Oct. 9
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	June 15	July 4
Coneflower, Tall	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	July 29	Nov. 3
Coreopsis, Prairie	<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	June 29	July 26
Coreopsis, Sand	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	May 26	July 25
Coreopsis, Tall	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	Aug. 6	Sept. 25
Corn, Squirrel	<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	April 24	May 30
Cow Wheat	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	June 8	Aug. 11
Cowbane	<i>Oxypolis rigidior</i>	Aug. 6	Sept. 17
Crabapple, Wild	<i>Pyrus ioensis</i>	April 15	June 8
Cranberry, Highbush	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	May 12	June 10
Cress, Bulbous	<i>Cardamine bulbosa</i>	April 15	June 21
Cress, Field	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	April 22	June 30
Cress, Marsh	<i>Rorippa islandica</i>	June 13	Sept. 2
Cress, Penny	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	May 16	June 27
Cress, Purple Spring	<i>Cardamine douglassii</i>	March 28	May 18
Cress, Sand	<i>Arabis lyrata</i>	April 7	Sept. 25
Cress, Smooth Bank	<i>Arabis laevigata</i>	April 28	Aug. 7
Cress, Toothed	<i>Arabis perstellata</i>	April 17	June 21
Cress, Water	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	April 22	June 29
Cress, Winter	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	April 17	July 15

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	EARLIEST	LATEST
Crowfoot, Bristly	<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i>	July 26	Sept. 6
Crowfoot, Early	<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i>	April 27	May 30
Crowfoot, Hooked	<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>	May 4	June 3
Crowfoot, Small	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	April 7	July 9
Crowfoot, Yellow Water	<i>Ranunculus flabellaris</i>	April 27	July 16
Cucumber Root, Indian	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	May 18	June 21
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	July 31	Sept. 13
Culver's Root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	June 22	Aug. 24
Cup Plant	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	July 15	Sept. 6
Currant, Wild Black	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	April 8	May 30
Daisy, Common White	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	May 19	Nov. 3
Daisy, Peruvian	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>	June 13	Oct. 8
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	March 28	Dec. 13
Dandelion, Dwarf	<i>Krigia virginica</i>	May 4	Aug. 6
Dandelion, False	<i>Krigia biflora</i>	May 18	July 4
Day Flower	<i>Commelina communis</i>	June 19	Oct. 8
Day Lily, Orange	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	June 14	Aug. 9
Dewberry	<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	May 18	July 17
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	May 30	July 9
Dock, Pale	<i>Rumex altissimus</i>	May 8	*July 9
Dock, Prairie	<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>	July 3	Sept. 29
Dodder, Common	<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i>	July 25	Sept. 11
Dogbane, Spreading	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	June 19	Aug. 30
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	May 1	June 3
Dogwood, Gray	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	May 30	July 1
Dogwood, Red-Osier	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	May 4	Sept. 25
Dragon, Green	<i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	May 11	June 27
Dragonhead, False	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Aug. 2	Sept. 11
Dutchman's Breeches	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	March 31	May 10
Elder, Common	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	June 14	Aug. 25
Elder, Red-Berried	<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	April 24	May 30
Ellisia	<i>Ellisia nyctelea</i>	April 28	June 6
Fame Flower	<i>Talinum rugospermum</i>	June 20	Aug. 22
Fennel, Dog	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	June 22	Nov. 4
Figwort	<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i>	June 2	July 4
Figwort	<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i>	July 19	Sept. 6
Fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	Aug. 9	Oct. 6
Flag, Blue	<i>Iris virginica</i>	May 23	July 4
Flax, Yellow	<i>Linum medium</i>	July 1	Oct. 1
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	May 9	Nov. 12
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	May 3	Oct. 31
Fleabane, Marsh	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	May 14	July 19
Flower-of-an-Hour	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	July 17	Oct. 14
Fog Fruit	<i>Lippia lanceolata</i>	July 9	Sept. 22
Forget-Me-Not, Common	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	May 22	Sept. 17
Forget-Me-Not, White	<i>Myosotis verna</i>	May 3	June 15
Four O'Clock, Wild	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	May 27	Aug. 11
Foxglove, Clammy False	<i>Gerardia pedicularia</i>	July 19	Aug. 30
Garlic, Hedge	<i>Alliaria officinalis</i>	May 8	July 24
Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>	June 12	July 3
Gaura, Biennial	<i>Gaura biennis</i>	July 24	Oct. 10
Gentian, Closed	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	Sept. 7	Oct. 20
Gentian, Fringed	<i>Gentiana crinita</i>	Sept. 12	Nov. 5
Gentian, Horse	<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>	April 27	May 30
Gentian, Rose	<i>Sabatia angularis</i>	July 25	Oct. 13
Gentian, Stiff	<i>Gentiana quinquefolia</i>	Sept. 15	Sept. 27
Geranium, Wild	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	April 8	July 4
Gerardia, Purple	<i>Gerardia purpurea</i>	Aug. 14	Oct. 13
Gerardia, Slender	<i>Gerardia tenuifolia</i>	Aug. 8	Sept. 12
Ginger, Wild	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	April 8	June 26
Ginseng, Dwarf	<i>Panax trifolius</i>	April 15	May 30
Goat's Beard	<i>Tragopogon major</i>	May 20	Sept. 26
Goat's Beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	May 7	Oct. 14
Goldenrod, Bluestem	<i>Solidago caesia</i>	Sept. 8	Oct. 20

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	EARLIEST	LATEST
Goldenrod, Dune	<i>Solidago racemosa</i>	July 14	Nov. 2
Goldenrod, Early	<i>Solidago juncea</i>	July 24	Sept. 6
Goldenrod, Elm-Leaved	<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i>	July 29	Nov. 17
Goldenrod, Grass-Leaved	<i>Solidago graminifolia</i>	July 29	Oct. 3
Goldenrod, Old-Field	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Aug. 11	Nov. 3
Goldenrod, Prairie	<i>Solidago riddellii</i>	Sept. 6	Nov. 5
Goldenrod, Showy	<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	July 14	Oct. 27
Goldenrod, Smooth	<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	Aug. 7	Sept. 28
Goldenrod, Stiff	<i>Solidago rigida</i>	July 25	Oct. 10
Goldenrod, Tall	<i>Solidago altissima</i>	July 19	Oct. 22
Gooseberry, Missouri	<i>Ribes missouriense</i>	March 31	May 27
Gooseberry, Prickly	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	April 15	June 3
Grape, River	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	May 10	July 27
Grass, Blue-Eyed	<i>Sisyrinchium albidum</i>	May 12	July 4
Grass of Parnassus	<i>Parnassia glauca</i>	Sept. 6	Oct. 1
Ground Nut	<i>Apios americana</i>	Aug. 4	Sept. 6
Ground-Cherry, Clammy	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	June 13	Sept. 6
Ground-Cherry, Tall	<i>Physalis subglabrata</i>	June 6	Sept. 11
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	June 3	Sept. 19
Hawthorn, Dotted	<i>Crataegus punctata</i>	April 28	June 17
Hawthorn, Downy	<i>Crataegus mollis</i>	April 17	May 30
Hawkweed, Canada	<i>Hieracium canadense</i>	Aug. 20	Oct. 20
Hawkweed, Hairy	<i>Hieracium gronovii</i>	July 15	Aug. 30
Heartsease	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	June 29	Oct. 8
Heartsease, Water	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	Aug. 6	Sept. 19
Hemlock, Water	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	June 22	Oct. 9
Hemp, Indian	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	June 7	Sept. 5
Hepatica, Round-Lobed	<i>Hepatica americana</i>	March 25	May 7
Hepatica, Sharp-Lobed	<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	March 28	May 10
Honewort	<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	May 28	Sept. 6
Honeysuckle, Bush	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	June 4	Aug. 22
Honeysuckle, Red	<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	May 4	June 27
Honeysuckle, Tartarian	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	April 28	June 8
Horehound, Water	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	July 24	Sept. 23
Horse Mint	<i>Monarda punctata</i>	July 9	Sept. 22
Horseweed	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	July 17	Nov. 14
Hound's Tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	May 20	June 22
Huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	April 22	June 15
Hyacinth, Wild	<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	May 15	June 10
Hyssop, Giant	<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>	July 19	Aug. 26
Hyssop, Hedge	<i>Gratiola neglecta</i>	May 25	Sept. 11
Indigo, Prairie False	<i>Baptisia leucophaea</i>	May 4	June 14
Indigo, White False	<i>Baptisia leucantha</i>	June 7	Aug. 6
Ironweed, Common	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	July 19	Oct. 3
Ironweed, Missouri	<i>Vernonia missurica</i>	July 18	Sept. 29
Ivy, Ground	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	April 6	Aug. 1
Ivy, Poison	<i>Rhus radicans</i>	May 28	June 26
Jack-in-the-Pulpit	<i>Arisaema atrorubens</i>	April 15	July 15
Jewel Weed, Orange	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	July 5	Sept. 26
Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	July 21	Sept. 25
Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	April 22	May 20
Knotweed, Common	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	June 14	Nov. 6
Knotweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	June 14	Oct. 14
Knotweed, Slender	<i>Polygonum tenue</i>	July 31	Sept. 25
Knotweed, Water	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	June 27	Oct. 1
Knotweed, Woodland	<i>Tovara virginiana</i>	July 29	Sept. 23
Ladder, Jacob's	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	April 27	June 1
Ladies' Tresses	<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>	Aug. 22	Oct. 6
Lady's Slipper, Yellow	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	May 18	June 13
Lady's Thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	May 27	Nov. 3
Lamb's Quarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	June 25	Oct. 13
Lead Plant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	June 29	July 19
Leafcup	<i>Polymnia canadensis</i>	June 25	Sept. 17

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Leek, Wild	<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	June 26	Aug. 6
Lettuce, Prickly	<i>Lactuca scariola</i>	July 28	Nov. 3
Lettuce, White	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>	Aug. 20	Oct. 6
Lettuce, Wild	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	June 22	Sept. 12
Lice, Beggar's	<i>Lappula echinata</i>	May 18	Aug. 24
Lily, Meadow	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	June 11	July 9
Lily, Turk's Cap	<i>Lilium michiganense</i>	July 2	July 26
Lily, White Water	<i>Nymphaea tuberosa</i>	June 8	Sept. 19
Lily, Yellow Pond	<i>Nuphar advena</i>	May 18	Sept. 14
Lily-of-the-Valley, Wild	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	May 6	June 22
Lobelia, Bog	<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	July 31	Oct. 13
Lobelia, Great Blue	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	July 28	Oct. 9
Lobelia, Pale Spiked	<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	June 2	Aug. 25
Loosestrife, Fringed	<i>Lythrum ciliata</i>	June 18	Aug. 9
Loosestrife, Marsh	<i>Lythrum quadriflora</i>	June 28	Aug. 25
Loosestrife, Swamp	<i>Lythrum thyrsliflora</i>	May 26	June 21
Loosestrife, Winged	<i>Lythrum alatum</i>	June 22	Sept. 11
Lopseed	<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	July 10	Sept. 4
Lupine, Wild	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	May 4	June 22
Madder, Wild	<i>Galium obtusum</i>	June 5	Aug. 9
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	June 14	Oct. 30
Mallow, Indian	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	July 19	Oct. 8
Marigold, Marsh	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	March 30	June 10
Marigold, Swamp	<i>Bidens coronata</i>	July 3	Sept. 28
Master, Rattlesnake	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	July 2	Sept. 6
May Apple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	May 3	June 8
Meadow Rue, Early	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	April 15	May 30
Meadow Rue, Purple	<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	June 4	July 9
Meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i>	July 4	Sept. 13
Medick, Black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	May 5	Oct. 13
Mercury, Three-Seeded	<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i>	June 22	Oct. 8
Mermaid, False	<i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i>	April 24	May 30
Mermaid Weed	<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i>	June 30	Sept. 6
Milkweed, Claspig	<i>Asclepias amplexicaulis</i>	June 15	June 22
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	June 25	Aug. 30
Milkweed, Prairie	<i>Asclepias sullivantii</i>	June 30	Aug. 17
Milkweed, Purple	<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>	June 20	July 9
Milkweed, Swamp	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	July 8	Aug. 28
Milkweed, Whorled	<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	July 2	Sept. 12
Milkwort, Cross	<i>Polygala cruciata</i>	July 24	Sept. 25
Milkwort, Field	<i>Polygala sanguinea</i>	June 22	Oct. 8
Milkwort, Purple	<i>Polygala polygama</i>	June 13	Aug. 6
Milkwort, Whorled	<i>Polygala verticillata</i>	July 4	Sept. 12
Mint, Mountain	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	July 12	Oct. 6
Mint, Wild	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	July 19	Sept. 25
Moneywort	<i>Lythrum nummularia</i>	June 17	July 28
Monkey Flower	<i>Minulus ringens</i>	July 19	Sept. 8
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	June 13	Sept. 26
Mullein, Common	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	June 22	Oct. 6
Mullein, Moth	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	June 13	Sept. 7
Mustard, Black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	May 12	Oct. 13
Mustard, Hedge	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	May 30	Nov. 17
Mustard, Tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	May 21	Oct. 11
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	April 28	June 5
Nettle, False	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	July 24	Sept. 2
Nettle, Hedge	<i>Stachys tenuifolia</i>	June 22	Aug. 30
Nettle, Horse	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	June 21	Sept. 16
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica procera</i>	June 26	Sept. 16
Nettle, Wood	<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	July 4	Sept. 26
Nightshade, Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	May 26	Sept. 8
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	July 21	Oct. 3
Nightshade, Enchanter's	<i>Circaea quadrisulcata</i>	July 4	Aug. 11
Onion, Nodding Wild	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	June 29	Sept. 11
Paintbrush, Indian	<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	May 17	Sept. 8

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Papaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	May 4	May 30
Parsnip, Cow	<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	May 20	July 3
Parsnip, Meadow	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	April 20	*July 4
Parsnip, Water	<i>Sium suave</i>	July 17	Sept. 19
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	May 26	Sept. 28
Pea, Hoary	<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i>	June 22	July 31
Pea, Partridge	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	July 17	Oct. 9
Pea, Scurfy	<i>Psoralea tenuiflora</i>	June 14	July 9
Peanut, Hog	<i>Amphicarpa bracteata</i>	Aug. 11	Sept. 14
Pellitory	<i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i>	May 16	July 31
Penstemon, Smooth	<i>Penstemon calycosus</i>	June 12	July 26
Pepper, Mild Water	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	Aug. 1	Sept. 2
Pepper, Water	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	Aug. 1	Oct. 27
Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium densiflorum</i>	April 22	Oct. 11
Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	May 6	Dec. 8
Phlox, Marsh	<i>Phlox glaberrima</i>	June 22	Sept. 6
Phlox, Prairie	<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	May 16	Sept. 5
Phlox, Woodland	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	April 15	June 12
Pickeral Weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	July 17	Sept. 14
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	July 29	Oct. 1
Pigweed, Winged	<i>Cycloloma atriplicifolium</i>	July 25	Sept. 28
Pimpernel, Yellow	<i>Taenidia integerrima</i>	April 27	July 3
Pineapple Weed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>	May 25	July 26
Pink, Grass	<i>Calopogon pulchellus</i>	June 20	Aug. 9
Pipe, Indian	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Aug. 7	Sept. 17
Pipewort	<i>Eriocaulon septangulare</i>	July 31	Aug. 18
Plantain, Common	<i>Plantago major</i>	June 25	Sept. 14
Plantain, English	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	May 25	Sept. 28
Plantain, Indian	<i>Cacalia atriplicifolia</i>	Aug. 1	Sept. 22
Plantain, Indian	<i>Cacalia tuberosa</i>	June 9	Aug. 8
Plantain, Red-Stalked	<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	June 22	Sept. 23
Plantain, Robin's	<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	May 4	June 19
Plantain, Water	<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	July 9	Sept. 6
Plum, Wild	<i>Prunus americana</i>	April 24	May 16
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	June 28	Sept. 16
Polygonella	<i>Polygonella articulata</i>	Aug. 22	Nov. 5
Primrose, Evening	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	June 20	Nov. 3
Primrose, Sand	<i>Oenothera rhombipetala</i>	June 20	Oct. 27
Puccoon, Fringed	<i>Lithospermum incisum</i>	May 8	June 8
Puccoon, Hairy	<i>Lithospermum croceum</i>	April 22	Sept. 11
Puccoon, Hoary	<i>Lithospermum canescens</i>	April 20	July 26
Purse, Shepherd's	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	March 28	Oct. 31
Pussy Toes	<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	April 7	June 13
Quinine, Wild	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	June 14	Sept. 6
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Aug. 9	Sept. 23
Ragweed, Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	July 31	Sept. 8
Ragwort, Golden	<i>Senecio aureus</i>	May 11	June 10
Ragwort, Golden	<i>Senecio pauperculus</i>	May 16	July 3
Raspberry, Black	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	May 20	June 26
Raspberry, Dwarf	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	April 15	June 21
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	May 18	Sept. 3
Rocket, Sea	<i>Cakile edentula</i>	July 1	Oct. 6
Rockrose	<i>Helianthemum canadense</i>	May 23	July 12
Rose, Early Wild	<i>Rosa blanda</i>	May 25	July 15
Rose, Pasture	<i>Rosa carolina</i>	May 30	Aug. 22
Rose, Swamp	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	June 7	Aug. 19
Rose Mallow, Swamp	<i>Hibiscus palustris</i>	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Rosin Weed	<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	July 2	Oct. 10
Ruellia, Hairy	<i>Ruellia humilis</i>	July 9	Aug. 24
Sage, Wood	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	June 28	Sept. 6
St. John's Wort, Common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	June 26	Aug. 24
St. John's Wort, Kalm's	<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	June 30	Sept. 1
St. John's Wort, Marsh	<i>Hypericum virginicum</i>	July 25	Aug. 24
Sandwort, Stiff	<i>Arenaria stricta</i>	May 20	July 12

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Sandwort, Thyme-Leaved	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	May 21	July 15
Sandwort, Wood	<i>Arenaria lateriflora</i>	April 27	July 3
Sarsaparilla, Wild	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	May 1	July 12
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	April 15	June 3
Saxifrage, Swamp	<i>Saxifraga pensylvanica</i>	May 4	June 14
Seedbox	<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	July 14	Aug. 24
Sickle Pod	<i>Arabis canadensis</i>	May 23	July 12
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	June 5	Oct. 1
Skullcap, Mad-Dog	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	June 27	Sept. 25
Skullcap, Marsh	<i>Scutellaria epilobiifolia</i>	June 20	Sept. 25
Skullcap, Small	<i>Scutellaria parvula</i>	May 29	Sept. 3
Snake Mouth	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	June 18	July 4
Snakeroot, Black	<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	May 8	Aug. 7
Snakeroot, Clustered	<i>Sanicula gregaria</i>	May 8	Aug. 12
Snakeroot, Seneca	<i>Polygala senega</i>	May 16	July 8
Snakeroot, White	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	July 19	Oct. 23
Snaptail, Small	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	June 11	Sept. 28
Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	July 25	Nov. 3
Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum canaliculatum</i>	May 9	July 3
Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	April 15	June 20
Solomon's Seal, False	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	April 15	June 21
Solomon's Seal, False	<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	April 15	June 10
Sorrel, Field	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	April 22	Aug. 1
Sorrel, Violet Wood	<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	April 3	June 8
Sorrel, Yellow Wood	<i>Oxalis europaea</i>	May 25	Oct. 13
Sorrel, Yellow Wood	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	May 6	Oct. 30
Sow Thistle, Common	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	July 2	Oct. 13
Sow Thistle, Field	<i>Sonchus uliginosus</i>	June 21	Oct. 14
Speedwell, Corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	April 15	Aug. 30
Speedwell, Purslane	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	April 29	June 22
Speedwell, Thyme-Leaved	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	April 28	June 11
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	April 7	May 7
Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	May 23	Oct. 27
Spurge, Cypress	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	May 17	Aug. 25
Spurge, Flowering	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	May 10	Oct. 6
Spurge, Nodding	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	July 3	Sept. 28
Spurge, Sand	<i>Euphorbia polygonifolia</i>	July 9	Nov. 5
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia supina</i>	June 25	Sept. 22
Spurge, Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>	July 25	Sept. 16
Star, Blazing	<i>Liatris aspera</i>	July 17	Nov. 5
Star, Blazing	<i>Liatris cylindracea</i>	July 17	Sept. 14
Star, Blazing	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	July 25	Sept. 6
Star, Blazing	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	July 25	Sept. 28
Star, Shooting	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	May 5	June 15
Star Grass, Yellow	<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	April 27	July 3
Starflower	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	May 16	June 14
Steeplebush	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	July 31	Sept. 14
Stickseed	<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>	July 9	Aug. 24
Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	May 16	July 15
Stonecrop, Ditch	<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	July 17	Oct. 3
Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	April 7	*June 21
Strawberry Bush, Running	<i>Euonymus obovatus</i>	May 11	June 21
Sumac, Fragrant	<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	May 1	June 3
Sumac, Shining	<i>Rhus copallina</i>	July 26	Aug. 24
Sumac, Smooth	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	June 21	July 9
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	June 25	July 15
Sundew	<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	July 10	Aug. 18
Sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	June 30	Aug. 22
Sunflower, Annual	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	July 12	Nov. 15
Sunflower, False	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	July 2	Sept. 5
Sunflower, Pale	<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	July 19	Oct. 14
Sunflower, Petioled	<i>Helianthus petiolaris</i>	June 11	Oct. 24
Sunflower, Prairie	<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i>	July 4	Oct. 10
Sunflower, Rough	<i>Helianthus laetiflorus</i>	July 2	Oct. 8

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Sunflower, Western-----	<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i> -----	Aug. 6-----	Sept. 19
Sunflower, Woodland-----	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i> -----	July 14-----	Oct. 6
Susan, Black-Eyed-----	<i>Rudbeckia serotina</i> -----	June 9-----	Oct. 30
Sweet Cicely, Hairy-----	<i>Osmorhiza claytoni</i> -----	May 3-----	June 13
Sweet Cicely, Smooth-----	<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i> -----	May 3-----	June 27
Tansy-----	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> -----	July 17-----	Oct. 8
Tea, New Jersey-----	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> -----	June 30-----	Sept. 5
Tear Thumb-----	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i> -----	July 24-----	Sept. 22
Thimbleweed-----	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i> -----	June 14-----	Aug. 9
Thistle, Bull-----	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> -----	July 23-----	Nov. 3
Thistle, Canada-----	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> -----	June 13-----	Oct. 8
Thistle, Pasture-----	<i>Cirsium discolor</i> -----	Aug. 2-----	Oct. 23
Thistle, Russian-----	<i>Salsola kali</i> -----	July 17-----	Oct. 8
Thistle, Swamp-----	<i>Cirsium muticum</i> -----	Aug. 16-----	Oct. 20
Tick Trefoil-----	<i>Desmodium canadense</i> -----	July 2-----	Sept. 16
Ticks, Beggar's-----	<i>Bidens frondosa</i> -----	Aug. 16-----	Oct. 13
Toadflax, Blue-----	<i>Linaria canadensis</i> -----	April 22-----	June 21
Toadflax, False-----	<i>Comandra richardsoniana</i> -----	April 22-----	July 3
Tobacco, Indian-----	<i>Lobelia inflata</i> -----	Aug. 6-----	Sept. 29
Toothwort-----	<i>Dentaria laciniata</i> -----	April 13-----	May 16
Trillium, Declined-----	<i>Trillium flexipes</i> -----	April 15-----	May 30
Trillium, Red-----	<i>Trillium recurvatum</i> -----	April 15-----	June 13
Trillium, Showy-----	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> -----	April 15-----	*May 30
Tulip Tree-----	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> -----	June 4-----	July 12
Tumbleweed-----	<i>Amaranthus albus</i> -----	July 28-----	Sept. 12
Turtlehead-----	<i>Chelone glabra</i> -----	Aug. 20-----	Sept. 19
Valerian-----	<i>Valeriana ciliata</i> -----	April 29-----	June 10
Vervain, Blue-----	<i>Verbena hastata</i> -----	July 3-----	Sept. 14
Vervain, Creeping-----	<i>Verbena bracteata</i> -----	June 4-----	Sept. 5
Vervain, Hoary-----	<i>Verbena stricta</i> -----	June 28-----	Sept. 22
Vervain, Narrow-Leaved-----	<i>Verbena simplex</i> -----	June 4-----	Sept. 12
Vervain, White-----	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i> -----	July 19-----	Sept. 12
Vetch, American-----	<i>Vicia americana</i> -----	May 16-----	June 27
Vetch, Carolina-----	<i>Vicia caroliniana</i> -----	April 29-----	May 21
Vetch, Hairy-----	<i>Vicia villosa</i> -----	June 8-----	Aug. 8
Vetchling, Marsh-----	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> -----	June 5-----	Sept. 14
Vetchling, Showy-----	<i>Lathyrus venosus</i> -----	June 6-----	June 25
Violet, Arrow-Leaved-----	<i>Viola sagittata</i> -----	April 22-----	June 30
Violet, Bird-Foot-----	<i>Viola pedata</i> -----	April 22-----	*Aug. 6
Violet, Canada-----	<i>Viola canadensis</i> -----	April 24-----	July 10
Violet, Common Blue-----	<i>Viola papilionacea</i> -----	April 15-----	*June 19
Violet, Dog-----	<i>Viola conspersa</i> -----	April 7-----	May 23
Violet, Downy Yellow-----	<i>Viola pubescens</i> -----	April 28-----	June 8
Violet, Hairy Wood-----	<i>Viola sororia</i> -----	April 20-----	June 8
Violet, Lance-Leaved-----	<i>Viola lanceolata</i> -----	April 27-----	June 20
Violet, Northern White-----	<i>Viola pallens</i> -----	April 7-----	May 16
Violet, Prairie-----	<i>Viola pedatifida</i> -----	April 29-----	June 8
Violet, Smooth Yellow-----	<i>Viola pensylvanica</i> -----	April 8-----	May 30
Waterleaf, Great-----	<i>Hydrophyllum appendiculatum</i> -----	May 14-----	July 4
Waterleaf, Virginia-----	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i> -----	May 11-----	June 17
Willow Herb-----	<i>Epilobium coloratum</i> -----	July 5-----	Sept. 2
Witch Hazel-----	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> -----	Sept. 2-----	Dec. 27
Wormwood, Beach-----	<i>Artemisia caudata</i> -----	Aug. 11-----	Oct. 27
Woundwort-----	<i>Stachys palustris</i> -----	June 18-----	Sept. 11
Yarrow-----	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> -----	May 25-----	Nov. 5

ED. NOTE: In accordance with its policy of making certain publications which have lasting value available to the general public, the Illinois Audubon Society is preparing the table of "Flowering Dates of Local Plants" as a separate reprint. It will be sold at cost to nature students, teachers, and others interested in the out-of-doors. We plan to have the reprints on hand at our meetings and Screen Tour Lectures in the fall, or they may be ordered through the Book Committee Chairman.

—P. H. L.

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

New Illinois State Museum — For many years the museum in Springfield has been placed in cramped, inadequate quarters on the top floor of the Centennial Building near the State Capitol. A bill to provide for the construction of a new, modern building is now being debated in the state legislature. Your state representative would be interested in knowing your opinion. The Museum's value in outdoor education is obvious throughout the state.

Desplaines Wildlife Refuge — A 2400 acre tract in Joliet known as the Desplaines Public Hunting and Wildlife Refuge is the subject of bitter debate between sportsmen and the Sante Fe Railroad. Senator Dirksen says that the federal government may obtain over a million dollars if the land is sold for an industrial site. However, State Conservation Director Glenn Palmer, Congressman Barratt O'Hara, and Senator Douglas are trying to preserve the area as a wildlife refuge through U.S. Senate Bill 747. The State of Illinois has already spent \$500,000 in the area for lakes and pheasant pens. If this wildlife refuge is lost, it will be due to the failure of the General Services Administration and Senator Dirksen to appreciate other values in life than the over-industrialization of a huge metropolitan district.

Illinois Prairie Chicken Committee Formed — A panel discussion on the plight of the Prairie Chicken in Illinois at the Natural Resources Council of Illinois meeting held at Oregon, Ill. last October has led to the formation of an Emergency Committee to Save the Prairie Chicken from extinction in our state. The committee was formed at the urging of J. W. Galbreath, Executive Director of the Cahokia Nature League.

The first meeting of the committee was held in Springfield on April 11, 1959. A visit to local booming grounds was held the next day. The committee is composed of members of the Izaak Walton League, the Illinois Federation of Sportsmens Clubs and the Illinois Audubon Society. Other groups will be invited to serve at a later date. I.A.S. members of the committee are Peter Petersen, Jr. of Davenport, Iowa, Joseph Galbreath of East St. Louis, and Raymond Mostek of Lombard. The committee has the active support of the State Department of Conservation and the State Natural History Survey.

N.R.C.I. Outdoor Conference — The Natural Resources Council of Illinois will hold its sixth annual Outdoor Conference on Conservation problems at Allerton Park in Monticello, Ill., on Sept. 26 - 27, 1959. The theme of the Conference will be "Conservation for the Future." Among the topics to be discussed will be "The County Forest Preserve: Its Uses, Needs and Problems; "How Can We Reclaim Our Strip Mines for Recreation?" and "Whither Our Water."

The Following Conservation Bills are now before the 86th Congress and are among the most important being considered by various committees. Your support of these bills is urgent, as the vote on the floor of Congress will come up soon. Write to Senators Paul Douglas and Everett Dirksen at

Washington, D.C., and to your local Congressman. See the list on the page after next.

Ice Age National Park — Provides for the preservation of swamps, lakes and moraines in a long narrow strip through 33 counties in Wisconsin along the lines of the Kettle Moraine State Park.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park — One of the most quaint and serene areas of the Eastern United States near the National Capitol would be preserved, from the Great Falls of the Potomac River to Cumberland, Maryland. This area is of great historical interest; the bill would protect 15,000 acres.

Federal Water Pollution Control Program — In three stages, the several bills seek to provide funds for technical assistance to states and municipalities for construction of sewage treatment plants, and will provide funds for research into air and water pollution.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



Dr. Lewy Book Award to Lake County

EACH SPRING THE Illinois Audubon Society presents to various public libraries and schools in the state a small gift of books dealing with nature and the outdoors. The project is part of our educational and conservation work, and is now called the Dr. Alfred Lewy Memorial Book Award in honor of the work he did in a lifetime of ornithology study.

The presentation was made this year in a public ceremony at the Chicago Natural History Museum on April 19, and was designed to honor the citizens of Lake County for their establishment of a Forest Preserve District after a successful referendum last November. The district will not only protect forest lands but marshes and wetlands. The award was accepted by Mrs. Frank Untermeyer of Deerfield, who is Chairman of the Citizens Advisory Board of Lake County district.

Among the books presented were "Reading the Landscape," by May T. Watts; "A Guide to Bird Watching," by Joseph Hickey; and "North American Birds of Prey," by Alexander Sprunt, Jr. The books will be distributed in the county on a geographical basis and may serve to inspire local civic groups to duplicate the gift.

TRIBUTE TO A DETERMINED KINGFISHER

By EMELINE ENNIS KOTULA

*Someone built a summer cottage
Beside your favorite stream
And then uprooted your best perch
(It was a vicious scheme.)
But you have had the last laugh
In this ribald affair:
They put up a TV antenna
And now you fish from there.*

The National Wilderness Preservation Act

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

What Is Wilderness? It can be defined in many ways. One definition of wilderness is a primeval area not permanently inhabited by man. Where can it be found? There are many places, but some are disappearing from the face of the earth. One can find wilderness in a hidden corner of a city park, where a little stream still runs, and a few cattails grow and where the song of the wood thrush is still heard among the distant human voices. One can find his wilderness in a wild bit of north country after days of paddling with his canoe, and hours spent on an obscure portage with a heavy pack on his shoulders. The wilderness can be found in the solitude of a mountain meadow after a nine-mile hike into the back country to a little-known lake guarded by grey, somber peaks.

Large wilderness tracts now exist in our National Parks, our National Forests and our National Wildlife Refuges. There is no assurance that they will remain that way for unsympathetic administrators could reduce their size or make enforcement of wilderness rules subject to their whim and fancy. After years of preparation, and many months of field hearings, Congress is ready to consider the National Wilderness Preservation Act. Briefly the bill would do the following —

1. Establish wilderness as a policy of Congress.
2. Prevent any cabinet officer or bureau chief from abolishing or reducing the size of any established wilderness area.
3. Give the people greater control over wilderness through compulsory field hearings and Congressional action.

The Wilderness Bill is supported by Senators Neuberger, Douglas, Humphrey, Mundt, Wiley, Morse, Clark, Mansfield, and many others. It is supported in the House of Representatives by Congressmen Barratt O'Hara, Lee Metcalf, John Saylor, Henry Reuss, and scores of others. It is endorsed by the Wilderness Society, the National Audubon Society, the Izaak Walton League and the National Wildlife Federation. There is no assurance of its passage, because there is strong opposition from the petroleum interests in California, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and cattle and mining interests who are apparently more interested in exploitation of the land.

This is without question the most important conservation bill before Congress today. It behooves every member of the Illinois Audubon Society to make his views known on this bill. It is idle to maintain an interest in bird life if we fail to maintain the nesting areas and sanctuaries that birds depend upon for their continued existence. You are urged to write to Sen. James Murray, Senate Interior Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., and to Rep. Wayne Aspinall, House Interior Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. You are urged to write also to your own senators and congressmen. If you do not know your representative, consult the following list:

Senators: Paul H. Douglas

Everett M. Dirksen

Address: The Honorable _____, Senate Office Building,
Washington 25, D.C.

Representatives and their districts (look for number of your district):

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. William L. Dawson | 2. Barratt O'Hara | 3. William T. Murphy |
| 4. Edward J. Derwinski | 5. John C. Kluczynski | 6. Thomas J. O'Brien |
| 7. Roland V. Libonati | 8. Dan Rostenkowski | 9. Sidney R. Yates |
| 10. Harold R. Collier | 11. Roman C. Pucinski | 12. Charles A. Boyle |
| 13. Marguerite S. Church | 14. Elmer J. Hoffman | 15. Noah M. Mason |
| 16. Leo E. Allen | 17. Leslie C. Arends | 18. Robert H. Michel |
| 19. Robert B. Chiperfield | 20. Mrs. Sid Simpson | 21. Peter F. Mack, Jr. |
| 22. William L. Springer | 23. George E. Shipley | 24. Melvin Price |
| | 25. Kenneth J. Gray | |

Address: The Honorable _____, House of Representatives
Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.



Mourning Dove Bill Defeated

By JACKSON L. BOUGHNER

SENATE BILL 450, which would have postponed the opening of the hunting season on Mourning Doves until they had ceased nesting, was defeated in the Senate Conservation Committee, May 13, by a vote of 9 to 1, with two Senators not voting. So many people have shown an interest in this Bill that I feel it would be worth while to give a detailed report of what transpired at the committee meeting.

Upon my arrival in Springfield on Tuesday, May 12, I found that every member of the Conservation Committee had received a personal letter from Director Glenn Palmer, asking him to attend the hearing on May 13 and stating that the Bill would effectively prevent hunting of Mourning Doves in Illinois. Senator McClory and I decided to amend the Bill to define the end of the nesting season as the time when less than 10% of the doves were nesting. We felt that this 10% requirement would require a postponement of the opening of the season, but Director Palmer had indicated to me in a letter that it would not. Our feeling was that this amendment would meet the Conservation Department's objections.

Senator McClory and I discussed this matter with as many members of the Committee as possible prior to the hearing. Invariably they indicated that they would not vote against the Conservation Department.

I presented the arguments for the proponents of the Bill and Mr. Lewis Martin of the Conservation Department presented the arguments against it. Mr. Martin admitted that the chief objection lay in a fear of loss of revenue because fewer hunting licenses would be sold. He stated that with

the amendment he did not think that the Bill would affect the opening of the hunting season, but it would then have no meaning. As a result of this second defeat on this matter, I have reached certain conclusions, which I set forth as follows:

1. In the future there is no need to attempt to compromise. We should ask for a complete ban on hunting of the Mourning Dove.
2. Our best hope is that we will have a new governor in 1961 who will be favorable. Two years ago I spoke to both Governor Stratton and his Administrative Assistant and received no assistance whatsoever. A new governor who is with us on this matter could put it across because the bill would then be an Administration Bill.
3. It is possible that a new Director of Conservation might be of assistance to us regardless of the governor's feelings. However, I learned that Mr. Martin is the controlling person in the Department on this matter, and it is possible that a new Conservation Director would not wish to go against him.
4. A bill is pending to abolish the Department of Conservation and give its functions to a five-man Board. It is possible that this Board might be favorable to restricting the dove season.

It is my suggestion that in the future we should attempt to obtain support from farmers and other groups. Outside of this, all that can be done is to await the results of the 1960 election.

39 South LaSalle St., Chicago

ED. NOTE: *The Illinois Audubon Society and bird lovers all over the state owe Mr. Boughner a vote of thanks for his valiant but vain attempt to protect Mourning Doves. Working alone, with no organized support of any kind, he succeeded in bringing a bill before the Legislature and in arousing the Conservation Department to take unprecedented interfering action. It is largely through the earnest devotion of a handful of dedicated persons like Mr. Boughner that scattered and all too sporadic advances in bird protection and conservation have been made.*

P.H.L.



Need New Binoculars?

Most bird-watchers are prepared for spring, BUT —

Some I. A. S. members have friends that need good field glasses. To them, the Society offers an exceptional binocular deal:

— G E R M A N M A D E —

7 x 35 — Lightweight (17½ oz.) — LIFETIME QUALITY

Get now at special savings. Write for circular to

John Helmer, Treasurer, 847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois

Book Review

CHICAGOLAND BIRDS — *Where and When to Find Them*. Compiled by Ellen Thorne Smith, Associate, Division of Birds, Chicago Natural History Museum. Maps and drawings by Dr. William J. Beecher, Director, Chicago Academy of Sciences. 1959. Chicago Natural History Museum. 48 pp. 2 maps. Price 50c. Available from LeRoy Tunstall, 323 W. Wesley St., Wheaton, Ill., I.A.S. Book Chairman.

Mrs. Smith has compiled a pocket-size booklet which will be quite valuable to those who are interested in the birds of Chicagoland. She lists the seasons when the migratory species are present, and the comparative abundance of both the migrants and the permanent residents. This information is conveyed by the use of graphs which are divided into twelve spaces representing months, and each of these spaces is divided into three parts representing about ten days. The length of the line indicates the time the bird is present and the width of the line shows its abundance. In addition, the type of habitat and the locations where the bird may be found are shown by the use of a combination of letters. These graphs seem much easier to use than the usual arrival and departure dates.

Another valuable feature is the checklist which faces each page of the graph. Here the names of the species are repeated with spaces for the user's observations, thus furnishing a compact, permanent record for each species. These records could furnish valuable information for future editions of this or similar publications.

Paul E. Downing, 459 Roger Williams Ave., Highland Park, Ill.

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WEAR AN ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY ARMPATCH

The I.A.S. Armpatch, which can be sewed to a jacket or stitched to a bit of elastic for slipping over one's sleeve, is now available to all members of the Society. The circular emblem is 3½ inches in diameter, brown, yellow and green, reproducing a drawing of a Bobwhite Quail flying over a field. The armpatch is sold for \$1.00 postpaid by the Conservation Committee — Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill. Order now!

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BOOKS FOR BIRD AND NATURE STUDY

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY will fill mail orders for almost any book on the subjects of ornithology, natural history, or conservation. We can deliver from our complete stocks or obtain specific texts on short notice. The following are recommended:

<i>Chicagoland Birds: Where and When to Find Them</i>	\$.50
<i>Field Guide to the Birds</i> , by Roger Tory Peterson.....	\$3.95
<i>Audubon (Small Land Bird) Guide</i> , by Richard H. Pough.....	\$3.95
<i>Audubon Water Bird Guide</i> , by Richard H. Pough.....	\$3.95
<i>A Guide to Bird Finding (East)</i> , by Olin S. Pettingill.....	\$7.00
<i>How to Know the Birds</i> , by Roger Tory Peterson.....	\$2.00
<i>Pocket Guide to the Birds</i> , by Allan D. Cruickshank.....	\$2.95
<i>Exploring Our National Parks</i> , by Devereux Butcher....Paper..	\$3.50
	Cloth..\$5.00

For Children and Beginners

<i>Birds at Home</i> , by Marguerite Henry.....	\$2.50
<i>Traveling with the Birds</i> , by Rudyerd Boulton.....	\$2.50
<i>Golden Nature Guide Books</i> — Pocket size, each volume on a different subject: Birds; Flowers; Insects; Stars.....	\$1.00

Send payment with order. We will ship postpaid. Order from:

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Wheaton, Illinois

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 847 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. E. French Block*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 1366 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Illinois.

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Society of Park Ridge*, % Mrs. Lester Stolte, President
1600 Albion St., Park Ridge, Illinois
- Barrington Women's Club*, % Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
608 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, % Mr. Hiram Piper, President
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- Cahokia Nature League*, % J. W. Galbreath, Exec. Secretary
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1304 - Fourth Ave., Sterling, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00

I.A.S. Committees

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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Raymond Mostek, Chairman, 615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone WAbash 2-9410

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Number 111

September, 1959

Mortality of Birds At a Television Tower In Central Illinois

By PAUL W. PARMALEE *and* BARBARA G. PARMALEE

PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS DEALING with the accidental destruction of migrating birds are not uncommon. Overing (1936, 1937, 1938a) has supplied comparable data involving the somewhat consistent yearly mortality of fall migrants at the Washington Monument and in one article (Overing, 1938b) records an unusual number of birds killed in one night (576 specimens, 24 species); the average yearly mortality at the Monument since 1932 had been 328 individuals. Instances in which birds have flown into structures such as the Washington Monument and the Empire State Building (Pough, 1948) can be attributed to unfavorable weather conditions. However, there have been fatalities which appeared to have no logical explanation and in the case of airport ceilometer mortality (Spofford, 1949; Howell, Laskey and Tanner, 1954), the reasons are not often clear.

Television station WICS of Springfield, Illinois, began construction of a transmitting tower in April of 1958 and work was completed in August, although actual broadcasting did not commence until September 29, 1958. The tower, 865 feet, 9 inches in height, with an additional 133 feet of transmitting antennae, is located in an open field approximately 10 miles east of Springfield, Sangamon County. The nearest forested area, the floodplain of the Sangamon River, is approximately four miles south-southwest of the tower. One-inch guy cables are attached at 208, 426, 651, and 865 foot intervals; the lower two groups of cables are anchored to the ground 428 feet from the base and the upper two groups are anchored 654.5 feet from the base. The guy cable groupings are evenly positioned at 120 degrees; one group extends almost directly north ($N10^{\circ} 10'W$), one east-southeast and the third, west-southwest. The only illumination consists of red warning lights placed at 140 feet (3 steady), 280 feet (1 flashing), 420 feet (3 steady), 560 feet (1 flashing), 700 feet (3 steady), 840 feet (3 steady), and 999 feet (1 flashing).

Unfortunately, the authors did not learn of birds killed at the tower on the night of Tuesday, September 16, until Thursday, September 18, when a photograph of Mr. William Oldani, Springfield, showing him with a "handful of small canary-like birds," appeared in the Illinois State Journal. Friday morning the senior author accompanied Mr. Oldani to the tower and several hundred birds were picked up; that evening and the following morning (Saturday, September 20) the authors returned to the area and recovered as many of the dead birds as was possible.

The temperature had ranged from the high fifties to the mid-sixties during the three days following the tragedy and many of the birds had begun to decompose. However, except for a few badly decomposed specimens and those (primarily thrushes) crushed on the gravel road leading to the tower, all of the specimens located were brought to the Illinois State Museum for examination and identification. The open fields surrounding the tower supported a heavy stand of clover and no doubt some specimens escaped detection.

Taking into account the crippled birds (reported as numerous the morning of September 17 by the workmen) which escaped into the surrounding fields and hedge rows, specimens too badly decomposed or crushed to identify, and those removed from the tower area by workmen and other curious persons, the authors estimate that between 1,000 and 1,500 birds struck the tower and guy cables the night of September 16. A total of 827 specimens, representing 40 species, were recovered by the authors; the species identified and the number of each is listed in Table I.

TABLE I. — THE SPECIES OF BIRDS KILLED AT THE WICS TV TOWER ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1958.

Pied-billed Grebe, <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	1	Magnolia Warbler, <i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	16
Sora, <i>Porzana carolina</i>	2	Black-throated Green Warbler,	
Nighthawk, <i>Chordeiles minor</i>	2	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	2
Eastern Kingbird, <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	1	Blackburnian Warbler, <i>Dendroica fusca</i>	6
Great Crested Flycatcher,		Chestnut-sided Warbler,	
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	1	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	67
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher,		Bay-breasted Warbler,	
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	2	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	24
Acadian Flycatcher, <i>Empidonax virescens</i>		Pine Warbler, <i>Dendroica pinus</i>	2
and/or Traill's Flycatcher, <i>E. traillii</i>	6	Ovenbird, <i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	89
Least Flycatcher, <i>Empidonax minimus</i>	1	Northern Waterthrush,	
House Wren, <i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	1	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	30
Catbird, <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	11	Connecticut Warbler, <i>Oporornis agilis</i>	1
Wood Thrush, <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	1	Mourning Warbler,	
Olive-backed Thrush, <i>Hylocichla ustulata</i>	107	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	1
Gray-cheeked Thrush, <i>Hylocichla minima</i>	145	Yellowthroat, <i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	16
Veery, <i>Hylocichla fuscescens</i>	28	Canada Warbler, <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	2
Red-eyed Vireo, <i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	79	American Redstart, <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	21
Philadelphia Vireo, <i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	3	Bobolink, <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	15
Black-and-white Warbler, <i>Mniotilta varia</i>	13	Scarlet Tanager, <i>Piranga olivacea</i>	11
Golden-winged Warbler,		Rose-breasted Grosbeak,	
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	5	<i>Phaeucticus ludovicianus</i>	2
Tennessee Warbler, <i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	107	Indigo Bunting, <i>Passerina cyanea</i>	1
Nashville Warbler, <i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	2	Dickcissel, <i>Spiza americana</i>	1
Yellow Warbler, <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	1	Swamp Sparrow, <i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	1

Tuesday, September 16, was a day of intermittent rainfall that varied from a trace to .13 inches which was recorded at 8 p.m. (Capitol Airport Weather Bureau, Springfield). The highest temperature (74°) during the day occurred at 3 p.m.; this was followed with a gradual decline until a minimum temperature of 58° was reached at 2 a.m. on the morning of September 17. The wind velocity of 12 to 18 m.p.h. remained fairly constant throughout the night, the direction changing slightly from north-northeast to due north after midnight. Relative humidity increased from

the mid-eighties (5-10 p.m.) on September 16 to a maximum of 97% at 3 a.m. on September 17.

Visibility dropped from eight miles at 10 p.m. to three miles at 3 a.m. and remained at this low until after 8 a.m. Although the prevailing northerly winds and lowered visibility affected the migrating birds, the factors of accompanying haze and heavy fog and a low cloud base of 400 to 800 feet (lasting from about 11 p.m. to 9 a.m.) were probably the most detrimental in bringing about such a high mortality. Moving with the southward-flowing air mass, the birds apparently lost altitude as visibility and cloud base level decreased. Workmen stated that dead birds were found "near the top" of the tower as well as at varying lower elevations; unfortunately, no one was on duty at the transmitting station so that the time of the tragedy is unknown.

In a recent paper by Brewer and Ellis (1958) dealing with birds killed during a 21-month period (1955-1957) at WCIA tower near Seymour, Champaign County, Illinois, careful attention was given to sex and age composition and fat condition of the recovered birds. Because of the delay in recovering the birds considered here and the resulting partial destruction of most specimens by decomposition and maggots, complete data of this type could not be obtained. These authors (op. cit.) also present a possibly useful index for estimating the size of migrating flocks based on a combination of factors concerning a sample of birds killed at a tower at a particular time. It is interesting to note that during their study, Brewer and Ellis (1958) recovered on seven dates, 486 individuals (51 species) as compared with 827 specimens (40 species) recovered by the authors resulting from the mortality of one flight. Apparently a particular combination of adverse climatic conditions was the significant factor in causing mortality in both areas; Brewer and Ellis (op. cit.) summarize: "Kills occurred under conditions of 80-100 per cent cloud cover, a ceiling of 400-1600 feet, and obscured visibility."

The majority of the dead birds recovered lay immediately south and slightly east of the tower base and were found between 50 and 125 feet from the tower. There appeared to be no defined area of concentration of any particular species to indicate a separate flight of one or more species differing in time and/or altitude from the others. From the position and concentration of the dead birds, it appears that the majority hit the tower direct and the group of east-southeast guy cables near their point of attachment.

The majority of species identified are those generally considered to be common fall migrants in Illinois (Smith and Parmalee, 1955). One of the most interesting aspects of the flight was the concentration of Olive-backed and Gray-cheeked Thrushes, the number (252) of these species representing approximately 31 percent of the total number of birds recovered. Representatives of the Family *Parulidae* (Wood Warblers) were the most numerous, with individuals of 18 species, totaling 405 individuals, being identified. Of special note was the quantity of Tennessee (107) and Chestnut-sided (67) Warblers; both are common migrants, although Brewer and Ellis (1958) recovered 39 specimens of the former species during their

study and only three Chestnut-sided Warblers.

Surprisingly, no specimens of the Myrtle Warbler, an abundant migrant, were found. However, as in the case of the species killed at the Washington Monument and the WCIA tower, mortality of the Red-eyed Vireo was high. Specimens of the Ovenbird were the most numerous of the 40 species represented in a large sample of birds recovered after flying into a television tower at Eau Claire, Wisconsin (Kemper, 1958). The Ovenbird was the second most abundant species recorded by Brewer and Ellis (1958) while it ranked fourth in this study, preceded by the Gray-cheeked Thrush, Olive-backed Thrush and Tennessee Warbler.

The majority of specimens examined exhibited some quantity of fat; in the case of the Olive-backed and Gray-cheeked Thrushes, the fat layer was quite heavy in the abdominal region. Several other species, such as the Northern Water Thrush, Bobolink, Scarlet Tanager, Ovenbird and Red-eyed Vireo were moderately fat. In the case of several species it was possible to determine sex and, in such instances, all the specimens of a particular species were either male or female. For example, the Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and Bobolinks were females while the Catbirds and American Redstarts were males. Most, if not all, of the Ovenbirds and Red-eyed Vireos were females while the majority of the thrushes were males.

This first instance of bird mortality at the WICS television tower provided an index to the species composition of a flight of fall migrants through central Illinois. By keeping records of the climatic and other conditions associated with such mortalities over a period of years, a great deal can be learned concerning the factors affecting the migration movement as well as the species involved.

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Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Ill.



Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

THE ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY has ended another hectic and, in some ways, disastrous session. Our Legislature, which has never demonstrated sympathy for matters of outdoor conservation, has this time been aided by a governor who evidently is even less interested. Over 2100 bills were introduced into the Legislature, and even the best men have confessed that at times they hardly knew what they were doing. If this is true for legislators, it makes the situation even more impossible for the average citizen. But if John Q. Public is not sufficiently interested in changing the system, the bills will continue to be okayed in the lobbies of the St. Nicholas and Leland Hotels in Springfield, and "formally" passed on the floor of the State Capitol on the last day of the session, after the usual practice of stopping the clock on the wall.

On the wholesome side we can list the following:

Hawk and Owl Bill: In the spring of 1956 the Illinois Audubon Society originated correspondence with the Illinois Department of Conservation, the Natural History Survey, the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, and the Illinois Division of the Izaak Walton League, seeking support for legislation to protect all Hawks and Owls in Illinois. In 1929, the state passed a law protecting all species except the Great Horned Owl, Goshawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Duck Hawk, and Pigeon Hawk. Now, thanks to the fine cooperation of the previously named groups, and the unceasing, unflagging efforts of our Vice-President from East Moline, Mr. Elton Fawks, Illinois has one of the best bird protection laws in the nation. All Hawks and Owls are now protected in Illinois. Another advance has been made toward more complete appreciation of the total living community.

New Illinois State Museum: The Legislature passed enabling bills which give permission to the Administration to build a new building for our Illinois State Museum. In its entire history, it has never had a home of its own. The construction of the new edifice will depend upon a decision by the governor as to the availability of state income. It is slated to cost about \$3,000,000 — seemingly a large sum, but at least one million dollars less than the Department of Conservation is spending on the monstrous lodge-motel at Illinois Beach State Park. (It is a sad commentary that our state can "find" so much money to construct an ugly building but is "unable" to find funds to hire a permanent ranger-naturalist for conducted tours through this northern park.)

Highway Billboard Controls: The Garden Clubs of Illinois led a spirited battle for the enactment of the Burk bill to establish limited billboard controls on our new Illinois Interstate Highway system, but it failed in the House. It was never brought to a vote in the State Senate. A surprising feature of the vote was the large number of House members who favored controls. A little harder work by more conservation groups, and the support of a public-spirited governor, would have put the bill over. Governor Stratton has never lifted a finger to end the roadside blight in our state, and his apathy deserves severe condemnation.

Garfield Park: Responding to the pressure of the West Side claue of Chicago businessmen and others who may stand to make a profit, the General Assembly voted by an overwhelming margin to support the demand of the Trustees of the University of Illinois for use of Garfield Park as a university site. The legislation empowers the Chicago Park District to transfer the land to the university, but it is not known at this date whether the park will be surrendered. Perhaps only a small portion of the 185 acres may be sacrificed; perhaps all may go down the drain to satisfy the insatiable greed of one segment of society.

What a miserable similarity is seen here between those forces who would sacrifice an established city park in a congested neighborhood, and those who would prevent the establishment of a "national park" in the Indiana Sand Dunes! That only three "nay" votes were cast in the Illinois House in favor of protecting the park is a sad commentary on the weakness, apathy and lack of leadership of the outdoor conservation forces in this state. After 50 years of conservation activity in this country, 50 years of education, and 50 years of conversation, we were able to round up only three legislators to vote for the protection of open land. Certainly this vote must be taken as an indictment of those forces who feel conservation groups should only be interested in "education," that we should not tackle anything that is "controversial." One may ask, "whom are we educating," and what is not "controversial?"

Montgomery Arboretum: A small wooded area in DeKalb, on the campus of Northern Illinois University, has been saved from destruction through the work of a local committee headed by Mrs. S. A. Tyler of that city. The local newspaper, the *DeKalb Chronicle*, spearheaded a statewide drive which persuaded the Teachers' College Board not to support the decision of President Holmes to convert this area into a site for two university buildings. The Arboretum contains trees over 100 years old and provides shelter for woodpeckers, hawks, owls, and many unusual plants.

National Legislation: Many bills of great importance to the conservation movement are still stalled in Congress, although supporters still hope for passage before this session ends. This includes the Wilderness Bill, the Indiana Dunes National Monument Bill, and the "Save Our Shorelines" Bill. The latter is an omnibus bill providing for protection of several areas as National Parks.

Desplaines Wildlife Refuge: The U.S. Senate has passed legislation enabling Illinois to keep a portion of the Joliet Arsenal area as a permanent wildlife refuge. This victory crowns a long, hard struggle by sportsmen's groups and others to prevent this area from being sacrificed to the Santa Fe railroad as an industrial site. A compromise permits use for both recreation and industry. The bill must still pass the House.



Notes at Random: Milwaukee is not the only area that is suffering from pollution. The Danish island of Saltholm has found that its rainwater is radioactive and the use of rainwater — the only source of drinking water —

has been banned both for drinking and for food preparation. The island is visited by thousands of tourists in the summer, being but a short boat ride from Copenhagen.

The Galapagos Islands, made famous by the British naturalist Charles Darwin in the 19th century, have recently been made into a national park and wildlife refuge by the government of Ecuador. The islands are 600 miles offshore and it was here that Darwin made the findings which later resulted in his statements regarding evolution.

According to the Code of the State of Virginia, "it is unlawful to kill any wild bird or wild animal with a gun or other firearm on Sunday, which is hereby declared a day of rest for all species of wild birds and wild animal life." I wonder if anyone has told the fox or other predators about this "day of rest?"

Camping is becoming so popular that thousands of persons were turned away this summer at the state parks of Michigan. This state, which has one of the finest park systems in the entire country, was unable to accommodate many families of campers anxious "to return to nature." Anyone interested in knowing more about the camping movement can write to The National Campers and Hikers Association, 207 Market St., Room 405 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N.J. Dues, which are two dollars a year, entitle one to a decal, button, membership card and regular bulletins.

It was just 30 years ago, June 4, 1929, that the General Assembly of Illinois authorized the Cardinal as the State Bird of Illinois. In a vote of school children, sponsored by the Federation of Women's Clubs and supported by the Office of Public Instruction, the youngsters chose the Cardinal over four other birds. The Bluebird lost by 9,000 votes, and the Meadowlark ran third, getting 16,237 votes.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

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Chester F. Russell, 1885—1959

WE REPORT WITH DEEP REGRET the death in early July of Mr. Chester F. Russell, a member of the Illinois Audubon Society and husband of one of our directors, Mrs. C. F. Russell, in Decatur, Illinois. Many members will recall that Mr. and Mrs. Russell developed their home, Breeze Hill Farm, near Moweaqua, Illinois, into a bird sanctuary and informal garden. It was the site of the spring field trip of the Illinois Audubon Society following the Annual Meeting in April, 1958. To Mrs. Russell we extend our sincere sympathy.

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PROGRESS ON PRAIRIE CHICKEN PROTECTION

AFTER THE OUTDOOR CONFERENCE held at Lorado Taft Campus at Oregon, Illinois by the Natural Resources Council of Illinois, Mr. Joseph Galbreath, Executive Secretary of the Cahokia Nature League, and Mr. Raymond Mostek, Vice-President of the Illinois Audubon Society, originated correspondence with leaders of other outdoor groups in the state, calling attention to the serious decline of the Prairie Chicken. Letters were also sent to the Illinois Department of Conservation and to the Illinois State Natural History Survey. A meeting of all interested parties was proposed for March, 1959, at Springfield, with Mr. Galbreath as chairman of a temporary committee. Field trips into the heart of the Prairie Chicken country were held on April 12 and the week-end of June 27-28. On July 18, 1959, meeting at Urbana, delegates from the Illinois Division of the Izaak Walton League, the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, the Illinois Chapter of Nature Conservancy, and the Illinois Audubon Society voted to convert the temporary committee into the permanent Illinois Prairie Chicken Foundation.

A fund-raising campaign will take place late this fall, with each group handling its own part of the campaign. It is expected that the new foundation will be accepted as a non-profit organization for fund-raising purposes. The foundation also hopes to obtain funds from other sources for the purpose of leasing or buying land to be used as bird sanctuaries. The National Wildlife Federation has already helped to establish a National Prairie Chicken Sanctuary on federally-owned land. Plans are also being made by the state to improve conditions at the Green River area in Lee County.



AUDUBON SCREEN TOURS, 1959-60

ONCE AGAIN THIS YEAR, through the generosity of a member who wishes to remain anonymous, the Illinois Audubon Society will be able to present six Audubon Screen Tours instead of the usual five. As always, these will be Sunday matinee programs, to be presented in the James Simpson Theater of the Chicago Natural History Museum at Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive. All programs are free, and the public is welcome. Members will receive the usual cards giving more details about the lectures later this fall. Here is the list:

October 18, 1959	— Allan D. Cruickshank.....	"River of the Crying Bird"
November 15	— William Anderson.....	"Designs for Survival"
December 13	— Cleveland P. Grant.....	"Adventures in Color with American Birds and Big Game"
January 17, 1960	— Roger Tory Peterson.....	"Wild Europe"
February 21	— G. Harrison Orians.....	"Roanoke Northwest"
March 20	— Alfred M. Bailey.....	"Wildlife Down Under"



AUTOGRAPHED BIRD BOOKS AVAILABLE

WE HAVE MADE special arrangements to obtain autographed copies of nature books written by two of our Audubon Screen Tour lecturers this season, Allan D. Cruickshank (October 18) and Roger Tory Peterson (January 17, 1960). If you now have their books, or wish to buy them through our Book Chairman, you may have them autographed at the above lectures.

If you cannot attend the lectures, but still would like to have an autographed book, please send your order with full payment to Mr. LeRoy Tunstall two weeks in advance of the lecture. Specify that you want your book autographed. There will be no extra charge. Your copy will be mailed to you shortly after the lecture. We will have the following books on hand:

Pocket Guide to the Birds , by Allan D. Cruickshank.....	\$2.95
1,001 Questions Answered About Birds , by Allan & Helen Cruickshank.....	\$5.00
How to Know the Birds , by Roger Tory Peterson.....	\$2.00
Field Guide to the Birds (Eastern) , by Roger Tory Peterson.....	\$3.95
Field Guide to Western Birds , by Roger Tory Peterson.....	\$3.95
Field Guide to Birds of Britain and Europe , by Roger Tory Peterson....	\$3.95



CORRECTION, PLEASE!

WE ARE SORRY to report that the address of our Book Chairman, Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, was given incorrectly in the June issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*. The correct address is as follows:

Mr. LeRoy Tunstall, Book Chairman
Illinois Audubon Society
323 East Wesley Street
Wheaton, Illinois

Incidentally, Mr. Tunstall can order almost any book on nature or ornithology which you would care to purchase through the Society. Please be sure to write to him at the address above. Thank you!



NEW SURVEY PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

TWO PUBLICATIONS OF interest to members have been published recently by the Illinois Natural History Survey. "Food Habits of Migratory Ducks in Illinois," by Harry G. Anderson, discusses the analysis of the contents of 4,977 ducks' stomachs collected from hunters along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. "Night-Lighting: A Technique for Capturing Birds and Mammals," by Ronald F. Labisky, presents in detail the technique developed for capturing pheasants on a research area. Both publications involve the cooperation of the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Illinois Department of Conservation, and the Illinois Natural History Survey.

Copies of these publications are available from the Illinois Natural History Survey at Urbana. Single copies of the food habits paper will be free upon request until November 1, when a charge of 50 cents a copy will be initiated. The night-lighting paper is free of charge.

Cooperative Migration Study — Fall, 1959

By JAMES H. ZIMMERMAN

FOR THE FIFTH TIME we are calling upon all members of the Illinois Audubon Society to report observations of bird migration in the fall. We will send free standard report forms to anyone who keeps regular records of bird movements. It is necessary only to write in the arrival date of a given species, the dates and total counts of peak movements, and the date on which the species was last seen.

Just as last year, we are seeking records of the 22 most common species, as listed on the tabular report form — Canada Goose, Mallard, Mourning Dove, Nighthawk, Catbird, Redwing, Grackle, Slate-colored Junco, and so on. Old records for prior years (1953-58), if not previously reported, are still welcome. If you can persuade other active birders that you know to send in their records, you will also be providing a service. The report forms will be sent to you or to other persons you designate. To obtain these forms, please write to Mr. Chandler S. Robbins, Fish and Wildlife Service, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland.

We are now receiving reports from 44 states and 5 Canadian provinces. Only a few records are coming in for Illinois. The completed reports should be sent to Mr. Robbins. Fulfillment of this project will enable us to interpret bird migration on a continental scale. Won't you help?

2114 Van Hise Avenue, Madison 5, Wisconsin



Bird Conservation in the Future

CONSERVATION OF THE wholesome things which bird life contributes to human environment necessitates wise, long-range planning by ornithologists. The problems connected with planning for bird conservation are discussed in an article entitled, "The Ornithologist's Responsibility to the Future," by Dr. Thomas G. Scott, game specialist and head of the wildlife research section of the Illinois Natural History Survey, in the Feb. 10, 1959, issue of the *Wilson Bulletin*, pp. 385-393. It is designated as a contribution from the Wilson Ornithological Society Conservation Committee.

Dr. Scott says that the well-being of birds will be most affected where rapidly increasing human population necessitates permanent changes in bird habitat. The problem resolves itself into whether more than 220 million people can live in the continental United States without causing a major adjustment in bird populations. Birds and people must eventually come to terms within the limitations of their environment.

In speaking of the need for stepping up the acquisition of land to complete the national waterfowl refuge system, Dr. Scott points out: "Competition for land is becoming increasingly severe. Land prices and conflict of interest may reach a point where purchases of land for wildlife refuges will become prohibitive." The author states that the most marked adjustments to bird populations will take place on lands used for agriculture, on which the great majority of birds live.

"Cultivated fields undoubtedly support greater numbers of birds now than

they did prior to cultivation. Elimination of waste in cultivated grain and weed plants could result in food shortages for birds which could well become a major limiting factor." In pointing up the need for further knowledge of the relationship of agricultural land use to bird populations, Dr. Scott says that present knowledge is incomplete except for certain game birds. "Without such knowledge we cannot forecast and prepare for likely changes in bird populations coming out of a more intensive agricultural program."

Single copies of the article may be obtained free on request to Dr. Thomas G. Scott, State Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois.

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A FOUR-YEAR SURVEY OF THE ECOLOGY OF LAND BIRDS OF THE CHICAGO AREA — PART ONE

By FLOYD A. SWINK

DURING THE YEARS 1955 through 1958 an intensive survey was made by the author of the perching sites of local land birds, and the data compiled on a mass statistical basis. Although data on food habits and nesting sites were also recorded, it was felt that the information on these subjects was too meager to draw valid ecological conclusions for any given species. The counties surveyed were Cook, Lake, DuPage, McHenry, Kane, Will, and Kankakee in Illinois; Walworth and Kenosha in Wisconsin; Lake, Porter and LaPorte in Indiana; and Berrien in Michigan. To give uniformity and ease of interpretation, a set of "ground rules" was set up as follows:

1. Species in the vicinity of feeding stations were ignored.
2. Species at nesting sites were ignored after the first observation.
3. Species continually returning to the same area for other reasons were ignored after the first observation.
4. Flocks of birds of the same species perched together at the same site were considered as one observation, as it was felt that the recording of individuals in one flock would distort the final statistical evaluation of the ecological data.
5. Special effort was made to visit varied habitats at varied seasons of the year to get as complete and as undistorted an ecological survey as possible.
6. Data has been recorded on man-made perching sites (e.g., telephone wires) as well as natural perching sites, such as trees.
7. The use of the abbreviation "sp." is as follows: If a bird is seen perching in an elm tree, but distance prevents accurate identification as to whether the tree is an American elm or a slippery elm, the entry is made as "elm sp."
8. It is recognized at the outset that more observations were made of birds in exposed habitats than of birds in highly concealed habitats, and due allowance should be made for this in evaluating the data.
9. No data has been recorded on species heard but not seen. All data is based upon birds actually seen perching upon the sites indicated.
10. Flying birds are not recorded.
11. Occasionally an individual bird may be recorded twice, if it is observed to travel from one perching site to another kind of perching site, and if this movement was done under natural conditions and not induced by frightening the bird into movement.
12. It must be remembered that certain perching sites are much more common than others (for example, cottonwood trees are much more abundant than sassafras trees), and due allowance should be made for this in evaluating the data given.
13. No observation has been entered unless the author was certain of identification. This, of course, has eliminated a number of observations, especially where great distance was involved; but it is believed that strict adherence to this policy has resulted in a higher quality of data.
14. Rare species have been excluded from the final tally where it was felt that the information was too meager to be of statistical significance.

It is planned in future *Audubon Bulletins* to supply this information on other families of local land birds, but the data below concerns only the Woodpeckers of the area. The table below lists the species of bird involved, the perching sites most commonly used (those sites seen to be used 4 or more times), and the percentages of total observations in which a given perching site was observed.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker —

total observations 60

American elm	8	13.3%
cottonwood	8	13.3%
sugar maple	6	10.0%
basswood	5	8.3%
white oak	5	8.3%
black locust	4	6.7%
slippery elm	4	6.7%
white ash	4	6.7%

Downy Woodpecker —

total observations 236

white oak	45	19.1%
bur oak	29	12.3%
American elm	16	6.8%
hawthorn	15	6.4%
willow sp.	12	5.1%
oak sp.	10	4.2%
red oak	10	4.2%
pear	9	3.8%
sugar maple	8	3.4%
wild black cherry.....	8	3.4%
black oak	7	3.0%
basswood	6	2.5%
white ash	6	2.5%
apple	5	2.1%
cottonwood	5	2.1%
elm sp.	4	1.7%
shagbark hickory	4	1.7%

Flicker — total observations 341

lawn	31	9.1%
white oak	30	8.8%
bur oak	29	8.5%
cottonwood	19	5.6%
willow sp.	17	5.0%
American elm	16	4.7%
red oak	16	4.7%

white ash	14	4.1%
oak sp.	13	3.8%
hawthorn	12	3.5%
dead tree sp.	11	3.2%
grassy field	9	2.6%
apple	8	2.3%
black oak	8	2.3%
fence post	7	2.1%
wild black cherry.....	7	2.1%
black walnut	6	1.8%
grassy ground among trees..	6	1.8%
slippery elm	6	1.8%
telephone pole	6	1.8%
on a path.....	5	1.5%
silver maple	5	1.5%
basswood	4	1.2%
grassy roadside	4	1.2%
shagbark hickory	4	1.2%

Hairy Woodpecker —

total observations 39

white oak	12	30.8%
bur oak	9	23.1%
hawthorn	4	10.3%

Red-bellied Woodpecker —

total observations 31

white oak	11	35.5%
red oak	5	16.1%

Red-headed Woodpecker —

total observations 71

telephone pole	10	14.1%
black oak	9	12.7%
elm sp.	6	8.5%
ash sp.	4	5.6%
bur oak	4	5.6%
hawthorn	4	5.6%
lawn	4	5.6%
red oak	4	5.6%

From the above, a number of interesting observations can be drawn. The first is perhaps the relative abundance of our Woodpeckers, based not on individual birds, but upon individual observations (the difference between individual birds and individual observations is explained earlier in this article). This ratio shows in the following table:

Species	Total Observations
Flicker	341
Downy Woodpecker	236
Red-headed Woodpecker.....	71
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.....	60
Hairy Woodpecker	39
Red-bellied Woodpecker.....	31

The affinity of the Woodpeckers locally for oak trees (of various species) is quite pronounced, as evidenced by the following percentages:

Species	Percentage Seen in Oaks (of all species)
Hairy Woodpecker.....	71.8%
Red-bellied Woodpecker.....	64.5%
Downy Woodpecker.....	43.6%
Red-headed Woodpecker.....	32.4%
Flicker.....	28.4%
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.....	13.3%

Of those species having a smaller affinity for oaks, it is interesting to note that the Red-headed Woodpecker has an affinity for man-made perching sites (e.g., telephone poles); the Flicker has an unusual affinity for lawns, where it busies itself searching for ants; and the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker has an affinity for soft-barked trees, such as Cottonwood, Basswood, etc., in which it leaves straight rows of holes in the bark.

The above observations were also recorded as to time of occurrence. The year is broken up into 24 quasi-equal divisions — each month being divided as follows — the 1st of the month through the 15th being one division, and the 16th through the end of the month the second division, representing respectively the two subdivisions under each month's heading in the table below:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Time
Flicker	0	0	0	27	30	14	26	23	38	8	1	0	1-15
	0	0	1	36	22	27	32	35	19	2	0	0	16-end
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1-15
	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	16-end
Downy Woodpecker	4	1	7	11	20	2	5	8	20	10	13	1	1-15
	2	3	27	20	6	9	9	7	15	8	7	21	16-end
Hairy Woodpecker	0	0	3	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1-15
	1	0	9	2	0	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	16-end
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	3	0	1-15
	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	3	16-end
Red-headed Woodpecker	0	0	0	0	14	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	1-15
	0	0	2	6	9	14	9	7	1	0	0	0	16-end

A casual glance at the above table indicates the relative stability of the Flicker and Red-headed Woodpecker as summer residents; the Downy, Hairy, and Red-bellied Woodpeckers as permanent residents; and the nearly absolute migratory status of the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (all recorded spring observations in April and nearly all autumn observations in the last half of September). The high figures for March, April, and September in the case of the Downy Woodpecker may indicate a supplementary migratory population coming through from other geographical areas.

The author is convinced that there are subtle migrations in spring and fall supplementing the resident populations of a number of our bird species, and he hopes to continue further research to substantiate this point.

Box 31, Willow Springs, Illinois



THE VALUE OF NATURE AREAS IN THE TEACHING OF BIOLOGY AND CONSERVATION

By J. W. GALBREATH

LEADING EDUCATORS, BIOLOGISTS AND CONSERVATIONISTS often point out that many of our new schools are built in areas where native flora and fauna abound, yet too many campuses wind up as ecological deserts. The greatest enemies of nature today are the bulldozer, the chain-saw, and the asphalt spreader. Many new high schools all over the state, with modern buildings and a campus of 20 or 30 acres, ignore the ever-increasing need for an outdoor laboratory. Thousands of dollars are spent for landscaping, gardening, terracing, etc., but fitting the whole into the native landscape is ignored. Many fine trees are destroyed needlessly. Natural swamps are filled or drained; hills are leveled. Why not set aside small plots of native landscape as part of our educational opportunity and American heritage for the boys and girls of our communities?

Perhaps some of our nature groups — bird clubs, garden clubs, Kiwanis, the Illinois Audubon Society — could sponsor local nature areas under the supervision of the local biology department. Recommendations to the State Department of Public Instruction and local boards of education would be of value. Tomorrow's available areas may be destroyed unless action is taken now.

Basically we are all interested in our natural environment. There has been an enormous increase in recent years in the people who wish to see for themselves the wonders of nature. There has also been a steady increase in the nature lover who appreciates and enjoys the out-of-doors. The National Park Service, the Forest Service, state parks and like agencies have found an increased demand for guided nature tours. Some aspects are recreational — enjoyment comes through participation in hunting, fishing, and camping; others are aesthetic — appreciation of the beauty of nature, and reverence for the wonders of God's great out-of-doors.

While there is a growing sense of the interrelation of all physical and biological factors in our environment, there is also a growing concern over man's ecology. Building roads, cutting forests, grazing mountain ranges, mining mountains, polluting water, eliminating predators, modernizing our remaining wilderness areas, tramping over, defacing and littering our picnic grounds — all have their chain reactions. Problems have arisen from such misuse of the land, and these problems involve the principles of conservation. Man must understand nature's basic laws. These principles do not involve a few people; they affect all of us and develop into a threat to our way of life.

There is no dearth of good teaching material in biology, conservation, and nature study. Often the problem is, which method is most effective, in the all-too-crowded science course, where time is our most precious element. Perhaps we have all been guilty of skimming through the mass of subject matter in the required time. In our effort to cover the basic course, we often

lose sight of the fact that there is no substitute for first-hand teaching materials on our doorsteps, in our backyards, or on our schoolgrounds, even though we teach in the heart of a big city. Interrelationships exist even in our own houses and classrooms. The potted plant on the window ledge receives our exhaled carbon dioxide, combines it with water from the soil, and by the sun's energy produces all the food needed for its existence.

Because of the elimination of natural areas by ever-expanding super-highways, suburbs, and industry, a greater need has developed in every school for an outdoor laboratory, readily accessible the year around, dedicated permanently to the study of outdoor biology. Here the wise use of natural resources may be studied at first hand.

Students can learn to appreciate the words of John Muir: "The grand show is eternal." We have lost much of our ability to observe outdoor phenomena. A leaf collection on a board does not convey appreciation for the beauty all around us. One bird in a bush is worth a whole flock in a museum. A land-use survey chart of the campus can increase the student's understanding of natural resources as they apply to himself. Bird charts of the area, listing the arrival and departure of migrants, permanent residents and winter visitors can be a challenge to a select committee from any biology class. A month-by-month study and record of nature activities in the area can develop into a lifetime hobby which will enrich the lives of many.



The "Nature Area" at East St. Louis High School consists of a 2½-acre plot on the northwest corner of the campus. This area is unique in that it includes a remnant stand of climax oak — elm forest, and a wide variety of native plants and animal life. The plant species include an overlapping vegetation where north meets south, a wide combination of flora and fauna in the great "American Bottom." The area includes a swamp in the old river oxbow loop (lagoon), upper grass land, and climax forest. Our immediate plans are for a multiflora rose fence surrounding the area. The east unforested part will be planted to native trees. Projects under way or planned include a wildlife food patch, a small forest nursery, a wildflower area, a wilderness area, and a small lake.

Some biology projects include wildlife land use, a water survey, a soil survey, a plant survey, wildflower study, a photography committee, and a file or records committee. Problem studies cover the ecological relationships in climax forest, old log, stump, dead tree, swamp, thicket, grassland, and food plot. Projects include: nesting census, classification of all plants and animals of the area, mapping the area, water resources, fire control, food chains, and plant succession.

Biology Department, East St. Louis High School, East St. Louis, Ill.



Book Review

FUNDAMENTALS OF ORNITHOLOGY, by Josselyn Van Tyne and Andrew J. Berger. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 440 — Fourth Ave., New York 16, N.Y. 1959, 624 pages, 252 illustrations, 6" x 9 1/4", \$11.75.

When the late Dr. Van Tyne, curator of birds of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, originally planned this book in 1946, he envisioned an authoritative reference work on the world families of birds. The text was more than half completed in 1956 when the senior author underwent major surgery. Before the operation he called upon his colleague, Dr. Andrew Berger, Fellow of the A.O.U., to finish the book in the event that he (Van Tyne) could not do so. The final work, based upon Van Tyne's meticulous note, outlines, and manuscript chapters, is a tribute to his memory.

This is a textbook for the advanced amateur, the student of ornithology, the field worker and professional biologist. It provides information on all of the families of birds; it is a dictionary of ornithological terms; it covers life history, taxonomy, and anatomy of every known family of birds; and it includes a guide to ornithological literature. In short, this is a book for the serious bird student; it is not for the dilettante, the beginner, or the casual bird-watcher. To the person who takes his birding seriously, this book is highly worthwhile.

It is amazing that, in its relatively small size, the text can cover so many aspects of ornithology. The chapter headings include Paleontology, Anatomy, Plumage and Molt, Senses and Behavior, Voice, Distribution, Migration, Flight, Feeding Habits, Breeding, Taxonomy and Nomenclature.

The most valuable chapter is also the longest: "The Classification of World Birds by Families." As the authors point out: "We now recognize about 8,600 species of birds. . . No ornithologist can immediately recognize all of them. . . Only by grouping like species into larger categories, which we call 'families,' can we begin to deal with them with any success." Each page covers a separate family, from *Spheniscidae* (the Penguins) through *Fringillidae* (the Finches). Superb black-and-white drawings by George Miksch Sutton, 168 of them, illustrate a representative member of every family. Each listing summarizes physical characteristics, range, habits, food, breeding, and classification, as well as a number of bibliographical references.

The only criticism that can be made of this book is that it attempts to cover too much in too little space. The only recent book of comparable scope is J. L. Peters' *Check-list of Birds of the World*, which runs to seven volumes. But the *Fundamentals of Ornithology* is so well organized, so clearly and interestingly written, that the reader will not be disappointed. More and more of us are able to fly to all corners of the world for vacation and business trips; if we wish to study birds while we travel, this text will prove indispensable.

Paul H. Lobik, 22W631 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. E. French Block*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 1366 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Illinois.

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608 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
- Bureau Valley Audubon Club*, % Mr. Hiram Piper, President
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$2.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
CLUB AFFILIATION.....	\$5.00 annually
SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	\$50.00
LIFE MEMBERS.....	\$100.00

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Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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THE AUDUBON BULLETIN



THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED IN 1897)

For the Protection of Wild Birds

CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

ROOSEVELT ROAD and LAKE SHORE DRIVE

CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS — Telephone Wabash 2-9410

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The New Hawk and Owl Protection Law

By ELTON FAWKS

THIS YEAR THE General Assembly of Illinois passed into law Senate Bill No. 642, which was sponsored by the Department of Conservation. This revision of the Game Code, among many other things, established complete protection for all hawks and owls in Illinois.

In the September, 1957, issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*, the writer told about the passage that year of a new Hawk and Owl Law sponsored by the Illinois Audubon Society and other conservation groups. Credit at that time was given to the many who helped me in the passage of House Bill No. 1063. Subsequently it was discovered that Section 36 of the Game Code had not been amended; this section did not list the Cooper's Hawk, Sharpshinned Hawk, and Great Horned Owls as birds that had complete protection. The Department of Conservation promised me that they would seek to amend Section 36 in the 1959 General Assembly to give the protection desired. This has been accomplished, and full credit for the final protection must go to the Department, and especially to Lewis E. Martin, Assistant Director, who steered the bill through the General Assembly. He wrote me several letters telling about the progress of the bill. With his excellent help, little work was required on my part.

The Conservation Department also has started an educational program showing the value of our hawks and owls. Among other things they had a fine exhibit in the State Office Building in Springfield pertaining to protection of these birds. They have notified all state personnel about the new law. On two radio broadcasts of the 15-minute program, "Outdoors in Illinois," they told about the value of our hawks, owls, and eagles. These programs were recorded on tape and the Conservation Department presented a copy to me. The narrator describes how one can tell these birds apart and discusses their value.

The late Lynn Callaway and George Culletin were assigned the task of public education of the value of our birds of prey. The tragic death of these fine men in an auto accident this fall was a severe loss. Lynn Callaway gave me valuable help when we first started work on a model Hawk and Owl Law. He was the closest friend that I had in the Department of Conservation and helped to get us off on a good start. We will miss him tremendously.

Now that the Department of Conservation has started the educational program, the Illinois Audubon Society must carry on. We must not only use every chance to tell about our predatory birds and their place in nature, but must also see that the new law is enforced. This is important. The new Hawk and Owl Bill does permit the practice of falconry. I understand that

many safeguards have been put into this provision. Hawks for falconry must be obtained from a dealer, and young birds cannot be taken from the nest.

At the time the article was written for the September, 1957, issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*, we did not know too much about the protection given to Crows. No protection has been given to them. Under the bill passed in 1957, Crows were listed among the birds that could be hunted with a license. Before this was inserted in the Game Code, a gunman could be afield with a gun, hunting birds without a license, and tell the enforcement officers that he was shooting Crows. Now that a license is required, a man has to have a specific reason to carry a gun afield. This permits better control.

Our new Hawk and Owl Law is better than those in other states. In Illinois, individual birds that are causing damage may be destroyed by the landowner, but he must be able to prove the damage. In most states, one only has to say that a hawk or owl was damaging property or livestock. Here one must be able to prove the destruction. We now have an excellent bird protection law; let's keep it. Attempts will be made to have the law changed. One attempt has already been made. However, it failed miserably, as it won no support in a hunting club where pressure was applied.

Box 112, Route 1, East Moline, Ill.



FUERTES QUAIL TO HANG IN STATE PARKS

VISITORS TO SEVERAL Illinois State Parks next year will have the pleasure of seeing lithographed copies of the Fuertes Quail, the same drawing that appears on our I.A.S. armband. These framed pictures, a gift of the Illinois Audubon Society, will hang in the lodges at Starved Rock, Giant City, Pere Marquette, Illinois Beach, and White Pines State Parks, through the co-operation extended the Society by the Conservation Department of Illinois.

Other copies of the Fuertes Quail are being distributed in the southern part of the state by Mrs. C. F. Russell, an I.A.S. Director from Decatur. They will hang in public libraries in Effingham, Hillsboro, Rantoul, and Lincoln; other cities will also benefit. In the greater Chicago area, Raymond Mostek of Lombard has distributed copies of the picture to the York Center Public Library, the Stephen Mather High School of Chicago, and the Wild Life Haven at Glen Ellyn. The Cook County Forest Preserve District has accepted two pictures to hang in the lodges at Camp Sagawa in Palos Hills. This area is used for teacher-training courses.

Louis Agassiz Fuertes was an ornithologist and lecturer at Cornell University; his pictures are to be found in many bird books. He is well known for his work on the Harriman expedition to Alaska and his natural history discoveries in Western Texas and New Mexico. His life-like drawing of a quail standing in a grain field was made especially for the I.A.S. about 35 years ago. An engraving of the picture has appeared ever since as part of the I.A.S. stationery and on our membership application blanks.



I.A.S. MEMBERSHIP DUES INCREASED

AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION, the Board of Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society have voted unanimously to increase the basic annual dues from \$2.00 to \$3.00, effective at once. This is the first increase in membership fees in more than 20 years, and the change was dictated by the simple fact that \$2.00 no longer covers the actual annual cost of printing and mailing our *Audubon Bulletin* to each member.

Since 1940, printing costs have increased over 250%; postage costs, about 300%; and the costs of maintaining our mailing lists, addressing and stuffing envelopes, and so on, have increased proportionately. The one other major expense of the Society, that of providing Screen Tour Lectures every season (no admission charged), has increased by over 200%. The one cost that has not gone up is that of service on the part of your officers and directors: all serve free of charge. The new schedule for annual dues is as follows:

<i>Active Member</i>	\$3.00	<i>Contributing Member</i>	\$5.00
<i>Sustaining Member (new)</i>	\$10.00	<i>Life Member</i>	\$100.00
<i>Benefactor (new)</i>	\$500.00	<i>Patron (new)</i>	\$1000.00

Active, Contributing, and Sustaining Memberships represent annual dues only; the other three categories represent permanent memberships — no further dues required. Persons who wish to become Benefactors may do so by making consecutive annual payments of \$250.00 each. All dues for the I.A.S., of course, are income-tax deductible as charitable donations.

The new Sustaining Membership is a class created for those members who wish to donate more to the Society than the regular \$5.00 Contributing Membership. The *former* Sustaining Members, who paid \$50.00 in past years, have been placed in the same category as Life Members (no additional dues). Club Affiliation remains \$5.00 per year. Since most of our members joined as of the first of a given year, these new rates will apply to everyone.



Ecology of Land Birds of the Chicago Area — Part II

By FLOYD A. SWINK

PART ONE OF this series on the ecology of land birds was published in the September, 1959, issue of *The Audubon Bulletin*, and the reader is referred to that article for details on the methods and techniques used in conducting this statistical survey of the perching habits of local land birds.

The present article concerns the Chickadee, Titmouse, Nuthatches, and Brown Creeper, while the first concerned the Woodpeckers. The figures below give the number of times and percentages in which each species was found perching in or on a given tree species or other perching site, during

the four-year survey period of 1955 through 1958. Observations consisting of three or less are not itemized.

BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

Total Observations 571

<i>Perching Site</i>	<i>No. of Observations</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total</i>
hawthorn	88	15.4%
Iowa crab	43	7.5%
bur oak	40	7.0%
white oak	36	6.3%
wild black cherry.....	32	5.6%
American elm	21	3.7%
oak sp.	20	3.5%
white ash	14	2.5%
apple	11	1.9%
basswood	10	1.8%
red oak	10	1.8%
arbor vitae	9	1.6%
leaf litter among trees	9	1.6%
Scotch pine	9	1.6%
willow sp.	9	1.6%
cottonwood	8	1.4%
Norway spruce	8	1.4%
silver maple	8	1.4%
European larch	7	1.2%
gray dogwood	7	1.2%
black walnut	6	1.1%
giant ragweed	6	1.1%
river grape	6	1.1%
slippery elm	6	1.1%
smooth sumac	6	1.1%
spruce sp.	6	1.1%
elm sp.	5	0.9%
sugar maple	5	0.9%
box elder	4	0.7%
dead tree		
(any species)	4	0.7%
Siberian elm	4	0.7%
sunflower sp.	4	0.7%
swamp white oak.....	4	0.7%
white pine	4	0.7%

TUFTED TITMOUSE

Total Observations 131

<i>Perching Site</i>	<i>No. of Observations</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total</i>
white oak	15	10.4%
hawthorn	12	9.2%
giant ragweed	10	7.6%
red oak	8	6.1%
white ash	8	6.1%
American elm	7	5.3%
Iowa crab	5	3.8%
oak sp.	5	3.8%
black oak	4	3.1%

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH

Total Observations 40

Norway spruce	7	17.5%
spruce sp.	6	15.0%

WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH

Total Observations 101

white oak	32	31.7%
bur oak	11	10.9%
black oak	8	7.9%
red oak	8	7.9%
oak sp.	6	5.9%
American elm	4	4.0%
elm sp.	4	4.0%

BROWN CREEPER

Total Observations 63

bur oak	7	11.1%
Norway spruce	7	11.1%
white oak	7	11.1%
American elm	5	7.9%
white ash	4	6.3%

The seasonal occurrence of the above species is broken down in the following table, with the year broken up into 24 divisions, representing the first and last halves of each month. Effort has been made to equalize the number of field trips for each month of the year, but of course this could not always be conveniently done.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Time
Black-capped Chickadee	25	6	28	23	15	8	4	14	40	26	37	6	1-15
	18	11	68	37	13	12	13	22	24	31	40	50	16-end
Tufted Titmouse	8	4	1	11	3	2	6	3	5	4	14	6	1-15
	9	4	10	3	0	0	2	3	4	7	15	7	16-end
Red-breasted Nuthatch	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1-15
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	23	16-end
White-breasted Nuthatch	5	2	3	5	2	0	3	6	5	4	7	1	1-15
	1	1	8	7	2	1	4	6	4	16	2	6	16-end
Brown Creeper	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	1-15
	2	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	9	16-end

In the case of the Tufted Titmouse, nearly all of the 131 observations have been in the southern and western portions of the Chicago area, with a very poor representation from Lake County, Illinois, and from the northeastern part of Cook County. This paucity of records from this area, even though it has been well studied, is worth further investigation on the part of our interested readers.

The following table gives a significant breakdown as to the occurrence of these five species with relation to oak trees of all kinds and with relation to conifers (largely evergreen) of all kinds:

	Oaks (all species)	Conifers (all species)
	<i>Per Cent of Total</i>	<i>Per Cent of Total</i>
Black-capped Chickadee	19.6%	7.9%
Tufted Titmouse	29.0%	2.3%
Red-breasted Nuthatch	12.5%	57.5%
White-breasted Nuthatch	64.4%	4.0%
Brown Creeper	28.6%	25.4%

One of the most interesting revelations of this data is the decided preference of the Red-breasted Nuthatch for evergreens, and of the White-breasted Nuthatch for oaks. The preference for evergreens is all the more noteworthy when one considers that the Chicago area as a whole is not noted for these trees. When viewed with this thought in mind, the preference of Brown Creepers for evergreens is also of significance.

The seasonal data would seem to indicate the following peak months for the five species: Chickadee, March; Titmouse, November; Red-breasted Nuthatch, December; White-breasted Nuthatch, October; Brown Creeper, April. Of course, more sampling — a study which is continuing — will need to be done before evaluation of this can be made.

Box 31, Willow Springs, Illinois

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The 1959 I.A.S. Campout

By TED GREER

THE 1959 CAMPOUT was held at Indiana Dunes State Park on September 12 and 13. Good weather prevailed throughout the two days. The bird hike through part of the Dunes area was most interesting and was ably conducted by Raymond Grow of Gary, Indiana. We hope this area will always remain as it is now for the enjoyment of the American people.

Over sixty were present for the Saturday evening program. The program was opened by a welcome from Conservation Chairman Raymond Mostek. After a humorous poem by LeRoy Tunstall, Mrs. J. H. Buell of Gary brought us up to date in the legal fight to save the Dunes. Our genial Editor, Paul Lobik, showed a film he had taken while attending the Audubon Camp in Maine. Several members had brought along slides of nature subjects they had taken and shared them with the rest of us. We hope to make this a regular feature of future programs.

Sunday morning 30 of us motored to the Cinder Flats in south Chicago and under the leadership of Harold Fetter we had a very delightful fore-

noon observing over 30 species of birds, including three that were new to many of us: Knot, Stilt Sandpiper, and Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Mr. Fetter explained how to distinguish between the many sandpipers in their fall plumage. Altogether, 62 varieties of birds were observed during the two days. It was a delightful experience to meet old friends again and make new acquaintances, and it was with reluctance that we bade farewell until another Campout.

Enchanted Hill Garden, Joy, Illinois

List of Persons Attending the Campout

Mrs. Della M. Abbey, Chicago	Henry Metz, Addison
Karl E. Bartel, Blue Island	Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Mostek, Lombard
Mr. & Mrs. John Bayless and daughter, Gary, Indiana	Mr. & Mrs. George Newman, Gary, Ind.
Elizabeth G. Borland, Addison	Peter Nichols, Dixon
Lois Drury, Champaign	Mrs. Ross Norton, Glenview
Mr. & Mrs. Duncan, Chicago	Alfred H. Reuss, Blue Island
Mr. & Mrs. Elton Fawks, East Moline	Miss Helen J. Ruch, Chicago
Harold Fetter, Chicago	Mrs. C. F. Russell, Decatur
Ted Greer, Joy	Mr. & Mrs. Chester Scherer, Olney
Betty Groth, Oak Park	Paul Schulze, Chicago
Carl Gylleck, Elgin	Miss Tressa Sharp, Gary, Ind.
Katy Hamrick, Champaign	Mrs. Howard Shaw and daughters, Olney
Mrs. Betty Howard, Chicago	Charles R. Sheppard, Chicago
Mrs. Minnie Hundley, Olney	Mr. & Mrs. Leon Snyder, Gary, Ind.
Jack Keegan, Dixon	Floyd Swink, Willow Springs
Mr. & Mrs. W. Kerrigan, Chicago	Mr. & Mrs. Norman Tester and daughters, Rockford
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Kruty and sons, Chicago	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Trial, Aledo
Miss Margaret Lehmann, Chicago	Linda, Patty, and Jimmy Trial, Aledo
Lola Lemon, Gary, Ind.	LeRoy Tunstall, Wheaton
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Lobik and daughter, Glen Ellyn	Miss Edith Wallace, Gary, Ind.
Mickey McCordle, Dixon	Mr. & Mrs. Waller, Gary, Ind.
	Ann Wallin, Plainfield
	Mrs. Bruce J. Wallin, Plainfield
	Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Zimmerman, Lake Bluff



NEW AUDUBON CLUBS TO BE FORMED

THE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE of the Illinois Audubon Society will organize local affiliates in Kane County, Will County, and DeKalb County during meetings to be held in January, February, and March, 1960. The organizational drives are under the combined leadership of LeRoy Tunstall, founder and former president of the DuPage County Audubon Society, and Raymond Mostek of Lombard. Meetings are planned for the cities of Aurora, Joliet, and DeKalb on the third Friday night of each of the above named months. A color 16 mm. sound film called, "The Wild Alps of the Northern Cascades," portraying the state of Washington, will be shown at each of the meetings. Short films on birdlife will also be shown. If you have friends in the above counties who might wish to attend these meetings, please notify Mr. LeRoy Tunstall at 323 East Wesley St., Wheaton, Illinois, immediately.

State Parks or Amusement Parks?

By PAUL H. LOBIK

THIS SUMMER, FOR THE FIRST TIME in several years, we visited Illinois Beach State Park near Waukegan. Friends had told us of the monstrous lodge under construction near the Nature Area, and so we passed it with hardly a second glance. But as we drove north through the picnic area towards the beach house, we were astonished to see a barren, sandy area enclosed by a crude board fence. Inside several miserable ponies stood in the hot sun, stamping their hooves to drive off swarms of flies. A sign proclaimed that here one could buy pony rides for the children.

We inquired. Yes, this was a private concession, run on state land for personal profit. Furthermore, this was meant to be the first of a number of amusement concessions; there were plans for a miniature railroad line which would be built this winter around and through the Nature Area on the south side of the park!

Later we consulted the Governor's Advisory Committee on Illinois Beach State Park, and then the Illinois Dunesland Preservation Society. Neither organization knew anything about the amusement concessions or the contemplated invasion of the Nature Area.

We wonder how many citizens of Illinois condone or approve this initial move to convert Illinois Beach State Park into another Coney Island. Somehow, we have always felt that this park was properly set aside for such good recreational purposes as swimming, hiking, picnicking, camping and nature study. There is plenty of private property around the park, outside of its borders, for amusement rides, side-shows, and similar carnival features.

Illinois Beach State Park was originally established to preserve a magnificent sand beach, long stretches of low sand dunes, scrub oak forests, and extensive cat-tail swamps, along with unusual plant life and wild life. In fact, every Illinois State Park that we can think of was planned to preserve and protect some unique area of our natural landscape. There was no intention of setting aside these areas to create amusement concessions.

The pony ride and the proposed miniature railroad at Illinois Beach represent the opening wedge in an attempt to desecrate and destroy our State Parks. If you feel, as we do, that amusement concessions do not belong in Illinois Beach State Park, please write now to State Senator Robert McClory, 340 Prospect Avenue, Lake Bluff, Illinois. He has expressed interest in the development of Illinois Beach, and will take appropriate action.

The men who have final responsibility for the development and protection of our State Parks are Governor William G. Stratton and Mr. Glen Palmer, Director of the Department of Conservation. Both may be reached at the State House, Springfield, Illinois. Copies of your letters directed to their attention will also do much to safeguard our State Parks.

22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill.



NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL MEETING — 1959

By MRS. LESTER STOLTE

NEW INFORMATION AND renewed enthusiasm for the cause of conservation was the achievement of the sixth annual N.R.C.I. Conference at Allerton State Park on September 26-27, 1959. There were 73 persons registered and 30 different organizations represented. One of the highlights of the Conference was the formation of an action group for the preservation of the Prairie Chicken.

The theme of the Conference was "Conservation for the Future." **Dr. Robert Bullington** (Nature Conservancy) called the Conference to order at 9:55 a.m. on Saturday, September 26. **Raymond Mostek** (Illinois Audubon Society) was Chairman of the Symposium on Our County Forest Preserve Districts. He introduced **Mrs. Ethel Untermeyer**, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Lake County Forest Preserve District, who spoke on "The Need and Value of the F.P.D. as Seen by the Citizen." **Roland Eisenbeis**, Superintendent of Conservation, Cook County F.P.D., discussed "Outdoor Education and the Forest Preserves." **William Lodge**, Superintendent of Conservation, Piatt County F.P.D., described "Practical Problems of Running a F.P.D."

The Saturday afternoon sessions included "Conservation Topics," with **Elton Fawks** (Izaak Walton League, Illinois Division) as Chairman. He introduced **Dr. Lewis Stannard**, Secretary of the Illinois Chapter of Nature Conservancy, who spoke on "Nature Conservancy Activities and Open Areas in Illinois." **Miss Katie Hamrick** (Champaign Audubon Society) was the next speaker, and her topic was, "Progress in Prairie Chicken Preservation." A Prairie Chicken Foundation was formed under the combined sponsorship of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs, Izaak Walton League, Illinois Chapter of Nature Conservancy, and the Illinois Audubon Society. Each group will conduct its own drive for funds, with which it is hoped the Foundation may purchase or lease land for the Prairie Chicken.

Elton Fawks spoke on the new Hawk and Owl Bill and the decline of the Bald Eagle. He said Illinois has one of the best Hawk and Owl Laws and he urged everyone to write his Congressman on the decline of the Bald Eagle before it is *too late*. **Peter Petersen, Jr.**, (Iowa Ornithologists' Union) spoke on "The Need for Record Keeping." **Dr. Peter Barton**, Director of Conservation Education in the Illinois Office of Public Instruction, gave an informative talk on the plan to require all new Illinois science teachers to take at least one 3-credit-hour course in Outdoor Conservation Education.

William Hewitt (National Wildlife Federation) spoke on "Politics in Conservation." **George Fell**, Director of the Natural Land Institute (Rockford), showed some excellent colored slides of eastern areas, notably Walden Pond, and spoke on "What We Must Do to Preserve Our Heritage of Wild Nature." In the evening we were all treated to an outstanding color slide program by **Dr. Donald Ries** (Nature Conservancy). His program was called, "A Chipmunk's Tale."

On Sunday, September 27, **Dr. W. D. Klimstra**, Director of Cooperative

Wildlife Research of Southern Illinois University, presented an illustrated lecture on "Restoration of the Strip Mines." **W. H. Brown, Jr.**, (Department of Natural Resources, Illinois Agricultural Association) spoke on "Conservation of Our Basic Natural Resources — Soil and Water." **W. J. Roberts**, Engineer of the Illinois State Water Survey, spoke on "Protecting Our Water Resources."

The following new officers were elected: Chairman — **Dr. Richard Rodrian** (Cahokia Nature League), Caseyville; 1st Vice Chairman — **William Garigan** (Boone Anglers), Belvidere; 2nd Vice Chairman — **W. H. Brown, Jr.**, Chicago; Recording Secretary — **Raymond Mostek** (I.A.S.), Lombard; Corresponding Secretary — **Mrs. Jane Tester** (I.A.S.), Rockford; Treasurer — **Miss Katie Hamrick** (Champaign Audubon Society). The following directors were elected: First Term — **Mrs. C. F. Russell** (I.A.S.), Decatur; **William C. McGowan** (Troy Sportsmen's Club), Joliet; Second Term — **Elton Fawks** (Izaak Walton League), East Moline; **Roy McClelland** (Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs), Champaign; Third Term — **Joseph Galbreath** (Cahokia Nature League), East St. Louis; **Dr. Robert Bullington** (Nature Conservancy), DeKalb.

1600 Albion Ave., Park Ridge



NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION — 1960

ONCE AGAIN THE MEMBERS and friends of the I.A.S. are invited to participate in the 15th Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography, sponsored by the Chicago Nature Camera Club and the Chicago Natural History Museum. Shown at right is one of the accepted color slides from last year's Exhibition, entitled, "First Lesson from Mother," by Georgia Roper of Toledo, Ohio.



Accepted prints will be displayed in the main hall of the Museum from Feb. 6 through Feb. 26, 1960. Accepted slides will be projected in James Simpson Theater at the Museum on two Sundays, Feb. 7 and Feb. 14, at 2:30 p.m. Judges of the Exhibit will be Mrs. George W. Blaha, A.P.S.A., photographer and naturalist; Arthur Hunter, teacher and naturalist; Dr. Alan Solem, Curator of Lower Invertebrates, and Dr. John W. Thieret, Curator of Economic Botany at the Museum; and Ray Souers, photographer. Original pictures of all types of natural history subjects are eligible. Deadline for entries is Jan. 18, 1960. To obtain entry blanks, write to Louis W. Braun, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago 2, Illinois.

I.A.S. Honors Dr. R. M. Strong

ON OCTOBER 18, 1959, in a ceremony preceding the Screen Tour Lecture at Chicago Natural History Museum, the Illinois Audubon Society paid a signal tribute to its Honorary President, Dr. R. M. Strong, by presenting him with a crystallite plaque in recognition of his 70 years of achievement in the conservation field. The testimonial address preceding the **Special Conservation Award** was delivered by your Editor. The text of the address follows:

Many men are fortunate enough to have the spirit and energy to devote a lifetime of service to the causes in which they believe. But only rarely is a man so favored by God and by nature, and so imbued with foresight and conviction, that he is able to devote virtually two lifetimes of service to an ideal. It is our pleasure and privilege to honor such a man today.

Many men were responsible for originating and promoting the idea of conservation of the wildlife and natural resources of our country during the past 75 years. The roll-call of these men is an illustrious one; it includes such names as Jay Sterling Morton, the founder of Arbor Day; Theodore Roosevelt; Gifford Pinchot; John Muir; Stephen Mather, and many others. But only one of this group of conservation pioneers — Dr. R. M. Strong — has lived to see the fruits of so much of his labor.

Dr. Strong's conservation work began in 1888, when he, with a group of other young men and boys, helped to found the Wilson Ornithological Society. He served as its first treasurer, and he was president of that Society from 1894 to 1901, and again in 1923-24. He is now the sole surviving founder of that group. He is also a Fellow of the American Ornithologists' Union.

In 1907 Dr. Strong, Professor Cowles of the University of Chicago, and several other distinguished naturalists and statesmen had the foresight to propose that a large portion of the Indiana Dunes shoreline be set aside as a National Park. At that time the area was a wilderness of sand, and very few people then believed that it might be anything else but a wilderness.

In 1916 Dr. Strong was active in a group of many notable conservationists (including Professor Chamberlain, also of the University of Chicago; Stephen Mather, first Director of the National Park Service; Professor Cowles; Julius Rosenwald, and others) who launched a movement to create an Indiana Dunes National Park. The proposal was lost when the United States entered World War I, but ten years later the work bore fruit in the creation of Indiana Dunes State Park. Dr. Strong is still actively engaged in the present fight to establish an Indiana Dunes National Monument.

Although natural history has been largely a sideline or avocation for Dr. Strong, he is recognized as one of our outstanding ornithologists. He has had many scientific papers published on bird plumage, behavior, anatomy, and life history. He has just completed a monumental *Bibliography and Index of World Ornithological Literature*.

I should mention briefly that Dr. Strong's life work has been in the medical field, where he has fulfilled a career that is fully as long and illustrious as his lifetime of conservation activity. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1897 and received a degree of Ph.D. in Zoology at Harvard. Subsequent graduate research work in zoology was carried out at the Universities of Frankfurt and of Naples.

He joined the faculty of the University of Chicago in 1903, and taught anatomy and ornithology. Altogether, he has been on the faculties of ten or more colleges and universities, teaching anatomy, biology, physics, and zoology. He has made many contributions to medical literature. At the time of his retirement, he was professor and chairman of anatomy at the Stritch School of Medicine of Loyola University. On Dec. 12, 1957, he was given a citation by Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, as one of "Chicago's 100 most outstanding citizens."

But now to return to our reasons for honoring Dr. Strong today. He has served as a leader of local conservation and scientific societies since the beginning of the century. He founded the Chicago Ornithological Society in 1912, and served many times as an officer and director. He has been the Chairman of the Conservation Council for more than 25 years, and in this office he has been involved in almost every local and state conservation battle right down to the present day. He is also the Chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Illinois Beach State Park, and is a Vice-President of the Illinois Wildflower Preservation Society. For ten years, from 1941 through 1951, he was President of the Illinois Audubon Society, and he is now our honorary president.

It is the practice of the Illinois Audubon Society to present an award each year to the person who has made the greatest contributions to conservation in this state during the preceding twelve months. In this instance, however, we have a man whose work in behalf of conservation has been so outstanding over so many years, and on such a broad scale, that no one year can be singled out as his period of greatest achievement.

Therefore, the Board of Directors have voted to bestow a Special Conservation Award to Dr. Strong, in the form of an illuminated crystallite plaque, as a token of esteem and recognition for unparalleled leadership, foresight, and effort in promoting conservation for more than 70 years. The plaque carries the best wishes and the gratitude of not only the members of the Illinois Audubon Society, but of thousands of nature lovers all over the country. I will now call upon our Vice-President of Conservation, Mr. Raymond Mostek, who will make the presentation.



New I.A.S. Members — 1958-1959

OUR NEW MEMBERSHIP Chairman, **Mr. John Bayless**, has reviewed the membership rolls conscientiously to compile all names of new members for the past two years. Many of you remember that we used to publish these "new member lists" in every other issue of the *Audubon Bulletin*. If any of these names seem like those of familiar friends to you, please consider that some of these persons could have joined as long ago as 1957, when the last "new member list" was compiled.

If you find that your name does not appear here, and you joined the Illinois Audubon Society between January, 1958, and October, 1959, please send a card with your name to the Editor at once. Members who joined *after* October, 1959, will be listed in future issues. Unfortunately, we have not been able to show which persons are contributing members and which are active members; this we will attempt to do in future lists. The two names starred below indicate groups which have affiliated with our Society. We are happy to welcome all of you new members, and we hope that you

will stay with us and join in our activities (as some of you already have) for many years to come.

Stanley L. Anderson, Chicago
 Audubon Society of Park Ridge*
 Ruth Badendyck, Chicago
 Lester R. Badger, Excelsior, Minn.
 Mrs. Hales Bailey, River Forest
 Mrs. H. N. Barkhausen, Lake Forest
 Rex L. Bates, Park Forest
 Mrs. Ruth H. Becker, Wilmette
 Joseph J. Behrendt, Chicago
 Mrs. Lyman F. Berghorn, Chicago
 Eleanor J. Bilandic, Chicago
 Kurt R. Bogan, Chicago
 Florence Bonine, Chicago
 Dr. O. K. Bower, Urbana
 Mrs. Anna Louise Brenner, Chicago
 W. R. Bridges, Olney
 Mrs. L. R. Cantwell, Mattoon
 Myrtle Jane Cooper, Decatur
 John Cran, Chicago
 Mrs. Marie Daniels, Western Springs
 Mrs. Madeline Dorosheff, Springfield
 Lois Drury, Champaign
 Henry B. Englund, North Chicago
 Charlotte Erwood, Chicago
 Joseph W. Galbreath, East St. Louis
 Edward Gallagher, Chicago
 Mrs. H. D. Gebert, Chicago
 Charles H. Gleichauf, Chicago
 Dr. Richard R. Graber, Urbana
 Steven H. Greene, Chicago
 Naoma Grosboll, Hinsdale
 Ben W. Groth, Tinley Park
 M. V. Hale, Winnetka
 Katie Hamrick, Champaign
 Mrs. Ross L. Harbaugh, Chicago
 Lawrence M. Hastings, Oregon
 Vera P. Heatley, Chicago
 Mrs. T. B. Herbert, Chicago
 Henry James Hess, Chicago
 E. W. Hillier, Oak Park
 Helmuth H. Hoernes, Chicago
 Mrs. Alpha E. Hollett, Chicago
 John Edward Holzbach, Youngstown, Ohio
 Mrs. Esther Hotalen, Chicago
 Florence Irene Johnson, Chicago
 Marjorie Johnson, Chicago
 Al Kaszynski, Springfield

Gertrude E. Knox, Riverside
 Richard M. Koplin, Chicago
 Dave Krause, Rock Island
 Otto J. Lanz, Chicago
 Mrs. Kathryn M. Larson, Richmond
 Ben L. Lazarski, Chicago
 John E. Lewis, Hinsdale
 William B. Lupfer, Evanston
 Mrs. Margaret Martling, Oak Park
 Helen E. McMillen, Evanston
 Fred Miles, Lyons
 Carl O. Mohr, Urbana
 Mrs. May Young Mullen, Chicago
 Carl Nelson, Chicago
 James M. Nelson, Godfrey
 Mrs. Ross Norton, Glenview
 Mrs. R. W. O'Brien, Chicago
 Mrs. Howard F. Peckworth, Batavia
 Mrs. Robert Perkins, Barrington
 Mrs. Peter C. Petersen, Sr., Davenport,
 Iowa
 Gladys A. Peterson, Chicago
 Prairie Club, Chicago*
 Eugene E. Pressler, Chicago
 Robert J. Pringle, Evanston
 Herbert A. Proctor, Lincolnwood
 Mary Quinn, Chicago
 Gertrude K. Rice, Chicago
 Richard A. Ritter, Chicago
 Joe Saks, Chicago
 Mrs. Chester Scherer, Olney
 Carl Schiele, South Holland
 Mrs. Agnes D. Schultze, Chicago
 Mrs. Howard Shaw, Olney
 Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Sherman, Riverside
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Shull, Springfield
 Ralph Smith, Chicago
 Mrs. Patricia Snider, Libertyville
 Lawrence A. Splitt, Roselle
 Mrs. Daisy Thompson, Springfield
 Mrs. Mina Thorp, Lincoln
 Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Tyler, Jr., De Kalb
 Cliff Walters, Augusta, Mich.
 Richard Ware, Pawnee
 James T. Wells, Mendota
 James Welther, Chicago

THREE IMPORTANT CHANGES have been made recently in the I.A.S. directors and officers. **Joseph Galbreath** of East St. Louis was elected to the Board of Directors in November. He lives farther south in the state than any other Director, giving us much more complete statewide representation than we have had in the past. **John Bayless** has resigned as Recording Secretary in order to take over the position of Membership Chairman; changes of address should be sent to him at 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary, Indiana. Our new Recording Secretary is **Miss Helen McMillen** of Evanston.

Conservation News and Notes

By RAYMOND MOSTEK

IN HIS IMMORTAL *Walden*, Thoreau wrote: "I do not propose to write an ode to dejection, but to brag as lustily as chanticleer in the morning." But as conservationists assess the record of non-achievement of this past session of Congress, they are more likely to assume a pose of dejection than of cheer. In their eagerness to adjourn before Mr. Khrushchev arrived, our Congressmen left many vital pieces of conservation legislation in the ashcan. Months of debate and hearings brought forth more sound than substance. Among the bills still pending are: The Douglas-O'Hara Bill to establish the Indiana Sand Dunes National Monument; the Humphrey Bill to establish a Youth Conservation Corps; the National Wilderness Preservation Act; the Save Our Shorelines Bill (which would set aside a half-dozen areas as national parks or recreation areas); the C. & O. National Historical Park Bill; the Cannon Bill to establish a Great Basin National Park in Nevada; and scores of others. However, Congress did act favorably to end the inhumane killing of wild mustangs on federal lands; it passed the Metcalf Bill to step up federal research on the effect of pesticides on fish and wildlife; and it voted \$45,000,000 for assistance to cities and towns for construction of sewage treatment facilities.

In the past Congress has often been disposed to put the axe to requests for more money for conservation, health, education and welfare measures, while sparing nothing for the darlings of the Pentagon. However, with \$51.6 billion of the federal budget going to defense or veterans' affairs, more and more Congressmen are becoming alarmed over inflation and the high cost of the cold war. For example — last year \$6 billion worth of obsolete army surplus goods was sold for less than \$200 million. Yet Congress always makes excuses about lacking funds for worthy conservation measures.



THE RUMBLINGS FOR peace are becoming louder. Professor Isaac Asimov of Boston University recently wrote: "We have an enemy worth ten times the Soviet Union called 'exploding population.' We have another one, equally formidable, called 'declining natural resources.' And we have developed a world population consisting of people who have either attained a high standard of living and want more of the same, or have not yet attained a high standard of living and are determined to do so. We'll need scientists and engineers for more than missiles and satellites. We'll need them for such everyday things as finding sufficient food, pure water, and uncontaminated air."

It is encouraging that one no longer hears the phrase, "We must economize on everything except national defense." Consider these figures: in 1958 we spent \$45.9 billions on war preparations, \$9.9 billions on alcoholic beverages and \$2.8 billions on conservation and natural resources development.



NOTES FROM THE NEST: A record number of visitors went to our National Parks in August of 1959; over 12,100,000 were counted, with the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia topping all other units (over 910,000 visitors during one month). This compared with 778,000 in 1958. . . Last year forest fires burned a total of 3,280,000 acres, which is the lowest on record. This certainly proves the effectiveness of the "Smokey the Bear" program. . . Governor Stratton has announced that Illinois is purchasing 15 acres of Indian mounds near Cahokia Mounds State Park in St. Clair County. The state is also taking option on an additional 80 acres which archeologists need. The \$21,000 for the purchase was made possible by a release of funds from the state's park development fund. . . A 3,000-acre forest preserve area in Elk Grove Township in Cook County has been named in honor of Edward Eagle Brown, the late Chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Board of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. . . The Illinois General Assembly declared a closed season on Wild Turkey. It also raised hunting fees one dollar for duck, geese and pheasant hunters. . . An electronics engineer named George W. Breck has made a gift to New Jersey of Montclair Hawk Lookout Sanctuary. It is considered second only to Pennsylvania's famed Hawk Mountain as an observation point. . . An agreement has been signed in Florida between the state Audubon Society and Franklin Lumber and Basket Co. which will protect over 500 wood ibis nests. It is one of the largest rookeries of its kind. . . Congress and conservationists are becoming increasingly alarmed about disposal of radioactive wastes in off-shore oceanic areas. This may contaminate many beach areas. . . Add New Jersey to the list of honored states protecting Hawks and Owls. The Sharp-shinned, Cooper's, Goshawk and Great Horned Owl are now protected under a new law passed early this year. Oklahoma also passed a protective law, but much milder in form.

615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, Ill.

TV TOWER MORTALITY IN WESTERN ILLINOIS

By PETER C. PETERSEN, JR.

DURING THE NIGHT of October 6-7, 1959, there was a severe mortality of migrating birds at the 983-foot tower of television station WHBF. The tower is located just south of Orion, Illinois, along Illinois Route 150. The tower is well-lighted as a warning to aircraft, but the twelve guy wires take a high toll of birds. No birds were found within 15 feet of the base of the tower. The birds were found below the guy wires, which are in three groups of four each. Due to a planting of alfalfa about 100 feet from the base of the tower in all directions, many birds were probably missed.

The engineer who is on duty during the daytime, Mr. Ben Louie, called me on October 7th to say there were many dead birds around the tower. He picked up about 30 of the best specimens and placed them in a freezer for me. The next morning I checked the area more carefully and found about 30 more birds. Three days later I returned and checked the roof of the equipment building, where the remaining birds were found.

The night of October 6-7 was very overcast, with considerable fog and light rain. The temperature had remained fairly constant for the preceding

several days. The following is a list of the birds found, many of which have been made into study skins and are in the collection of the Davenport Public Museum:

Species	No.	Species	No.
Great Blue Heron.....	1	Orange-crowned Warbler	1
Sora	2	Nashville Warbler	2
American Coot	1	Magnolia Warbler	7
Mourning Dove	1	Myrtle Warbler	2
Chimney Swift	1	Chestnut-sided Warbler	1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	Blackpoll Warbler	2
Alder Flycatcher	1	Palm Warbler	1
House Wren	1	Ovenbird	7
Catbird	5	Yellowthroat	5
Swainson's Thrush	7	American Redstart	5
Gray-cheeked Thrush	5	Scarlet Tanager	4
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	3
Solitary Vireo	1	Indigo Bunting	2
Red-eyed Vireo	2	Savannah Sparrow	2
Black and White Warbler.....	4	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	1
Tennessee Warbler	7	Lincoln's Sparrow	1
<i>Total Species</i>	32	<i>Total Individuals</i>	88

620 East 30th Street, Davenport, Iowa

Illinois Field Notes — Fall, 1959

By MR. & MRS. HARRY SHAW AND MR. & MRS. MAX HAGANS

NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW was observed at close range in the reeds at Flynn's Mud Flats east of Sterling, Illinois, on Sept. 23rd. Nice colored slides were secured from all angles, as the bird was very cooperative. At the same time pictures were taken of a **Long-billed Marsh Wren** that was feeding in the same reeds. The **Short-billed Marsh Wren** was also found there on Sept. 27th.

These same mud flats were visited on Sept. 20th by a **Stilt Sandpiper**, **White-rumped Sandpiper**, and **Black-bellied Plover**. A lone **Northern Phalarope** was there for a week — Sept. 9th to 16th.

Red-breasted Nuthatches have been seen in numbers (12 or more) at the White Pines State Park for over a week — Oct. 11th to 21st. These were a welcome sight, as they were not found at the Park last winter.

Jasper, the Great Horned Owl that has resided at the White Pines State Park for three and one-half years, still comes to the Lodge for food. This is the same owl that was to be caged and taken to the State Game Farm at Yorkville a year and a half ago. Pressure was exerted on Mr. Glen Palmer by the White Pines Bird Club and public opinion, and Jasper remained a free bird. October 21st, while we were hiking in the Park, he called to us as we passed him unnoticed. We walked to within three feet of him as he sat on a low limb of a tree. He posed for pictures, hooted softly, and seemed glad that we showed him a bit of attention.

1304 Fourth Avenue, Sterling

The Christmas Bird Census — 1959

By PAUL H. LOBIK

WE PLAN TO CONTINUE last year's manner of presenting our Christmas Bird Census — that is, in narrative rather than tabular form. Please see the March, 1959, issue of the *Audubon Bulletin* for the style followed; the report on the Morton Arboretum is a good example.

We would still prefer to have members follow the "ground rules" of the National Audubon Society in making your Censuses. Please specify the name of the area covered (roughly a circle 15 miles in diameter), the terrain, date, time (at least eight daylight hours), weather, wind, temperature, ground conditions, number of observers, number of parties, party-hours, and party-miles on foot and by car. Next give the name and count of each species seen, **listed in A.O.U. order, please**, followed by the total of individual birds. The names of all participants and the compiler follow next, with discussion of unusual records at the end. We will not hold strictly to the former rule of three or more experienced birders per Census.

Reports should be typed and mailed before January 31 to Paul H. Lobik, Editor, 22W681 Tamarack Drive, Glen Ellyn, Ill. **Do not under any circumstances send your reports to the Chicago Natural History Museum.**

As always, the Chicago Ornithological Society invites birders to participate in the annual Christmas Census at the Morton Arboretum on Sunday, Dec. 27, 1959, beginning at 9:15 a.m. The Arboretum is 23 miles west of downtown Chicago on Illinois Route 53, one mile north of Lisle. You may take the Burlington commuter train from Chicago's Union Station to Lisle. If you drive, take Congress Street Expressway at First Avenue in Maywood and go on to the East-West Tollway (fee 30c), turning off at Route 53 and driving $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the entrance. Bring lunch and binoculars, and dress warmly.

Our other affiliates — Evanston Bird Club, Bureau Valley Audubon Club, Decatur Audubon Society, Springfield Bird Club, Tri-City Bird Club, and so on, will also go birding at Christmastime. To join the group in your area, see the back page of this *Bulletin*, inside the cover. Merry Christmas and good birding to all!

22W681 Tamarack Dr., Glen Ellyn

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John Helmer, Treasurer, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois

Memberships and Address Changes

New or renewal memberships in the Society should be sent to *Mr. John Helmer, Treasurer*, Illinois Audubon Society, 2805 Park Place, Evanston, Illinois. Change of address notices should be sent to *Mr. John R. Bayless*, Membership Chairman, Illinois Audubon Society, 8925 Indian Boundary, Gary 5, Indiana.

I.A.S. — Affiliated Societies

- Audubon Society of Park Ridge*, % Mrs. Lester Stolte, President
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- Barrington Women's Club*, % Mrs. J. S. Blair, President
608 Division St., Barrington, Illinois
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- White Pines Bird Club*, % Mrs. Harry A. Shaw, President
1304 - Fourth Ave., Sterling, Illinois

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY,

organized for the protection of wild birdlife, invites the attention of all interested in such work to the unusual opportunities the present time offers to advance the cause of wildlife conservation. This work is receiving increasing support from the general public because of the growing appreciation of the important part birds play in protecting grain and other food products from the attacks of insectivorous pests and rodents.

The Illinois Audubon Society is in perfect accord with every movement concerned with the preservation of plant life, animal life and all of our other natural resources. Every protected bit of landscape, every bit of forest and wayside tangle set apart for preservation, is speedily utilized by the birds for purposes of their own, and thus conservation of forest and prairie, lake and water-courses in their natural setting means conservation of birdlife. Hence the Society exerts every effort to disseminate the facts about the economic importance of our birdlife, and strives to arouse interest in the creation of wildlife refuges.

The Society maintains an office at the Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 5, where literature and information may be obtained, and where public lectures are held. Your support as a member is earnestly solicited. Membership fees are as follows:

ACTIVE MEMBERS.....	\$3.00 annually
CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.....	\$5.00 annually
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I.A.S. Committees

Members wishing to help the Society in its work should contact the appropriate chairman of the committee which they are best qualified to aid.

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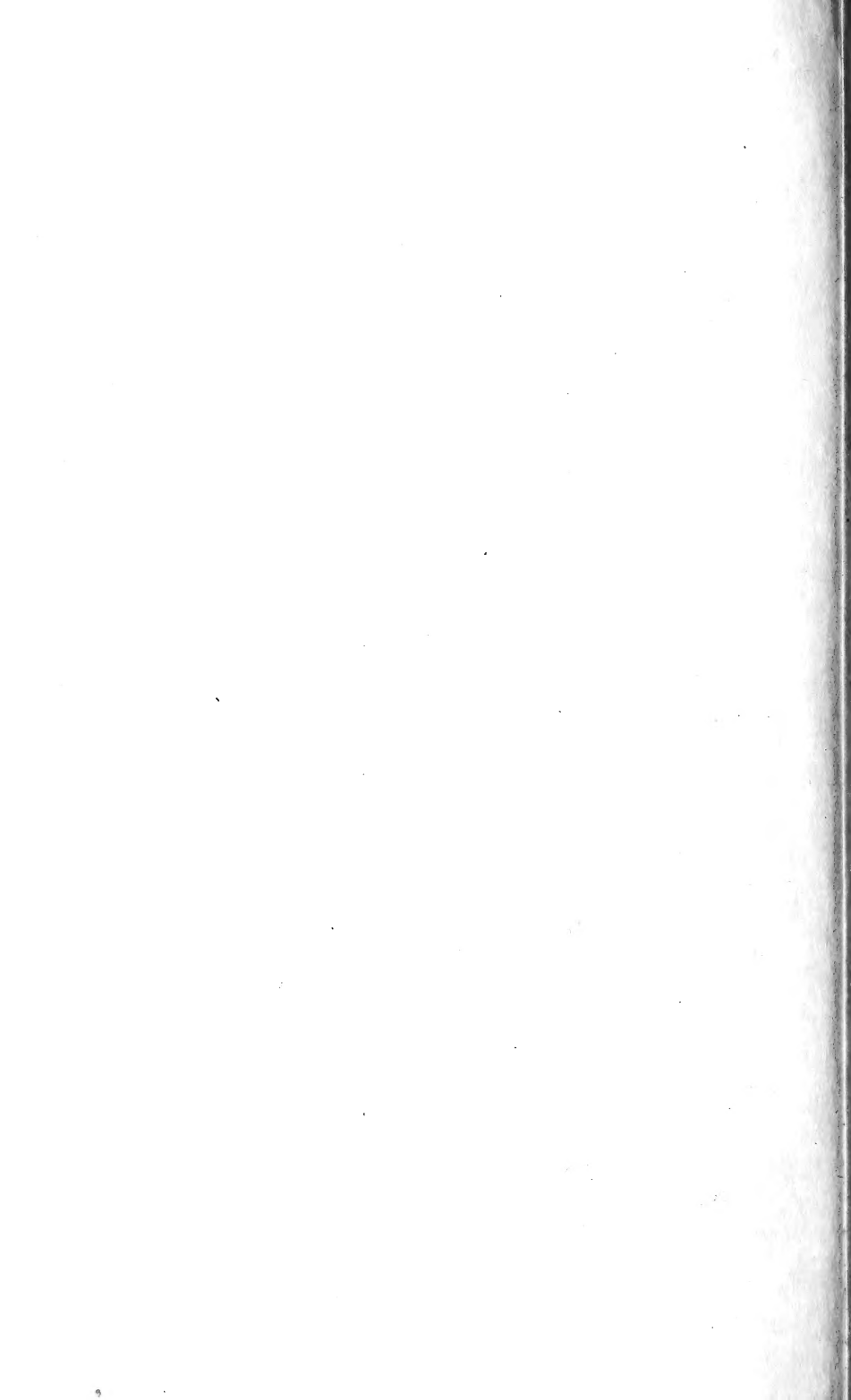
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